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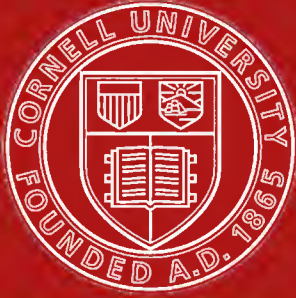
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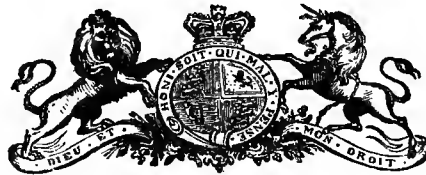
THE
L A W S
OF THE
ISLAND OF JAMAICA:
REVISED EDITION,

BY THE
HON. C. RIBTON CURRAN, SENIOR PUISNE JUDGE OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA.

VOL. VIII.

FROM LAW 18 OF 1877 TO LAW 23 OF 1879.

Published by Authority.



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1889.

THE STATUTES—REVISED EDITION.

THE CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION LAW, 1877.

[LAW 18 OF 1877.]

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JAMAICA—LAW 18 OF 1877.

The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877. *

[8th October, 1877.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the several Laws now in force for the management and regulation of Customs should be amended and consolidated into one Law, and that entire provision should be made for the management and regulation of the Customs of this Island: Be it enacted by the Governor of Jamaica, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, &c.

Officers of Customs:—their appointment, supervision, salaries, removal, &c.

1—It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint proper persons for the management and collection of the Customs, and the performance of all duties connected therewith, under the control and direction of the Collector General (unless specially exempted from such control), and to grant to such persons such salaries and allowances, and permit them to

* By the combined operation of section 2 sub-section 6 of Law 12 of 1880, and section 2 of Law 24 of 1885, Laws 18 of 1877, 12 of 1880, and 24 of 1885, are to be taken and read together as one Law.

receive such emoluments for executing the duties of their respective offices as he may deem fit, and to require of such persons such securities for their good conduct as he shall deem necessary, and such persons shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor: And it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to vary the respective duties of all such persons, and to remove them as occasion may require from one port or place to another: Provided that the appointment of Collector of Customs for the port of Kingston shall continue in the Crown, in accordance with Law 4 of 1869, section 2, which section is incorporated herewith; and any officer or person so appointed as aforesaid, and holding a commission or deputation, shall deliver up the same to the Collector-General, or otherwise account for the same to his satisfaction, within one week after he shall cease to hold such office or employment, and in default thereof such person shall be liable to be proceeded against for such offence before any Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and upon conviction, to be sentenced to imprisonment until he shall deliver up such commission or deputation, or account for the same to the satisfaction of the Collector General: And when any sum of money shall have been or shall be granted annually or otherwise to any person who has been employed in the service of the Customs as a superannuation allowance upon the retirement of such person from such service, or as a compensation for past services, it shall not be lawful for the grantee of such allowance or compensation to assign or dispose of the same to any person whomsoever, and any such assignment or disposition shall be void to all intents and purposes, and shall not be enforced in any Court of Law or Equity: Provided that if any officer in the receipt of any salary or allowance shall, by reason of insanity, be placed in any asylum, the Governor may cause to be advanced and paid out of the salary or allowance accruing due to him such portion thereof as he may see fit for or towards the cost of his maintenance in such asylum.

**They may not
assign their
pensions.**

Specific duties:—when, where, and by whom properly performed.

2—Every person employed on any duty or service relating to the Customs, trade, or navigation of this Island, by the appointment of the Governor, or by the orders, or with the concurrence of the Collector General (whether previously or subsequently expressed), shall be deemed to be the officer for that duty or service, and every act required by Law at any time to be done by or with any particular officer nominated for such purpose, if done by or with any person appointed by the Collector General to act for such particular officer, shall be deemed to be done by or with such particular officer. And every act required by Law to be done at any particular place within any port, if done at any place within such port appointed by the Collector General for such purpose, shall be deemed to be done at the particular place so required by Law.

Where no Customs Officer, who to perform the duties.

3—Where there is no officer of Customs, the principal officer in the civil service of her Majesty, or his representative, shall be deemed to be the proper officer for the performance of all such duties with respect to such goods as are hereby required to be performed by the Collector or other officer of Customs.

Bribery of Customs Officers:—how punishable.

4—If any officer, clerk, or any other person acting in any office or employment in or belonging to the Customs shall accept any fee, perquisite, or reward, whether pecuniary or otherwise, directly or indirectly, on account of anything done or to be done by him, or omitted to be done by him in any way relating to his said office or employment, except such as he shall receive under any order or permission of the Governor, such officer, clerk, or other person so offending shall, on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Governor, be dismissed from his office; and if any person shall give, offer, or promise to give any such fee, perquisite, or reward, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Declaration by officer on his appointment.

5—Every person who shall be appointed to any office or employment in the Customs of this Island shall, on his

admission thereto, make and sign the following declaration, and forward the same to the Collector General :

“I, A. B. do declare that I will be true and faithful in the execution, to the best of my knowledge and power, of the trust committed to my charge and inspection in the service of the Customs of this Island, and that I will not require, take, or receive any fee, perquisite, gratuity, or reward, whether pecuniary, or of any sort or description whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any service, act, duty, matter, or thing done or performed, or to be done or performed in the execution or discharge of any of the duties of my office or employment on any account whatever other than my salary, and what is or shall be allowed me by Law, or by any special order of the Governor for the time being.

6—The Collector General may, subject to the approval of the Governor, from time to time appoint the hours of general attendance of the officers of the Customs and of other persons in the Customs' service at their proper offices and places of employment, and may appoint the times during such hours at which any particular parts of the duties of any such officers and other persons shall be performed.

7—All reports, statements, accounts, and returns required to be made from the Custom House of any outport shall hereafter be made to the Collector General; and the Collector of Customs for the port of Kingston shall, in respect of the Customs of that port, furnish similar reports, statements, accounts, and returns to the Collector General; and all reports, statements, accounts, and returns required to be made to government, in reference to any matters relating to the Customs department, shall hereafter be made in like manner by the Collector General, except in cases where the Governor may require such statements, reports, accounts, or returns to be furnished and made by some other officer.

Hours for performance of duties, general or special.

Reports, accounts, statements and returns, by and to whom to be furnished.

Holidays.

8—No day shall be kept as a public holiday by the Customs in this Island, except every New Year's day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the day appointed for the birth-days of her Majesty and of her successors, the seventh of June, (great earthquake, 1692,) the twenty-eighth of August, (great storms, 1712-1722,) Christmas-day, and the day after, and such other special or general holidays as the Governor shall from time to time by proclamation appoint.

Customs officers not compellable to serve in certain capacities, and may not be engaged in business.

9—No officer, clerk, or other person acting in the management or service of the Customs shall be compelled to serve in any corporate, municipal, or parochial, or other public office, or to serve on any jury or inquest, or in the militia; nor shall any officer of Customs, or person employed in the collection or management of or accounting for the revenue of Customs, or any part thereof, be engaged in any trade or business.

Settlement of Collectors' Accounts.

10—The Collector General shall and may finally settle and close the accounts of any Collectors or Receivers of any part of the revenue of the Customs, or other duties under his management, as chief officer of Customs, notwithstanding an erroneous appropriation of any duties of Customs received by such Collectors or Receivers; and the said Collector General is hereby empowered to correct such appropriation, in order to prevent the accounts of any such Collectors or Receivers from being kept open, and all such corrections shall be allowed by the Revenue Commissioner and Auditor General in passing the general accounts of Customs.

Rules and regulations relating to the Customs.

11—The Collector General may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor, prepare rules, orders, and regulations for the general government and direction of the Customs department, and for the regulation of the coasting trade of this Island, and the carrying of goods coastwise, and for the removing of goods for shipment, and for the guidance and conduct of all and every the officers in the department

of the Customs of this Island; and may, from time to time, subject to the like approval, vary, alter, revoke, or rescind the same; which rules, orders, and regulations, alterations, or revocations, and rescissions respectively shall be in force and of effect as soon as the same respectively shall have been sanctioned by the Governor, by writing under his hand; until such rules, orders, and regulations shall be made and sanctioned as aforesaid the establishment and department, and the officers of the Customs, shall be directed and governed by the rules, orders, and regulations heretofore in practice in the Customs department of this Island, save as by this Law altered or modified: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to supersede or affect the powers of the Governor, in Privy Council, conferred by the fourth section of Law 4 of 1869, or the rules, orders, or regulations made or to be made thereunder.

12—The Collector General shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the commencement of each year, cause to be printed all general orders made for the regulation of the Customs during the preceding year, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be from the passing of this Law, cause all existing rules and regulations as to the same to be so printed.

Publication of
general rules.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, &c.

13—The Governor may, by his warrant, appoint any port or sub-port, haven, or creek in this Island, and declare and define the limits thereof, and appoint proper places within the same to be legal quays for the lading and unlading of goods, and declare the bounds and extent of any such quays, and annul the limits of any port, sub-port, haven, creek, or legal quay already appointed, or to be hereafter set out and appointed, and declare the same to be no longer a port, sub-port, creek, or legal quay, or alter or vary the names, bounds, and limits thereof; and all ports, havens, and creeks, and the respective limits thereof,

Appointment
of ports, sub-
ports, and
quays.

and all legal quays appointed, set out, and existing as such at the time of the passing of this Law, shall continue to be such ports, havens, creeks, and quays until annulled, varied, or altered; and any port, haven, creek, or quay, the limits whereof are now annulled or altered, shall continue so annulled or altered until otherwise varied or altered as aforesaid.

Warehousing ports and warehouses; appointment thereof, and as to rules and security respecting same.

14—The Governor may, by his warrant, from time to time appoint the ports in this Island, which shall be warehousing ports for the purposes of this Law, and approve and appoint warehouses or places of security in such ports, and direct in what different parts or divisions of such warehouses or places, and in what manner, and under and subject to what conditions, rules, and regulations, any goods, and what sort of goods may and may only be warehoused, kept, and secured without payment of duty upon the first entry thereof, or for exportation only in cases where the same may be prohibited to be imported for Island use, and may direct in what cases, and with what sureties, and to what amount security shall be required in respect of any warehouse so approved as aforesaid, or in respect of any goods deposited therein, or for the security of the duties due thereon.

Security required of occupier of warehouse.

15—The proprietor or occupier of every warehouse, or some one on his behalf, shall give, or procure to be given, security by bond, or such other security as the Collector General may require or approve, for the payment of the full duties of importation on or for the due exportation of such goods as shall at any time be warehoused therein; and no goods shall be warehoused in any such warehouse after the passing of this Law until such security shall have been given.

As to existing warehouses.

16—All existing appointments and approvals of warehouses for the warehousing of goods, in respect of which security shall have been given by the proprietor or occupier thereof as aforesaid, shall continue in force as if the same

had been made under the authority of this Law, unless and until the same shall be revoked as hereinafter provided; and no bond shall, after the passing of this Law, be required to be given by the importer of any goods on the warehousing thereof; but all existing bonds, given in respect of any goods warehoused or entered to be warehoused in any warehouse prior to the passing of this Law, shall continue in force as if given under this Law.

Importers' bonds
not required.

17—The Governor may from time to time appoint to warehouses under government inspection and control such warehouse keepers and other officers and persons he may consider proper for the efficient care, supervision, and protection when in warehouse of all goods warehoused in such warehouses respectively, and the appointment of such person shall be during pleasure.

Warehouse
officers:—
their appoint-
ment.

18—All goods warehoused in warehouses under government inspection and control shall be under the care and in the custody and charge of the proper officers of the Customs appointed thereto, and shall be liable to the like charges for warehousing, and the like liens therefor as goods warehoused in private warehouses.

Goods ware-
housed:—in
whose custody,
and how liable.

19—The Collector General may from time to time, by order under his hand, appoint stations or places for ships arriving at or departing from any port or place to bring to for the boarding or landing of officers of the Customs, and may also appoint places to be sufferance wharves for the lading and unlading of goods by sufferance in such cases, under such restrictions, and in such manner as he shall see fit, and may also direct at what particular part or parts of any harbour, dock, quay, or other place in any port ships shall moor and discharge such cargo; and the Collector of any port may station officers on board of any ship while within the limits of such port.

Appointment
of places for
boarding ships
and discharg-
ing same, and
sufferance
wharves.

Placing officers
on board ship.

AS TO THE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS, DRAWBACKS, ALLOWANCES, &c.

Customs duties, &c., to be under management of the Collector-General.

How to be ascertained, collected, and applied.

20—All duties of Customs and other duties, rates, and charges under the management, collection, or control of the Collector General, as Chief Officer of Customs, and all Customs duties, drawbacks, and allowances now imposed and allowed, or which may hereafter be imposed or allowed by Law, shall be under the management of the Collector General for the time being, and shall be ascertained, raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered, received, allowed, and applied, or appropriated under the provisions of this Law, and all other Laws of this Island for the time being in force relating thereto; and all duties received shall be paid by the Officers of Customs receiving the same to such persons and at such times as the Collector General, with the approval of the Governor, shall appoint; and all duties and drawbacks imposed and allowed according to any specified quantity or value shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value, and shall be paid and received in every part of the Island in currency of this Island, or its equivalent, and according to imperial weights and measures.

Duties on liquors in bottles, how computed.

21—For the better computation of the duties on any ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, wines, or spirits in bottles, six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles, shall be taken and considered to be one gallon of such ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, wines, or spirits: Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any bottle being opened and actually measured if desired by the importer.

On change in Customs duties, what duties payable and how applicable.

22—In all cases where any new duties of Customs, or other duties under the management, collection, or control of the Collector General are or may be imposed by any Law or Laws in lieu of any former duties payable at the time of the

passing of such Law or Laws, such former duties shall be and continue payable until such new duties imposed in lieu thereof shall become chargeable, save and except in cases where the Law or Laws imposing such new duties shall otherwise provide; and all moneys arising from any duties of Customs, rates, or charges, or any arrears thereof, on account of any goods whatever imported into or exported from this Island, under any former Law, although computed under such former Law, and whether secured by bond or otherwise, shall be levied and appropriated in the same manner as if the same had been made payable by this Law, or any other Law in force for the time being; and all drawbacks or allowances payable under any former Law shall be paid or allowed under this or such other Law as may be in force for the time being.

As to drawbacks payable under any former Law.

23—All goods deposited in any warehouse or place of security under any Law of this Island for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty upon the first importation thereof, or which may be imported and on board any ship shall, upon being entered for Island consumption, be subject to such and the like duties as may, at the time of passing such entry, be due and payable on the like sort of goods under any Customs Laws in force at the time of passing such entry, except in cases where special provision shall be made in any such Laws to the contrary.

To what duties imported goods liable.

24—In all cases where the duties imposed by any Law now or hereafter in force upon any goods imported into this Island are charged, not according to the weight, rate, gauge, or measure, but according to the value of such goods, such value shall be taken to be the first cost of the goods at their place of shipment, without the addition of any shipping or other charges thereon, and shall be ascertained by the oath of the importer of such articles, or his known agent, in manner

Ad valorem duties, how ascertained.

**Schedule A,
Form I.**

and form as in Form 1 of Schedule A to this Law, and such oath shall, in every case, be taken by the importer, except only when he may be absent or otherwise unable to take such oath for cause to be deemed sufficient by the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation, and then it shall be taken by his agent, and each oath shall be administered by the Collector, Inspector of Invoices, or Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation, or by a Justice of the Peace, and shall be attached to the invoice, and produced to the Collector or other proper officer at the time of paying the duty on such goods; and such Collector or other proper officer is hereby empowered and required to demand such invoice, with such oath thereunto attached, previous to the entry of any goods on which an *ad valorem* duty may be due, or may attach under any Law imposing the same, or for the regulation of her Majesty's Customs. The invoice hereinbefore required to be produced shall distinctly and clearly set forth and describe the mark and number, together with the contents and value of every package mentioned therein.

**Examination
and certifying
of Invoices
before passing
warrants.**

25—It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Invoices, or such other officer as shall be appointed to such duty, and where no officer is specially appointed to such duty it shall be the duty of the Collector or other Chief Officer of Customs, to examine every invoice of goods imported previous to warrants being passed for such goods, and to ascertain and certify the correctness thereof; and no invoice shall be received nor warrants passed for any goods mentioned in any invoice which shall not be so certified; and if such Inspector, Collector, or other officer shall see reason to doubt the correctness of the value placed upon any goods mentioned in any invoice, he may examine or direct the examination of such merchandize, and require the importer or consignee of such goods to attend at the Custom House, and may examine such importer or consignee on oath (which oath such Collector,

**Powers to ex-
amine goods
and importer.**

Inspector of Invoices, or other officer respectively is hereby authorized and required to administer), touching such goods and invoice, and the value thereof, and on all other points relating thereto.

26—No claim for any abatement of duty in respect of any goods imported into this Island shall be allowed on account of damage, unless such claim shall be made on the first examination thereof, and in such form and manner as the Collector General shall direct, nor unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General, or the officers of Customs, that such damage was sustained after such goods had been shipped in the importing ship, and before the landing thereof in this Island; and all goods *derelict, jetsam, flotsam, lagan*, and wreck brought or coming into this Island, and all droits of Admiralty sold in this Island shall at all times be subject to the same duties as goods of the like kind on importation into this Island are subjected to, unless it shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the Collector General, that such goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country or place by virtue whereof the same may be entitled to be admitted duty free; or that the same, if liable to duty, are entitled to an abatement in respect of such damage; and the damage sustained by such goods, whether so imported or *derelict, jetsam, flotsam, lagan*, or wreck as aforesaid, shall be assessed by the officers of Customs, if competent thereto, but if not, or if the Collector General, or the Collector, or the Chief Officer of Customs of the port into which the same shall be imported or brought as aforesaid, shall entertain any doubt as to the amount of such damage, he may call upon two merchants to examine the goods and certify to what extent, in their judgment, the same are lessened in value by such damage, whereupon the officers of the Customs may make an abatement not exceeding three-fourths of the duty originally chargeable thereon, but no allowance shall be made for damage on any goods or articles used for, or intended to be incorporated with, or consumed as food or drink.

Abatement of duty on account of damage, when and how allowable,

and as to goods derelict, &c, brought into the Island.

AS TO DISPUTES BETWEEN IMPORTERS AND
OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS RESPECTING THE DUTIES OF
CUSTOMS.

In cases of dispute as to the rate of duty on any goods, course to be adopted.

27—If any dispute shall arise as to the proper rate of duty payable in respect of any goods admissible for Island consumption, the importer, or consignee, or his agent shall deposit in the hands of the Collector of Customs, at the port of importation, the duty demanded by such Collector; which shall be deemed and taken to be the proper duty payable, unless an action or suit shall be commenced by the importer within three months after making such deposit in one of her Majesty's Courts of Law of this Island against the Collector, to ascertain whether any and what duty is payable upon such goods; and on the payment of such deposit, and on the passing of a proper entry for such goods by the importer, consignee, or agent, such Collector shall cause delivery thereof.

Deposits of money on dispute, how to be dealt with.

28—All such deposits shall be paid by the Collector in such manner as the Collector General, with the approval of the Governor, may direct, and in case no such action or suit shall be brought such deposit shall be applied to the use of her Majesty, in the same manner as if the same had been originally paid and received as the duty due and payable on such goods; and in case of such action, if it shall be determined that the duty so deposited was not the proper duty, but that a less or no duty was payable, the difference between the deposit and the duty found to be due, or the whole deposit, as the case may require, shall be returned to such importer with interest thereon after the rate of five pounds per centum per annum for the period during which the sum so paid or returned shall have been deposited, and shall be accepted by such importer in satisfaction of all claims in respect of the importation of such goods and the duty payable thereon, and of all or any damages and expenses incident thereto, except costs of suit as next hereinafter provided; that is to say, Provided always that the party to such action or suit in whose

favour a verdict shall be given shall be entitled to his taxed costs of suit ; and if such verdict shall be given against the plaintiff in such action or suit the costs so taxed as aforesaid shall be recoverable and recovered against the plaintiff in the same manner as damages and costs in an ordinary action or suit in such Court are recoverable by Law, but if such verdict shall be given against the Collector, as defendant in such suit, the costs so taxed as aforesaid shall be paid by the Island Treasurer, on the warrant of the Governor for such purposes.

AS TO COMPLAINTS, DISPUTES, AND INJURIES.

29—If in the port of Kingston any dispute shall arise between any masters or owners of ships, merchants, importers, consignees, shippers, or exporters of goods, or their agents, and any officer of Customs as to the seizure or detention of any ship or goods, or to any apparently accidental omission, inadvertency, or non-compliance with the Laws and regulations relating to the Customs, the Collector General may determine such dispute in such manner as he may deem just, and if any such dispute shall arise at any outport the same shall be enquired into, disposed of, and determined by the Collector General, or by such officer of Customs as the Collector General shall depute or appoint for such purpose ; and if in any such case it shall be found that any penalty or forfeiture has been incurred the Collector General may mitigate or remit the same if he thinks fit.

Disputes as to seizure or detention of any ship or goods, or any non-compliance with Customs regulations, how and by whom to be inquired into and determined.

30—The Collector General and all officers of Customs deputed by him as aforesaid, shall have and exercise, while engaged in the conduct of such inquiry, and to as full an extent as the same are now exercised by any Justice or Justices in Sessions, all necessary powers and authority to enforce order and propriety of conduct.

Powers of officers conducting inquiry.

31—Whenever the Collector General shall institute any inquiry as to any matter under the management or control

Inquiries as to Customs matters, or

conduct of persons employed therein, by whom held.

Power to examine on oath.

of any officer of Customs or incident thereto, or the conduct of any persons employed therein, such inquiries may be held by the Collector General for the time being, or by such person or persons as the Governor or the Collector General shall depute; and if upon any such inquiry evidence on oath shall be required by the person so conducting the same, such person is hereby authorized to administer such oath; and any person so examined as a witness and giving false evidence on his examination on oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to the pains and penalties thereof.

Powers to summon witnesses and compel testimony.

32—Upon any such inquiry it shall be lawful for the Collector General, or person, or persons deputed to hold the same, to summon any person required as a witness to attend on the hearing thereof, at the time and place to be specified in such summons, to give evidence upon oath touching the matter of such inquiry, or any other matter touching or relating thereto; and every person so summoned, having the reasonable expenses for attendance, if required, tendered to him at the time of service of such summons, who shall neglect to appear in pursuance thereof, or who having so appeared shall refuse to be sworn or to answer according to the best of his knowledge and belief any question put to him shall, for every such default or offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Costs of inquiry, how borne and enforceable.

33—The Collector General may, with the approval of the Governor, make such order as to the costs of any such inquiry as he may think fit, and a copy of such order shall be served upon the person ordered to pay such costs, either personally or by post, or by leaving the same at his last known place of abode or business, and in case of non-payment thereof within one week after such service and upon the production of such order to any Justice of the Peace, he shall enforce the same in such manner as Justices are empowered by Law to enforce penalties lawfully imposed by them.

AS TO THE IMPORTATION, PROHIBITION, ENTRY,
EXAMINATION, LANDING, AND WAREHOUSING OF
GOODS.

34—The Governor may from time to time by warrant or order appoint or declare what sort of goods may be warehoused under this Law, and from time to time revoke or alter such appointment or declaration: Provided that all orders under this section shall be published in the “Jamaica Gazette.”

Power to declare what sort of goods may be warehoused, and to alter same.

Publication thereof.

35—If, upon the first levying or repealing of any duty, or the first permitting or prohibiting any importation, or at any other time, or for any of the purposes of this or any Law relating to the Customs, it shall become necessary to determine the precise time at which an importation of any goods shall be deemed to have had effect, such time shall be deemed to be the time at which the ship importing such goods had actually come within the limits of the port at which such ship shall in due course be reported and such goods be discharged; and if any question shall arise upon the arrival of any ship in respect of any charge or allowance upon such ship, exclusive of cargo, the time of such arrival shall be deemed to be the time at which the report of such ship shall have been or ought to have been made.

How to fix precise time of importation of goods,

or arrival of ship.

36—No goods shall be deemed to be imported from any particular place unless they be imported direct from such place, and shall have been there laden on board the importing ship, either as the first shipment of such goods, or after the same shall have been actually landed at such place.

When goods deemed to be imported from a particular place.

37—Base or counterfeit coin, and all indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported; and no person shall, after the passing of this Law, bring into any port or harbour of this Island, or ship or unship any nitro-glycerine, or glononic

Goods prohibited to be imported, either generally or without license of the Governor.

oil, or any substance having nitro-glycerine or glononic oil in any form as one of its component parts or ingredients, unless thereunto authorized by the general or special license of the Governor, and in special accordance with all the conditions in such license mentioned or referred to, and subject to all such general regulations relating to the importation of nitro-glycerine as shall for the time being be in force; and which regulations are to be deemed Customs regulations within the meaning of this Law, and may be made, varied, rescinded, or annulled from time to time by the same authority, and in the same manner as Customs regulations; and if any goods by this Law absolutely prohibited shall be imported, or if any goods hereby prohibited to be imported, except in transit, or to be warehoused for exportation only, shall be imported into this Island, except in transit and so reported as aforesaid, or if any goods hereby declared to be subject to certain restrictions on importation shall be imported contrary to the prohibitions or restrictions made in respect thereof, then and in every such case such goods shall be forfeited, and may be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Governor may direct.

Goods imported contrary to prohibition or restriction, how dealt with.

38—If any articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom shall be imported into this Island the same shall be forfeited.

Foreign goods, &c, imported with British brands, forfeited.

39—If any person shall cause to be imported goods of one denomination concealed in packages of goods of any other denomination, or shall directly or indirectly cause to be imported or entered any packages of goods as of one denomination but which shall afterwards be discovered, either before or after delivery thereof, to contain other goods subject to a higher rate or amount of duty than those of the denomination by which such package was entered, such package, and all goods contained therein, shall be forfeited; and every such

Fraudulent importation of goods concealed amongst other goods of a different denomination, how punishable.

person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of one hundred pounds, or treble the value of the goods contained in such package, at the option of the Collector.

40—If any ship arriving at any port or place in this Island shall not come as quickly up to the proper place of mooring or unloading as the nature of the port will admit, without touching at any other place, and in proceeding to such proper place shall not bring to at the stations appointed by the Collector General, or the Collector of the port for the boarding of ships by the officers of the Customs, or if, after arrival at such place, such ship shall remove therefrom, except directly to some other proper place of mooring or unloading, and with the knowledge of the proper officer of the Customs, or if the master of any ship on board of which any officer is stationed, neglect or refuse to provide every such officer sufficient room under the deck, in some part of the fore-castle or steerage for his bed or hammock, if required so to do by the proper officer of Customs, or who shall, whilst such officer shall be unable to procure supplies from shore, refuse or neglect to furnish and provide him with sufficient good and wholesome food, the master of such vessel shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Penalties:—
for delays in
vessels coming
to place of
mooring, for
not bringing
to at appointed
stations, for
removing there-
from improperly,

and for not providing for officer of Customs on board accommodation or (in some cases) food.

41—The proper officers of the Customs may board any ship arriving at any port of this Island, and make such measurements of deck, cargo, and other cargo as may be prescribed under any rule of the Customs, and stay on board until all the goods laden therein shall be duly delivered, or until her departure, and shall have free access to every part of the ship, with power to fasten down hatchways or entrances to the hold, and to mark any goods before landing, and to lock-up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board such ship; and if any place, or any box or chest be locked and the keys withheld such officers, if they be of a rank superior to that of tidewaiter, may open any such place, box, or chest in the best manner in their power, and if they be tidewaiters or only of that rank they shall send for their superior officer, who

Powers of officers of Customs to board vessels, and whilst on board.

Forfeiture of
concealed goods.

may open or cause to be opened any such place, box or chest in the best manner in his power; and if any goods be found concealed on board any such ship they shall be forfeited; and if the officers shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any goods on board, or on any place or package in which the same may be, and such lock, mark, or seal be wilfully opened, altered, or broken before due delivery of such goods, or if any such goods be secretly conveyed away, or if the hatchways or entrances to the hold after having been fastened down by the officer be opened, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; and if the proper officer of the Customs shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any stores, or upon any place or package in which the same may be on board any ship or vessel arriving in this Island, and such lock, mark, or seal be wilfully opened, altered, or broken, or if any such stores be secretly conveyed away, either while the ship remains in the port at which she shall have so arrived, or at any other port of this Island to which she may then be about to proceed, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Penalties for
secretly con-
veying away
goods, or inter-
fering with cer-
tain acts of
Customs offi-
cers on board.

AS TO REPORT OF CARGO.

Master of ship
arriving from
beyond seas to
make report in
Form 2, Sched-
ule A.

42—The master of every ship, whether laden or in ballast shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival from parts beyond the seas at any port in this Island, and before bulk be broken, make due report of such ship in the Form No. 2 in Schedule A to this Law, or to the same effect, and containing the several particulars indicated or required thereby; and if the cargo of such ship shall have been laden at several places, shall state the names of those places in column one, in the order of time in which the same were laden, opposite to the particulars of the goods so laden.

Penalty on
failure, or false
report.

If such master shall fail to make due report, or if the particulars or any of them contained in such report be false, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, and all goods not reported shall be forfeited: Provided that the Collector of Customs,

with the approval of the Collector General, may forego the prosecution where no wilful error has been made, and subject the master to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

43—The master of every ship arriving from parts beyond the seas shall, at the time of making such report, deliver to the Collector of the port at which such ship shall arrive, the certificate of registry of such ship, and also, if required, the bill of lading or a copy thereof, for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the ship, cargo, crew, and voyage, as shall be put to him by such Collector, and shall, if the ship be arriving from any port in the United Kingdom, produce to such Collector any survey or other document relating to deck cargo; and in case of failure or refusal to answer such questions, or answer truly, or to produce any such bill of lading or copy, or if any such bill of lading or copy shall be false, or if any bill of lading be uttered or produced by any master, and the goods expressed therein shall not have been *bonâ fide* shipped on board such ship, or, if any bill of lading uttered or produced by any master shall not have been signed by him, or any such copy so uttered or produced shall not have been received or made by him previously to his leaving the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading or copy were shipped, or if after the arrival of any ship within one league of the coast of this Island, bulk shall be broken, or any alteration made in the stowage of the cargo of such ship so as to facilitate the unloading of any part of such cargo, or if any part be staved, destroyed, or thrown overboard, or any package be opened, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector General, or Collector of the port, in every such case such master shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Master of ship arriving from beyond seas to produce certain documents and to answer questions.

Penalties on such masters for failure or refusal—and for various offences mentioned.

44—The [certificate of registry] * of all ships belonging to the United States of America arriving in this Island shall be deposited with the Consul or Agent of the United States for

Registers of vessels of United States with whom to be deposited.

* Amended by sec. 35 of Law 24 of 1885 by substituting words in bracket for the word "register."

the time being resident here, and duly accredited, any Law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, that this section shall not be in force unless there be some accredited agent of the United States resident in this Island: And provided also, that at every port of entry in this Island, where there is no Vice-Consul or Agent of the United States duly appointed, the [certificate of registry]* of such ship shall be deposited with the Collector.

Declaration under Post Office Law to be made.

45—Every master of a ship, not being a Post Office packet, arriving in this Island, shall make the declaration required by the twenty-fourth section of the “Post Office Law, 1868,” and every officer of the Customs who shall permit such ship to report before the requisites of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the “Post Office Law, 1868,” have been complied with, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and every master of a ship who shall break bulk, or make entry before all letters on board not exempted from postage shall be sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit twenty pounds.

Letters to be sent to the Post Office before bulk broken.

Payment of Light house duty under 3 Vic, o. 66.

46—Every master of every ship at the time of making entry of his ship shall immediately pay down the light-house duty imposed under the Island Act, third Victoria, chapter sixty-six, to the Collector at the port or place where such entry shall be made.

Light-house dues under 15 Vic. c. 17, when and how payable.

47—All light-house dues payable under the Island Act, fifteen Victoria, chapter seventeen, shall, in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops, and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of this Island, or trading within the [Tropics]† be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of steamships not oftener than once within every period of three calendar months, and in respect of all other ships and vessels,

* Amended by section 35 of Law 24 of 1885 by substituting words in brackets for the word “register” where it occurs.

† Amended by section 36 of Law 24 of 1885 by substituting word in brackets for the words “Tropic of Cancer.”

shall be paid on every entry thereof, and such toll or duty whenever payable, shall, immediately upon the entry of such ship or vessel, and before the same shall be admitted to break bulk, be paid by the master or person in charge, or by the consignee thereof, to the Collector or other proper officer of her Majesty's Customs at the said port of Kingston, who shall account for and pay over the same to the Treasurer.

ENTRY FOR HOME USE.

48—The importer of any goods liable to duties of Customs, and intended to be delivered for Island use, or his agent, shall, before unshipment thereof, make perfect entry of such goods by delivering to the Collector of the port a bill of entry thereof in the Form No. 3 in Schedule A to this Law, or to the same effect, and containing the several particulars indicated in or required thereby, except at ports where the Collector General shall prescribe or permit a different form of entry, and the particulars in such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the report of the ship, and in any certificate of origin or other document where any such is required, by which the importation or entry of such goods is authorized, or upon which the importer is entitled to any benefit by the distinction thereof or otherwise.

Entry of goods
by importer,
how to be made.

Form No.
Schedule A]

49—The importer or his agent shall, immediately upon the entry of any goods entered by him for Island use, pay down any duties which may be payable thereon to the Collector or other person appointed to receive the same; and the entry, when signed by the Collector or other such person, shall be the warrant for the landing and delivery of such goods.

Payment of
duties,

and warrant for
delivering
same.

ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSING.

50—The importer of any goods intended to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, or his agent, shall deliver to the Collector or other officer authorized to receive the same a bill of entry of such goods in the same

Entry for
warehousing
goods,

manner and form and containing the same particulars as are hereinbefore required on the entry of goods to be delivered for Island use on the landing thereof, as far as the same shall be applicable, and containing the name and description of the warehouse in which such goods are intended to be warehoused, and the value of each package of such goods, and the name of the person in whose name they are to be so warehoused; and such bill of entry when signed by the Collector or other proper officer shall be the warrant for the due warehousing of such goods.

and warrant
for warehousing.

ENTRY, BILL OF SIGHT, &c.

Entry by bill
of sight, when
and how permitted.

51—The importer of any goods, or his agent, if unable, for want of full information, to make a perfect entry of such goods, on making and subscribing a declaration to that effect before the Collector, may make an entry by bill of sight for the packages or parcels of such goods in the Form No. 4 in Schedule A to this Law, or to the same effect, and containing the several particulars indicated or required thereby, or in such other form as the Collector General may permit.

Form No. 4.
Schedule A.

Such entry the
warrant for
landing and
examining
goods.

52—Such entry being delivered to the Collector or other proper officer and signed by him shall be the warrant for provisionally landing such goods, to be examined by such importer in presence of the proper officers, and the importer shall, within three days, or such further time as the Collector of the port shall direct after the landing thereof, and before the same shall be delivered, make full and perfect entry thereof by endorsing upon such bill of sight such particulars of such goods as are hereinbefore required on making perfect entry of goods whether for payment of duty, or for warehousing, or for delivery free of duty, as the case may be, and to such endorsement he shall affix the date thereof, together with his signature and place of abode, and such endorsement, when countersigned by the Collector, or other proper officer, shall be taken as the perfect entry of such goods.

When and how
perfect entry
to be afterwards
made.

53—Where an entry for the landing and examination of goods for delivery on payment of duty shall be made by bill of sight, such goods shall not be delivered until perfect entry thereof shall have been made, and the duties due thereon paid, unless the importer or his agent shall have deposited with the proper officer of the Customs a sum of money sufficient in amount to cover the duties payable thereon; and if the sum deposited on a bill of sight shall not be equal in amount to the duties payable upon all the goods contained in any single package landed or examined thereby, no part shall be delivered until a perfect entry is made, and the duties paid or deposited for the whole of the goods contained in such package.

Goods so landed not to be delivered until perfect entry and payment or deposit of all duties.

54—If full and perfect entry of any goods, landed by bill of sight as aforesaid, be not made within three days after the landing thereof, or within such further time as the Collector General shall direct, such goods shall be taken to the Queen's Warehouse by the officers of the Customs or Chief Officer of the port, and if the importer shall not, within one month after such landing, make perfect entry of such goods, and pay the duties thereon, or on such parts thereof as can be entered for Island use, together with the charges of removal and of warehouse rent, such goods shall be sold for the payment of such duties and charges, or for exportation, if they be such as cannot be entered for Island use, or shall not be worth the duties, and the overplus, if any, after payment of such duties and charges, or the charges, if sold for exportation, shall be paid to the importer or proprietor thereof: Provided always, that when entry at any time, made as and for a full and perfect entry for goods provisionally landed by bill of sight, or deposited in the Queen's Warehouse as aforesaid, shall not be made in manner herein required for the due landing of the goods, the same shall be deemed to be goods landed without entry.

Goods landed by bill of sight to be taken to Queen's Warehouse if perfect entry not made within three days, and to be sold if such entry not made within one month.

55—If after any goods shall have been duly entered to be warehoused, though not actually deposited in the warehouse,

How warehoused goods may be delivered

for Island
use or export-
ation.

the importer shall further duly enter the same, or any part thereof, for Island use or for exportation, the same may be delivered and taken for Island use or exportation, as the case may be.

ENTRY OF FREE GOODS.

Entry of free
goods how
made.

56—The importer of any goods not subject to duties of Customs, or his agent, shall deliver to the Collector or other proper officer, an entry of such goods in the same manner and form, and containing the same particulars, as hereinbefore required on the entry of dutiable goods, so far as the same is applicable, which entry, so far as regards the goods, shall be a transcript of the report, and shall therein describe such goods according to the terms upon which such goods are free of duty, and the value of such goods and such entry, when signed by the Collector or other proper officer, shall be the warrant for the delivery of the goods mentioned therein; and the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall, within fourteen days after the entry and landing thereof, deliver to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs a full and true account of the goods so landed, on failure whereof such owner, consignee, or agent shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Warrant for
delivery.

Subsequent ac-
count thereof
to be deliver-
ed to Collector.

ENTRIES GENERALLY.

Bills of entry
to be in dupli-
cate.

57—Upon the entry of any goods the importer, his agent, or the consignee of the ship, as the case may be, shall deliver two or more duplicates of the entry thereof, as the case may require, in which duplicates all sums or numbers may be expressed in figures, and the number of duplicates shall be such as the Collector or other proper officer may require.

How surplus
stores may be
entered.

58—The proper officer may permit any surplus stores, not being merchandize, nor by him deemed excessive, to be entered for private use under and subject to the same duties, rules, and regulations as the like sort of goods would be

subject to on importation as merchandize, or permit the master, owner, purser, or other officer of any ship, or any passenger of such ship, to whom any surplus stores belong, to enter and warehouse such surplus stores for future use as ship's stores.

59—Whenever any person shall make application to any officer of the Customs to transact any business on behalf of any other person, such officer may require of the person so applying to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such application shall be made, and, in default of the production of such authority, refuse to transact such business.

Agent to produce authority if required.

60—The officers of Customs may, on the entry of any goods, or at any time afterwards, take, and permit the importer to take samples of such goods for examination, or for ascertaining the duties payable on such goods, or for such other purpose as the Collector General or Chief Officer of Customs of the port may deem necessary, and such samples shall be disposed of and accounted for in such manner as the Collector General may direct.

Samples of goods entered, how disposed of.

61—Any person entering goods shall deliver to the proper officer a bill of entry thereof, containing the name of the ship, and of the master, and of the place to and from which bound, and the particulars of the quality and quantity of the goods, and the packages containing the same.

What bills of entry must contain.

62—Where the owner of any goods imported in any ship from foreign parts into this Island fails to make entry thereof, or, having made entry thereof, to land the same, or take delivery thereof, and to proceed therewith with all convenient speed by the times severally herein mentioned, the consignee or master of the ship may make entry of, and land or unship the said goods at the times, in the manner, and subject to the conditions following; that is to say,

How and when consignee or master of ship may make entry of and land goods.

(1.) If a time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charter party, bill of lading, or agreement, then at any time after the time so expressed :

(2.) If no time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charter party, bill of lading, or agreement, then at any time after the expiration of seventy-two hours, exclusive of a Sunday or holiday, after the report of a ship :

(3.) If any wharf or warehouse is named in the charter party, bill of lading, or agreement as the wharf or warehouse where the goods are to be placed, and if they can be conveniently there received, the consignee or master, in landing them by virtue of this Law, shall cause them to be placed on such wharf or in such warehouse :

(4.) In other cases the consignee or master, in landing goods by virtue of this Law, shall place them in or on some wharf or warehouse on or in which goods of a like nature are usually placed, such wharf or warehouse being, if the goods are dutiable, a wharf or warehouse duly approved by the Collector General for the landing of dutiable goods :

(5.) If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the owner of the goods is ready and offers to land or take delivery of the same, he shall be allowed so to do, and his entry shall in such case be preferred to any entry which may have been made by the consignee or master :

(6.) If any goods are for the purpose of convenience in assorting the same landed at the wharf where the ship is discharged, and the owner of the goods at the time of such landing has made entry, and is ready and offers to take delivery thereof, and to

convey the same to some other wharf or warehouse, such goods shall be assorted at landing, and shall, if demanded, be delivered to the owner thereof within twenty-four hours after assortment; and the expense of, and consequent on such landing and assortment, shall be borne by the consignee or master:

(7.) If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the owner thereof has made entry for the landing and warehousing thereof at any particular wharf or warehouse other than that at which the ship is discharging, and has offered and been ready to take delivery thereof, and the consignee or master has failed to make such delivery, and has also failed, at the time of such offer, to give the owner of the goods correct information of the time at which such goods can be delivered, then the consignee or master shall, before landing or unshipping such goods under the power hereby given to him, give to the owner of the goods, or of such wharf or warehouse as last aforesaid, twenty-four hours' notice in writing of his readiness to deliver the goods, and shall, if he lands or unships the same without such notice, do so at his own risk and expense.

63—No entry or warrant for the landing of any goods shall be deemed valid unless made in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Laws.

Entry invalid if not made in accordance with Customs Laws.

64—Every importer, agent, or other person entering any goods who shall fail to comply with the foregoing regulations, so far as they are respectively applicable to the goods so entered by him, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and such goods shall be liable to forfeiture.

Penalty on failure to comply with regulations.

65—Upon the entry inwards of any vessel, it shall be lawful for the officers of her Majesty's Customs to permit any goods not prohibited to be entered as in transitu for any foreign port or for any port in this Island by the same vessel,

Entry of goods in transit and transhipment of goods without payment of duty, how and

on what terms permitted.

or to permit the transshipment of any goods so entered from the vessels in which imported to other vessels, for the purpose of being conveyed to their destination, without payment of any duties leviable thereon under any Law of the Legislature at the port of transshipment, upon the importer of such goods, or his known agent, first entering into bond for the payment of duties upon such goods if landed in this Island, or for their being bonded at the port of destination in this Island under the like conditions and the same regulations as in the case of goods removed coastwise from one bonding warehouse to another: Provided that in the case of steam traffic the Collector General may, if he think fit, dispense with the requirement of such bond.

Power to permit entries to be otherwise made in special cases.

66—The Collector General, or the Chief Officer of Customs at each port, may permit the entries of goods in such form and manner and on such conditions as he may direct to meet the exigencies of any case to which the general Laws and regulations may not be strictly applicable.

TIME OF ENTRY.

In what cases Customs officers may convey goods to the Queen's Warehouse,

67—If the importer of any goods shall not within fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after the arrival of the ship importing the same, make perfect entry or entry by bill of sight of such goods, or, if having made such entry he shall not land such goods within such fourteen days, or within such further period as the Collector General or the Chief Officer of Customs at such port shall direct, the officers of the Customs may convey such goods to the Queen's Warehouse; and whenever the cargo of any ship shall have been discharged within such fourteen days, with the exception only of a small quantity of goods, the officers of the Customs may forthwith convey such remaining goods to the Queen's Warehouse, and also at any time after the arrival of such ship may convey any small packages or parcels of goods therefrom to the Queen's Warehouse, there to remain for due entry during the remainder of such fourteen days; and if the duties due

upon any goods so conveyed to the Queen's Warehouse shall not be paid within three months afterwards, or within such further period as the Collector General may direct, together with all charges of removal and warehouse rent, such goods may be sold, and the produce thereof applied first to the payment of freight and charges, next of duties, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor of the goods on his application for the same; but if such goods, or any of them, shall be of a perishable nature, the Collector General may forthwith direct sale thereof and apply the proceeds in like manner: Provided always that for this purpose if the importing ship and goods be liable to the performance of quarantine, the time for entry and landing of such goods shall be computed from the time at which such ship and goods shall have been released from quarantine. All goods not being of a perishable nature deposited in the Queen's Warehouse, and not cleared within three months, and all goods of a perishable nature so deposited and not cleared forthwith, may, in case the same cannot be sold for a sum sufficient to pay the duties and charges if offered for sale for Island consumption, or the charges, if offered for sale for exportation, be destroyed by direction of the Collector General.

and when they
may sell same.

And when they
may destroy
them.

68—No goods of a combustible or inflammable nature shall be brought to or deposited in the Queen's Warehouse, or any other warehouse, unless with the sanction of the Collector General; and if any such goods shall be landed or permitted to be landed by the officers of Customs, the same may be deposited in any place that such officers may deem fit, and whilst so deposited the same shall be deemed to be in the Queen's Warehouse, and be liable to be dealt with, at the expiration of fourteen days, in the same manner as goods of a perishable nature actually deposited in the Queen's Warehouse, unless duly cleared or warehoused in some approved warehouse in the meantime; and such goods shall be chargeable with such expenses for securing, watching, and guarding the same until sold, cleared, or warehoused as aforesaid, as the Collector

Combustible
or inflammable
goods, how to
be dealt with.

General shall see fit, and neither the said Collector General or any officer of Customs shall be liable to make good any damage which such goods may sustain by reason or during the time of their being so deposited and dealt with as aforesaid.

Ship may be detained until expenses in respect of goods remaining on board beyond allowed time are paid.

69—Whenever any goods shall remain on board any importing ship beyond the period of fourteen days after the arrival of such ship at any port, or beyond such further period as the Chief Officer of Customs of the port may allow, such ship shall be detained by the proper officer of Customs until all expenses of watching or guarding such goods beyond such fourteen days, or such further time, if any allowed as aforesaid, not exceeding five shillings per diem, and of removing the goods, or any of them, to the Queen's Warehouse in case the officer shall so remove them, be paid.

UNSHIPPING, LANDING, AND EXAMINATION.

When, how, and where goods may be landed.

70—No goods (except fresh fish, fresh fruit, ice, live stock of all kinds, bullion, and passengers' baggage, which may be landed prior to report or entry), shall be unshipped from any ship arriving from parts beyond the seas, or be landed or put on shore on Sundays or holidays, nor shall they be so unshipped, landed, or put on shore on any other days, except between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, or during such other hours as may be appointed by the Collector General, nor shall any goods be unshipped or landed unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of the Customs, nor shall they be so landed except at some legal quay, wharf, or other place duly appointed for the landing of goods, nor shall any such goods, after having been unshipped, or put into any boat or craft to be landed, be transhipped or removed into any other boat or craft previously to their being landed, without the permission of the proper officer of the Customs; and if any such goods shall be unshipped, landed, transhipped, or removed contrary hereto, the same shall be forfeited; and if

Forfeiture on landing, or removal otherwise.

any goods shall be unshipped or removed from any importing ship for the purpose of being landed after due entry thereof, such goods shall be forthwith removed to and landed at the wharf, quay, or other place at which the same are intended to be landed, and if such goods are not so removed and landed the same shall be forfeited, together with the barge, lighter, boat, or other vessel employed in removing the same.

71—The unshipping, carrying, and landing of all goods, and bringing them to the proper place for examination, and weighing, putting them into the scales, opening, unpacking, repacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking, and numbering, where such operations respectively are necessary or permitted, and removing them to and placing them in the proper place of deposit until duly delivered, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer; and the importer or person entering any timber or wood to be charged with duty by measurement, shall, at his expense, pile, sort, frame, or otherwise place the same in such manner as the Collector or proper officer of Customs may deem necessary to enable the proper officers to measure and take the account thereof.

Expenses in respect of imported goods to be borne by importer.

72—If any goods shall be removed from any ship, quay, wharf, or other place previous to the examination thereof by the proper officer of Customs, unless under the care or authority of such officer, or if any goods entered to be warehoused, or to be re-warehoused, shall be carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority or under the care of the proper officer of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such road or ways as such officer shall direct, such goods shall be forfeited.

Forfeiture of goods removed otherwise than as authorized by officers of Customs.

73—Upon the entry and landing of any goods to be warehoused or within such period as the Collector shall direct with respect to the same, or any of them, the landing waiter or other officer of Customs shall take a particular account of such goods at the quay or wharf at which they shall be so

Officers of Customs to take account of goods entered to be warehoused, and mark packages, and enter

certain particulars as to same in a book,

landed, or in the warehouse of the port of arrival if they be goods of which the account is permitted to be taken in the warehouse, and shall cause to be marked on each package, of which such account shall be taken, the contents thereof, and shall enter in a book prepared for that purpose, containing the name of the import ship, and of the person in whose name they are entered, the marks, numbers, and contents of each such package, the description of the goods, and the warehouse, or place in the warehouse in which the same shall be deposited, and when the same shall have been so deposited with the authority of such officer, he shall certify that the entry and warehousing of such goods is complete, and such goods shall from time to time be considered goods duly warehoused; and if any such goods shall be delivered, withheld, or removed from the proper place of examination before the same shall have been duly examined and certified by such officer, such goods shall be deemed to be goods not duly entered or warehoused, and shall be forfeited.

and certify as to warehousing being complete.

Forfeiture on removal before certificate.

Such account to be the basis on which duties to be ascertained.

74—The account of the goods so taken as aforesaid shall be the account upon which the duties payable upon such goods shall be ascertained when the same shall ultimately come to be delivered upon due entry for that purpose, and the same shall be entered, and the full duties due thereon be paid according to the quantity taken in such account, without any abatement for any deficiency, except as hereinafter provided.

In what packages warehoused goods to be deposited.

75—All goods warehoused shall be deposited in the packages in which the same shall have been imported, except such goods as are permitted to be shipped on the quay, or bulked, sorted, lotted, packed, or repacked in the warehouse after the landing thereof, in which case they shall be deposited in the packages in which the same shall be when the account thereof is taken by the proper officer; and if such goods are not so deposited, or if any alteration shall afterwards be made in the goods so deposited, or in the packing thereof in the warehouse, or in the marks and numbers of such packages,

Forfeiture in cases where goods tampered with or removed without authority

or if the same shall be removed from the room in the warehouse in which the same are deposited without the presence or sanction of the proper officers, except for delivery under the proper warrant, order, or authority for that purpose, they shall be forfeited.

76—The Collector General may direct what goods may be shipped on the quay, or bulked, sorted, lotted, packed, or re-packed, and determine in respect of what goods the account may be taken in any warehouse, approved by the Governor for that purpose, and within what time after the landing thereof, and on such conditions as he may deem necessary.

Collector General may direct as to sorting, packing, taking accounts, &c., of goods.

77—If the occupier of any warehouse shall so neglect to stow the goods warehoused therein as that easy access may not be had to every package and parcel thereof, he shall, for every such neglect, forfeit the sum of five pounds.

Penalty on occupier of warehouse not stowing goods properly.

78—If the occupier of any warehouse shall not produce to any officer of Customs on his request any goods deposited in such warehouse, which shall not have been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, such occupier shall, for every such neglect, forfeit the sum of five pounds in respect of every package or parcel not so produced, besides the duties due thereon.

Penalty on occupier of warehouse not producing goods when required.

79—If any goods entered to be warehoused shall not be duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or being duly warehoused shall be in any way concealed in or removed from the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal mixing, removal, or concealment, they shall be forfeited.

Forfeiture of goods not duly warehoused, or concealed, or removed.

80—If any person shall clandestinely open any warehouse, or except in the presence of the proper officer of Customs, acting in execution of his duty, gain access to the goods, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Penalty for clandestinely opening warehouses or gaining access to goods.

If warehoused goods taken out without due entry, duties payable by the occupier of warehouse.

Exception in certain cases,

81—If any goods shall be taken out of any warehouse without due entry the occupier of such warehouse shall forthwith pay the duties upon such goods, but if any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, not acting in the due execution of his duty, shall be concerned in the taking out of any such goods without payment of duty, or shall wilfully destroy or embezzle any goods duly warehoused and shall be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such goods, no duty shall be payable for or in respect of such goods, and the damage occasioned by such destruction or embezzlement shall, with the sanction of the Governor, be repaid or made good to such importer, consignee, or proprietor.

As to loss of goods by unavoidable accident before delivery thereof to importer.

82—No compensation shall be made on the part of the Government to any importer, proprietor, or consignee of any goods by reason of any damage occasioned thereto in the warehouse by fire or other unavoidable accident.

As to remission of duty thereon.

If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or entered to be delivered from the warehouse, shall be lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, either on shipboard or in landing, or in receiving into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, or in the delivery from the warehouse or in the shipping thereof, or in the course of removal from one warehousing port to another, the Governor may, on proof thereof to his satisfaction, remit the duties due thereon. But duty shall be charged upon all such goods as may have been lost by theft or robbery in such manner that they may have been or may be consumed within this Island.

As to goods entered at and under value.

83—If upon the examination of any goods entered for duty which are chargeable with duty upon the value thereof it shall appear to the officers of Customs that such goods are not valued according to the true value thereof, or that they

are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as described in the entry, it shall be lawful for such officers to detain the same, in which case they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the person entering the same of the detention of such goods, and of the value thereof as estimated by them, either by delivering such notice personally, or by transmitting the same by post to such person addressed to him at his place of abode as stated in his entry; and the Collector General shall within ten days after the detention of such goods determine either to deliver such goods on the entry of such person or to retain the same for the use of the Crown, in which latter case he shall cause the value at which the goods were so entered, together with an addition of ten per cent. and the duties already paid on such entry to be paid to the person entering the same in full satisfaction for such goods, or may permit such person on his application for that purpose to amend such entry at such value and on such terms as he may direct; and if the Collector General shall retain such goods he shall and may dispose of them for the benefit of the Crown, and if the proceeds arising therefrom in case of sale shall exceed the sums so paid and all charges incurred by the Crown, one moiety of such surplus shall be paid to a separate fund at the disposal of the Collector General, and be distributed by him at such periods, and in such proportions, to or amongst such meritorious officers as the Collector General shall select as most deserving, and the other moiety shall be accounted for, paid, and carried to account as duties of Customs.

Power of detention.

Notice thereof.

Procedure thereupon.

84—All post entries in respect of goods, the duty on which is payable by tale, weight, or measure, shall be made within three days after the account for duty is made up and notice is given, or within such further period as the Chief Officer of Customs of the port shall allow, and in default thereof the goods may be removed to the Queen's Warehouse and may be sold after one month of such removal.

Post entries as to goods dutiable by tale, weight, or measure.

REMOVAL.

Removal of goods from port to port or warehouse to warehouse.

85—Any goods warehoused at any port in this Island may be removed by sea or inland carriage to any other port in which the like kind of goods may be warehoused to be re-warehoused at such other port, and again as often as may be required at any other such port to be there re-warehoused, or with the permission of the proper officer of Customs from any warehouse in any port to any other warehouse in the same port, under such regulations and with such security as the Collector General may direct, on the delivery to the proper officer by the person requiring such removal of a request-note, stating the particulars of the goods required to be removed, the name of the port, or of the warehouse if in the same port, to which the same are intended to be removed, and with such other information, and in such manner and form as the Collector General or the proper officer may direct or require.

Accounts to be furnished, and bond to be entered into before removal.

86—On the delivery of any goods for removal, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officers of the port of removal to the proper officers of the port or place of destination, and the person requiring the removal thereof shall enter into bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the port or place of destination, within such time as the Collector General may direct, such bond to be taken by the Collector or other proper officer at the port or place of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods shall have been produced to the proper officer and duly re-warehoused at the port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or shall have been otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector General or the Chief Officer of Customs of the port of removal, or unless the full duties due upon any deficiency of such goods not so accounted for shall have been paid; but any

remover may enter into general bond with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions as the Collector General may approve for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of the same at the place of destination within such time or times as the Collector General may direct.

87—Upon the arrival of such goods at the port or place of destination, the same shall be entered and warehoused in the same manner, and under and subject to the same Laws, rules, and regulations, so far as the same are or can be made applicable, as are required on the entry and warehousing of goods on the first importation thereof.

Entry and warehousing of removed goods on arrival.

88—If upon the arrival of goods so removed as aforesaid at the port of destination the parties shall be desirous forthwith to export the same, or to pay duty thereon for Island use, without actually lodging the same in the warehouse for which they have been entered and examined to be re-warehoused, the officers of Customs at such port may after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the same to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for Island use, upon payment of the duties due thereon, as if such goods had been actually lodged in such warehouse; and all goods so exported, or for which the duties have been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

Entry of removed goods for use or exportation without warehousing.

89—When any warehoused goods are removed under bond from a Customs warehouse at one port to be warehoused at another port, or for exportation therefrom, such goods shall, within forty-eight hours after arrival at such port, and on or before the entry thereof for re-warehousing, exportation, or otherwise, be produced to the proper officer of Customs at such last-mentioned port, although the time prescribed in such

Production of removed goods to officers of Customs at port of destination.

bond for the removal, re-warehousing, or exportation of such goods shall not have expired, and if not so produced the bond under which the same are removed shall be forfeited, and may be put in suit in the same manner as if the regulation hereby made formed part of the condition of such bond.

Limitation of time for clearing goods warehoused, unless re-warehoused.

Proceedings in re-warehousing.

90—All warehoused goods shall be cleared either for Island use or exportation at the expiration of two years from the day on which the same were so warehoused, or within such further period, and in such cases as the Collector General shall direct, unless the owner or proprietor of such goods shall be desirous of re-warehousing the same, in which case the same shall be examined by the proper officers, and the duties due upon any deficiency or difference between the quantity ascertained on landing and the quantity found to exist on such examination, together with the necessary expense attendant thereon, shall, subject to such allowances as may be sanctioned by the proper officers of Customs in respect thereof, be paid down, and the quantity so found shall be re-warehoused in the name of the then owner or proprietor thereof in the same manner as on first importation: Provided always that the proper officer of Customs certifies that the goods are in a proper condition to be re-warehoused. On the re-warehousing, in the name of the proprietor of goods, either by himself or by the occupier of the warehouse, after the expiration of two years or such further or shorter period as may be directed as aforesaid from the last preceding warehousing or re-warehousing thereof, the proper officers of Customs may (first being satisfied that the same are in the warehouse, that the packages are entire, and that there is no ground to suspect that there is any undue deficiency therein), dispense with the re-weighing, re-gauging, or re-measuring and strict examination thereof, if they be such as are liable on delivery to the payment of duty according to the landing, weight, measure, or quantity thereof, and also at the request of the occupier or proprietor of the warehouse, may (first being satisfied as aforesaid), dispense with the re-weighing

re-guaging, or re-measuring, or strict examination on such re-warehousing as aforesaid of goods being wines, or other goods the duties whereon are payable at the delivery, weight, measure, or quantity, and which may be liable to injury by such re-weighing, re-guaging, or re-measuring, or strict examination; but in either of these cases the occupier or proprietor of such warehouse shall be liable, at the time of delivery of such goods, to pay the duties due on any deficiency therein not allowed by Law which may then be found to exist, instead of being called upon to make good any deficiencies which might have been found to exist had such re-weighing, re-guaging, re-measuring, or examination been resorted to at the time of such re-warehousing.

91.—If any warehoused goods shall not be duly cleared, exported, or re-warehoused, and the duties ascertained to be due on the deficiencies as aforesaid shall not be paid down at the expiration of two years from the previous entry and warehousing thereof, or within such further period as shall be directed as aforesaid, the same, if worth the duty due thereon shall, after one month's notice to the occupier of the warehouse or importer, with all convenient speed be sold either for Island use or exportation, with or without the consent of the occupier of the warehouse or importer, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the duties, warehouse rent, and charges, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner or proprietor of such goods, if known, but if such owner or proprietor cannot be found such surplus shall be carried to the account of the public of this Island, to abide the claim of such owner or proprietor on his appearing and making good his claim thereto; and if such goods shall not be worth the duty, then the same, after such one month's notice as aforesaid may be exported or destroyed, with or without the concurrence of the owner thereof or the proprietor of the warehouse in which the same were so warehoused, as the Chief Officer of Customs at the port where such warehouse is situate shall see fit; and

As to sale, exportation, or destruction of goods not cleared or re-warehoused within the time limited.

the duties due upon any deficiency thereof, not allowed by Law, shall be forthwith paid by the proprietor of the warehouse.

Powers for dealing with goods in warehouse with sanction of officers of Customs.

92—At each port, with the sanction of the Chief Officer of Customs at such port, and after such notice given by the respective importers, or proprietors, and at such times, and under such regulations and restrictions as the Collector General shall from time to time require and direct, it shall be lawful, in the warehouse to sort, separate, pack, and repack any goods, and to make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment, or disposal thereof: Provided that such goods be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages, as the Chief Officer of Customs of such port shall permit, (not being less in any case, if the goods are to be exported or to be removed to another warehouse, than is required by Law on the importation of such goods), and also to draw off any wine or any spirits into reputed quart or pint bottles for exportation only, and to draw off and mix brandy with any wine, not exceeding the proportion of ten gallons of brandy to one hundred gallons of wine, and also to fill up any casks of wine or spirits from any other casks of the same respectively secured in the same warehouse, and also to rack off any wine from the lees, and mix any wines of the same sort erasing from the cask all import brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand, and also to take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Collector General, with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except as the same may eventually become payable as on a deficiency of the original quantity; and the duty on the surplus, if any, of such goods as may be delivered for Island use shall be immediately paid, and such surplus shall thereupon be delivered for Island use accordingly; and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Collector General may, at the request of the importer or proprietor of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damage, or

surplus goods occasioned by such separation or repacking, or at the like request any goods which may not be worth the duty, to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon. The Collector General may permit any goods to be taken out of the warehouse without payment of duty for such purpose, and for such period as to him may appear expedient, and in such quantities, and under such regulations and restrictions, and with such security by bond for the due return thereof or the payment of the duties due thereon as he may direct or require.

93—No foreign packages or materials whatsoever shall be used in the repacking of any goods in the warehouse, except such as shall have been used in the importation of warehoused goods, unless the full duties thereon shall have been first paid.

As to materials to be used in repacking in warehouse.

94—It shall be lawful for the importer of gunpowder into this Island to warehouse the same in the magazine of Port Royal, or such other magazine as the Governor may approve for such purpose, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions contained in this Law for warehousing of goods imported into this Island, so far as the same are respectively applicable: And provided further that no such gunpowder shall be delivered at any port, except upon a delivery order signed by the proper officer of Customs at such port, and specifying the name of the person to or for whom any such gunpowder is to be delivered, the quantity deliverable, and such other particulars as such proper officer shall think necessary: And provided also that nothing herein contained shall in any way interfere with or counteract any Law, rule, or regulation now in force or practice for the government or regulation of any magazine in the Island.

Warehousing and delivering gunpowder.

95—So much of the fourteenth section of the "Gunpowder and Fire-Arms Act, 1856," (19 Victoria, chapter 14), as fixes

19 Vic. c. 14, s. 14, partially repealed.

the rate or standard of charge for storing, or receiving and keeping gunpowder in any port or magazine, or other authorized place of deposit, shall be and is hereby repealed; and the following shall be the scale of charges:

**Fee for storing
gunpowder.**

Two shillings for every barrel capable of containing any quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds weight of gunpowder;

One shilling for every half barrel capable of containing any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds weight of gunpowder; and

Sixpence for every quarter barrel, capable of containing any quantity not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight of gunpowder.

ENTRY OF WAREHOUSED GOODS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

**Delivery of
warehoused
goods, when and
how.**

96—No warehoused goods shall be taken or delivered from the warehouse, except upon due entry and under the care of proper officers for exportation, or upon due entry and payment of the full duties payable thereon for Island use, except goods delivered into the charge of the searchers to be shipped as stores, in such quantities as the Collector or other proper officer shall allow, and subject to such directions and regulations as the Governor may see fit.

**Goods to be
cleared from
warehouse
for Island use
by bill of entry
and payment of
duties.**

97—Upon the entry of any goods to be cleared from the warehouse for Island use the person entering such goods shall deliver a bill of entry, and duplicates thereof, in like manner and form, containing the same particulars as are hereinbefore required on the entry of goods to be delivered for Island use on the landing thereof, as far as the same may be applicable, and shall at the same time pay down to the proper officer of Customs the full duties payable thereon, not being less in amount than according to the account of the quantity taken

by the landing waiter or other proper officer on the first entry and landing thereof, except as to the following goods, viz: tobacco, spirits, and wine, the duties whereon, when cleared from the warehouse for Island use, shall be chargeable upon the quantity of such goods ascertained by weight, strength, or measure at the time of actual delivery thereof, unless there is reasonable ground to suppose that any portion of the deficiency or difference between the weight, measure, or strength ascertained on landing and first examination of any such last mentioned goods, and that ascertained at the time of actual delivery, has been caused by illegal or improper means, in which case the proper officer of Customs shall make such allowance only for loss as he may consider fairly to have arisen from natural evaporation, or other legitimate cause.

98—No duty shall be charged in respect of any deficiency in goods entered and cleared from the warehouse for exportation, unless the officers of Customs have reasonable ground to suppose that such deficiency, or any part thereof, has arisen from illegal abstraction.

As to duty in respect of any deficiency of goods for exportation.

EXPORTATION.

99—The master of every ship in which any goods are to be exported from this Island to parts beyond the seas, or his agent, shall, before any goods be taken on board, deliver to the Collector a certificate from the proper officer of the due clearance inwards or coastwise of such ship on her last voyage, and shall also deliver therewith an entry outwards of such ship, verified by his signature, in the Form No. 5 of Schedule A to this Law, or to the same effect, or in such other form as the Collector General may direct, and containing the several particulars indicated or required thereby, and where there is any deck cargo a declaration of the cubic contents of such cargo in such form as may be prescribed by the Collector General; and if such ship shall have commenced her lading at some other port, the master shall deliver to the searcher the clearance of such goods from such other port;

Masters of vessels outwards to deliver certificate of clearance of last voyage, and to make entry outwards—

Form No. 5. Schedule A.

Further clearance in certain cases.

Penalty on shipping goods before entry outwards.

and if any goods be taken on board any ship at any port before she shall have been entered outwards at such port (unless a stiffening order, when necessary, shall be issued by the proper officer to lade any heavy goods for exportation on board such ship), the master shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Goods not to be shipped, except on proper days and after entry and clearance.

100—No goods shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped for exportation or removal coastwise from any port or place in this Island, except on days not being Sundays or holidays, except by special permission of the Collector or Chief Officer of any port, nor from any place, except some legal quay, wharf, or other place duly appointed for such purpose, nor without the presence or authority of the proper officer of Customs, nor before due entry outwards of such ship and due entry of such goods, nor before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment; and any goods shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped contrary hereto shall be forfeited, and it shall be lawful for the searcher or other proper officer to open and examine all goods shipped or brought for shipment at any place in this Island, and the opening for that purpose of packages,* * * * * and the weighing, repacking, landing, (when water-borne), and the shipping thereof, shall be done by, or at the expense of the exporter.†

Power to examine goods shipped.

ENTRY AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS FOR EXPORTATION.

Account of goods for exportation and bond to be given as to same.

101—Before any warehoused goods, or any goods subject to duties of Customs, or entitled to any drawback of Customs on exportation, for importable only under particular rules, regulations, or restrictions, shall be permitted to be exported, the exporter or his agent shall deliver to the Collector or other proper officer a bond note or account of such goods, and give security by bond in double the amount of duty

* Amended by section 38 of Law 24 of 1885, by omitting words.

† Goods, the produce of this Island, excluded from the operation of this sec. by sec. 1 of Law 22 of 1881, as far as regards duty and clearance.

payable by Law upon the importation of such goods, that such goods shall be duly shipped and exported, and shall be landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector at the port of exportation.

102—If any goods upon which any drawback shall be claimed or allowed shall be brought to any quay, wharf, or other place to be shipped for exportation, or shall be actually shipped, and shall, on examination by the proper officers of Customs, be found not to agree with the entry in the shipping bill, or other proper document for allowance of drawback on shipment, or shall be found to be of less value for Island use than the amount of the drawback claimed, all such goods, and the package containing the same, with all other the contents therein, shall be forfeited, and the person entering such goods and claiming the drawback thereon, shall in any and every such case forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, or treble the amount of the drawback claimed, at the election of the Collector General.

Drawback goods not agreeing with shipping bill, or over value forfeited.

Penalty.

103—If any goods taken from the warehouse for removal or for exportation shall be removed or shipped, except with the authority or under the care of the proper officer of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officer shall permit or direct, such goods shall be forfeited, and if any such goods shall be illegally removed or carried away from any carriage, cart, boat, lighter, quay, wharf, or other place, prior to the shipment thereof, on board the exporting or removing vessel, or from any ship, cart, or carriage, in or on which the same shall have been shipped or laden, such bond shall be forfeited, and may forthwith be put in suit for the penalty thereof, although the time prescribed in such bond for the landing or removal, and re-warehousing of such goods at the place of destination shall not have expired.

Warehoused goods removed or shipped without authority or irregularly, forfeited.

Forfeiture of bond as to same.

Goods not duly shipped or certified as short-shipped though in the content, forfeited.

Penalty on illegal shipment of goods.

and illegal unshipping of goods.

104—If any goods liable to duty on exportation, or taken from the warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or exported under bond, which are enumerated in the content of any ship, shall not be duly shipped before the departure of such ship, or shall not be duly certified by the proper officer as short shipped, such goods shall be forfeited; or if any such goods shall be taken on board such ship, not being enumerated in such content, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of five pounds in respect of every package of such goods; and if any goods duly shipped on board such ship shall be unshipped, or landed at any place in this Colony, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector at the port of shipment, the goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship and all persons concerned in the illegal landing of such goods shall forfeit a sum of one hundred pounds, or three times the value of the goods so landed, and shall also be liable to arrest and detention.

Penalty on not duly exporting or re-warehousing goods in respect of which bond for exportation has been given.

105—If any goods in respect of which bond shall be given for the exportation thereof in any ship shall not be duly exported in such ship, or be re-warehoused within three days after the final clearance of such ship, the person or persons entering the same shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds, unless they shall in the meantime have been entered for exportation under bond in some other ship, in which case the person or persons entering the same shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds, unless the same shall be exported in, or re-warehoused within three days after the final clearance of such last-mentioned ship.

AS TO LIENS FOR FREIGHT.

When goods may be detained for freight claimed to be due.

106—Any officer of the Customs having the charge or custody of any goods which shall have come to his hands under the Laws relating to the Customs, is hereby authorized and empowered to refuse delivery thereof from the Queen's Warehouse, or other place in which the same shall be deposited, until proof shall be given to his satisfaction that the

freight due upon such goods has been paid: Provided that the master or consignee of the vessel shall have previously given to such officer of Customs, or left at the Custom House of the port of importation for the information and guidance of the Customs officers at such port, notice in writing, that such freight is unpaid, and that a lien thereon is claimed.

DRAWBACKS.

107—The Governor is hereby authorized at any time within two years after the over-payment of any duties, on its being proved to his satisfaction that the same were overpaid in error, to direct the re payment of the amount of such duties, but no such return shall be made nor any claim allowed unless made and established within such period of two years.

Within what time and how overpaid duties may be refunded.

108—Whenever it shall appear by the certificate of any Collector of Customs that the importer or consignee of any goods liable to duty under any Law of the legislature of this Island has, in consequence of the non-receipt of any invoice for such goods, paid duty upon the same to a larger amount than should have been paid, or whenever upon the landing of any goods upon which duty has been paid according to invoice or estimation it shall be discovered that there is a deficiency in the weight, measure, or gauge of such goods, it shall be lawful to return to the importer or consignee of such goods the difference of duty (as the same shall be computed by the Customs) to which such importer or consignee shall be entitled: Provided that such deficiency shall have been discovered before the goods are delivered out of charge of the Customs.

Refund of overpaid duties on claim before delivery of goods.

109—Whenever it shall appear by the certificate of the officers of the Customs that such goods have been abandoned and destroyed, it shall be lawful to refund the amount of the duties paid thereon: Provided that in all applications for remission of duties under this clause, for damage in respect

Refund of duties on goods abandoned or destroyed.

to pickled fish, it shall be sufficient that the certificate of survey states that the said fish is unmerchantable and unfit for human food, and such pickled fish so unfit for human food shall be destroyed by order of the officers of the Customs, unless the importer thereof shall, on request, mix the same with manure, sufficiently to satisfy the officer of Customs, that the fish can only be used for agricultural purposes.

Penalty on valuing goods for drawback above import valuation.

110—If on the exportation of any goods for drawback, and on which the drawback is estimated according to the value of the goods, the value then affixed thereto shall be found to be greater than the amount at which such goods were valued at the time of importation, and on which the import duty was then paid, the party claiming the drawback shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Forfeiture and penalty for claiming for drawback more than the value of the goods.

111—No drawback shall be allowed upon the exportation of any goods entered for drawback, or as stores, which shall be of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed, and all such goods so entered shall be forfeited, and the person who caused such goods to be entered shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, or treble the amount of drawback claimed in such case, at the election of the Collector General.

AS TO DEBENTURES FOR DRAWBACK ON GOODS EXPORTED.

Debentures for drawback—their contents, and how and when prepared.

112—For the purpose of computing and paying any drawback claimed and payable upon any goods duly entered, shipped, and exported, a debenture shall in due time after such entry be prepared by the Collector, or other proper officer, certifying in the first instance the entry outwards of such goods; and so soon as the same shall have been duly exported, and a notice containing the particulars of the goods shall have been delivered by the exporter to the searcher or other export officer, the shipment and exportation thereof shall be certified upon such debenture by the searcher or

other export officer, and the debenture shall thereupon be computed and passed with all convenient despatch.

113—The person entitled to any drawback on any goods duly exported, or his agent authorized by him for that purpose, shall make and subscribe a declaration upon the debenture that the goods mentioned therein have been actually exported, and have not been relanded, and are not intended to be relanded in any part of Jamaica, and that such person at the time of entry and shipping was, and continued to be, entitled to the drawback thereon, and the name of such person shall be stated in the debenture, which shall then be delivered to such person or his agent.

Declaration by exporter on the debenture.

114—No Debenture for any drawback allowed upon the exportation of any goods shall be paid after the expiration of two years from the date of the shipment of such goods.

Limit of time for payment of drawback.

115—The drawback or return of duties by this Law authorized to be made on the exportation of goods whereon such duties shall have been, or shall be paid as herein provided, shall extend to, and be allowed on the exportation or carriage to the Grand Caymanas of any of the like goods whereon such duties shall have been, or shall be paid, and under the like regulations as are herein directed in respect to drawback or return of duties: Provided that in addition to the other regulations herein established in cases of drawback, before any debenture shall be signed for the return of duties on goods taken to the Grand Caymanas, a certificate under the hand and seal of the Custos, or some known authority at the place, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages containing the goods wherein such drawback shall be claimed, and stating that such goods have been landed at the Grand Caymanas, shall be produced to the Collector at the port of Kingston, and to the Collector or sub-collector at any outport, who shall not grant any drawback on such goods, unless such certificate shall be so presented to him.

As to drawback on goods exported to the Grand Caymanas.

Proviso—additional requirements.

Forfeiture for
relanding or
not exporting
goods cleared
to be exported
for drawback.

Penalty there-
for.

Ships' stores—
how permitted
to be shipped.

116—If any goods which have been cleared to be exported for any drawback shall not be duly exported to parts beyond the seas or shall be unshipped or relanded in any part of this Island, (such goods, not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped, under the care of the proper officer), the same shall be forfeited, together with any ship, boat, or craft which may have been used in so unshipping, relanding, landing, or carrying such goods from the ship in which the same were shipped for exportation; and the master of such ship, and any person by whom, or by whose orders or means such goods shall have been so unshipped, relanded, landed, or carried, or who shall aid, assist, or be concerned therein, shall forfeit a sum equal to treble the value of such goods, or a penalty of one hundred pounds at the election of the Collector General.

117—The master of every ship departing from any port in this Island upon a voyage to parts beyond the seas shall, upon due application made by him, and upon such terms and conditions as the proper officer of Customs of the port may direct, receive from the searcher or other export officer an order for the shipment of such stores as may be required and allowed by the Collector or other proper officer for the use of such ship, with reference to the number of the crew and passengers on board, and the probable duration of the voyage on which she is about to depart, and all demands for such stores shall be made in such form and manner as such officer shall require, and shall be signed by the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel.

AS TO CLEARANCE OUTWARDS.

As to clearance
outward of ves-
sels.

Preliminaries
required of
master.
Form No. 6.
Schedule A.

118—Before any ship shall be cleared outwards from this Island with any goods shipped or intended to be shipped on board the same, the master shall deliver an entry outwards under his hand of such ship, also subscribe and deliver the contents of the cargo of such ship to the searcher or other proper officer, in the form No. 6 of Schedule A to this Law, or to the

same effect, following and containing the several particulars therein required, as far as the same can be known by him, and shall make and subscribe the declaration at the foot thereof, in the presence of the Collector or other proper officer, and shall answer such questions as shall be demanded of him concerning the ship, the cargo, and the intended voyage, by such Collector; and before clearance the certificates (if any) shall be delivered to the searcher, who shall compare the export warrants with the content and certificates (if any), and such content when filled up and signed by the searcher and Collector shall, as to the goods comprised therein, be the clearance and authority for the departure of the ship: And the shippers of any goods laden in such ship shall, under a penalty of twenty pounds, deliver to the broker, agent, or other person clearing such ship, a duplicate of the bill of lading thereof, at the time of signing thereof, with an endorsement thereon, of the quantity and value of such goods, and such broker, agent, or other person as aforesaid shall, within fourteen days after such final clearance of the ship, sign and deliver to the Collector of Customs a full and accurate list of all such goods, with the quantities and value thereof, from the bills of lading so delivered to him, with such bill or bills of lading annexed thereto, and on failure thereof such broker, agent, or other person as aforesaid shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and for this purpose the duplicate bill of lading so required shall not be liable to any stamp duty.

What required
of shippers of
goods.

Penalty.

119—No goods shall be stated in such certificate of clearance of any ship to be the produce of the Island, unless such goods shall have been so expressed in the entry outwards of the same; and all goods not expressly stated in such certificate of clearance to be the produce of a British possession shall be deemed to be of foreign production.

Certificate as to
place of pro-
duction of
goods.

120—The master of any vessel about to sail from any port of this Island on his outward voyage having rum on board

As to clearing
vessels with
rum on board,

Schedule C.

shall, at the time of clearing such vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector at such port the certificates which accompanied such rum, and also a manifest in the form in the Schedule C to this Law, signed by such master, and declared to be correct before some Justice of the Peace or Collector of Customs: Provided that in cases of small exportations of rum not exceeding ten gallons, in which the exporter shall, by production of bill of sale and receipt, and by his declaration taken before a Justice of the Peace or the Collector, satisfy the Collector that such rum was purchased at a retail establishment, the Collector may certify the same to have been so purchased, and in every such case no manifest in the above form shall be required.

Rum manifest and certificates to be left with Collector before he clears vessel with rum on board.

121—It shall not be lawful for the Collector at any port to clear any vessel having rum on board until the master of such vessel shall have left with him the rum manifest in all cases where such a manifest is required, and the certificates required by Law 31 of 1867 and by this Law.

Declaration and certificate on clearance of rum.

122—Before the clearance of such rum for exportation as aforesaid, the person in charge of the estate, or his agent, or the purchaser of the said rum, or his agent, in all cases where the same is not certified to have been purchased from a retail establishment, shall produce to the Collector a declaration, in writing, in Schedule D to this Law, and obtain a certificate of export from Collector in Schedule E to this Law.

Schedule D.
Schedule E.

Forfeiture of rum cleared for exportation and not duly exported.

123—If any rum cleared for exportation shall not be duly shipped on board the vessel in which it is cleared to be shipped, or shall not be duly exported to parts beyond the seas, or shall be unshipped or relanded in any port of this Island without the permission of the proper officers of the Customs, the same shall be forfeited, seized, and sold by the officers of the Customs, and the proceeds thereof, after payment of costs

and charges, including one-third of such proceeds to the seizing officer, shall be paid to the use of the Government of this Island.

124—If any goods for which entry before shipment is required shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped, without being duly cleared, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this Law, the same shall be liable to forfeiture.

Forfeiture of goods shipped contrary to Law.

125—If any ship having cargo on board shall depart from any port without being duly cleared, the master shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Cargo vessel leaving without clearance. Penalty.

126—Before any ship shall depart in ballast from this Island for parts beyond the seas, not having any goods on board, except stores from the warehouse borne upon the content outwards of such ship, nor any goods reported inwards for exportation in such ship, the Collector shall clear such ship in ballast by notifying such clearance and the date thereof on the content outwards, and deliver the same or a duplicate thereof to the master of such ship as the clearance thereof; and the master of such ship shall answer to the Collector such questions touching her departure and destination as shall be demanded of him; and ships having only passengers with their baggage on board shall be deemed to be in ballast; and if any such ship shall depart without being so cleared, or if the master shall deliver a false content, or shall not truly answer the questions demanded of him, the master shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds.

Clearance of vessels in ballast.

Passenger ships.

Penalty on leaving without clearance.

127—When any act required to be done by the master of any ship or his agent at or after the final clearance of the ship shall not have been so done before the departure of the ship, his agent shall do and perform the same under and subject to the penalties imposed by this Law for non-performance thereof; and in order to the identity of such agent for that purpose, such agent shall countersign the content of the ship at or before the clearance thereof by himself or the

Agent of ship—how ascertained—his duties on departure of ship.

Penalty on agents of ship or exporters withholding instruments required by Law.

clerk acting for him in the clearance of such ship; and any agent, either of the master of any ship or of the exporter of any goods, who shall withhold any instrument required by this Law to be delivered to the proper officer of Customs by the master of any ship or his agent, or by the exporter of any goods or his agent, shall be liable to the penalties hereby imposed on the master of any ship or the exporter of any goods for default in delivery of such Customs bill of lading, specification, or other instrument, within the time prescribed for delivery thereof respectively.

Harbour Master's fees—how secured and paid.

128—No ship shall be cleared out of the Customs unless and until a certificate of the payment of the lawful fees of the Harbour Master, signed by the Harbour Master or his lawful deputy of the port of clearance, shall have been produced by the master of the ship clearing to the principal officer of the Customs at the port aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds on the officer making such clearance, such certificate to be in the form hereunto annexed: Provided that, in case of the absence of the Harbour Master of any port and of his lawful deputy, it shall be lawful for the master of any ship, prior to her clearance, to pay the lawful fees of such Harbour Master to the principal officer of the Customs of the port, who is hereby required to receive and account for such fees to such Harbour Master.

CERTIFICATE, No.

Harbour Master's office, port of _____ one thousand
 eight hundred and _____ These are to certify that the
 master or commander of the _____ has paid the Harbour
 master's fees at this the port of clearance.
 _____ Harbour Master.

AS TO BOARDING AND DEPARTURE OF SHIP AFTER CLEARANCE.

● Powers to examine goods exported.

129—If the contents of any package shipped or intended to be shipped for exportation shall be reported by the master

which she is bound on each voyage, and shall at every port of lading enter in such book the name of such port, and an account of all goods there taken on board such ship, stating the description of the packages, and the quantities and description of the goods therein, and the quantities and description of any goods stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, so far as such particulars are known to him, and shall at every port of discharge of such goods note the respective days on which the same or any of them are delivered out of such ship, and the respective time of departure from every port of lading and of arrival at every port of discharge; and such master shall, on demand produce such book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, who shall be at liberty to make any note or remark thereon; and if upon examination any package entered in the cargo-book as containing any goods shall be found not to contain such goods, such package with its contents shall be forfeited, or if any package shall be found to contain any goods not entered in such book, such goods shall be forfeited; and if such master shall fail correctly to keep such cargo-book, or to produce the same, or if at any time there be found on board such ship any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered, or if any goods entered as laden, or any goods not noted as delivered be not on board, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; provided that the Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Collector General, when no wilful error has been made may subject the master to a fine not exceeding five pounds in lieu of such penalty.

Inspection thereof.

Forfeiture of goods on board contrary to Cargo-book.

Penalties in respect of Cargo-book, and entries therein.

140—Before any coasting ship shall depart from the port or place of lading an account, with a duplicate thereof in the Form No. 7 of Schedule A to this Law, or to the same effect, and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the proper officer of Customs, who shall retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, and such account shall be the

Clearance of coasting ship and transire of goods.

Form No. 7. Schedule A.

clearance of the ship for the voyage and the transire or pass for the goods expressed therein; and if any such account be false, the master shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; provided that the Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Collector General, when no wilful error has been made, may subject the master to a fine not exceeding five pounds in lieu of such penalty.

**Pre-requisites
for discharge
of goods from
coasting vessel.**

141—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting ship at the port or place of discharge, and before any goods be unladen, the transire with the name of the place or wharf where the lading is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to the Collector or other proper officer, who shall note thereon the date of delivery; and if any of the goods on board be subject to any duty of Internal Revenue the same shall not be unladen until the proper officer of Internal Revenue shall be notified thereof; and if any goods be on board any coasting ship arriving in this Island [from the Cayman Islands being the growth and produce thereof, or manufactures of the said Islands from materials the growth and produce thereof] * the same shall not be unladen until a certificate be produced to the Collector or other proper officer from the Collector or other proper officer at the port of shipment that proof had there been made in manner required by Law that such goods were of such growth, produce, or manufacture, as the case may be, and if any goods shall be unladen contrary hereto, the master shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and if any goods shall be laden on board any ship and carried coastwise, or having been brought coastwise shall be unladen in any such port or place contrary to the Customs Laws, such goods shall be forfeited.

**Powers of
searching
coasting ships
and inspecting
documents and
goods.**

142—Any Collector or proper officer of the Customs may go on board any coasting ship in any port or place in this Island, or at any period of her voyage, search such ship, and

* Amended by section 39 of Law 24 of 1885 by inserting words in brackets.

examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or un-lading, and demand all documents which ought to be on board such ship; and may require all or any such documents to be brought to him for inspection, and the master of any ship refusing to produce such documents on demand, or to bring the same to the Collector or other [proper]* officer when required, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

AS TO BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

143—All bonds and other securities entered into by any person or persons for the performance of any condition, order, or matter relative to the Customs or incident thereto, shall be valid in Law, and upon breach of any of the conditions thereof may be sued and proceeded upon in the same manner as any bond expressly directed or given by or under the provisions of this or any other Law relating to the Customs, and all bonds relating to the Customs, or for the performance of any condition or matter incident thereto, shall be taken to or for the use of her Majesty; and all such bonds, except such as are given for securing the due exportation of or payment of duty upon warehoused goods, may, after the expiration of three years from the date thereof, or from the time (if any) limited therein for the performance of the condition thereof, be cancelled by or by the order of the Governor; and all bonds given under the provisions of this or any Law relating to the Customs by persons under twenty-one years of age shall be valid.

Customs bonds
how to be
taken, enforced,
or cancelled.

Bonds by mi-
nors valid.

FALSE DECLARATION.

144—If any person shall in any matter relating to the Customs make and subscribe, or cause to be made or subscribed any false declaration, or make or sign any declaration, certificate, or other instrument required to be verified by signature only, the same being false in any particular, or if any person shall make or sign any declaration made for the consideration of the Chief Officer of Customs at any port on

Penalties for
false state-
ments of docu-
ments, or falsi-
fying docu-
ments.

* Amended by section 40 of Law 24 of 1885, by substituting the word in brackets for the word "public."

any application presented to him, the same being untrue in any particular, or if any person required by this or any other Law relating to the Customs to answer questions put to him by the officers of Customs shall not truly answer such questions, or if any person shall counterfeit, falsify, or wilfully use, when counterfeited or falsified, any document required by this or any Law relating to the Customs, or by or under the directions of the Collector General, or any instrument used in the transaction of any business or matter relating to the Customs, or shall alter any document or instrument after the same has been officially instituted, or counterfeit the seal, signature, initials, or other mark of or used by the officers of the Customs for the verification of any such document or instrument, or for the security of goods, or any other purpose in the conduct of business relating to the Customs, or under the control or management of the Collector General, as Chief Officer of the Customs, or any officer of Customs, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

SMUGGLING.

**Removing, &c.
boat, &c., used
in service of
the Customs.**

145—Every person who shall wilfully cut away, cast adrift, remove, alter, deface, sink, or destroy, or in any other way injure or conceal any boat, buoy, rope, or mark in the charge of or used by any person for the prevention of smuggling, or in or for the use of the service of the Customs, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Penalty.

**Forfeiture of
vessel or boat
used in mov-
ing uncustom-
ed or prohibi-
ted goods.**

146—If any vessel or boat shall be used in the importation, landing, removal, carriage, or conveyance of any uncustomed or prohibited goods, the same shall be forfeited, and the owner and master of every such vessel or boat shall each forfeit and pay a penalty equal to the value of such vessel or boat, not in any case exceeding five hundred pounds.

Penalty.

**Vessels and
boats in coast-
ing trade, how
to be marked.**

147—The owner of every ship engaged in the coasting trade of this Island shall paint or cause to be painted upon the outside of the stern of every such ship, and of every boat

as being unknown to him, the officers of the Customs may open and examine such package on board, or bring the same to the Queen's Warehouse for that purpose, and if there be found in such package any goods which are prohibited to be imported, such goods shall be forfeited, unless the Governor shall permit them to be exported.

130—Any officer of Customs may go on board any ship after clearance outwards within the limits of any port of this Island, or within one league of the coast thereof, and may demand the ship's clearance; and if there be any goods on board in respect of which certificates are required not contained in such certificates, or any stores not endorsed on the content outwards, such goods or stores shall be forfeited; and if any goods contained in such certificates be not on board, the master shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds for every package or parcel of goods contained in such certificates and not on board.

Powers to board vessels after clearance outwards.

Penalties as to goods illegally on board, and as to goods missing which should be on board.

131—If any officer of Customs shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any stores or goods taken from the warehouse without payment of duty as stores on board any ship departing from any port of this Island, and such lock, mark, or seal be wilfully opened, altered, or broken, or if such stores be secretly conveyed away, either while such ship remains at her first port of departure, or at any other port or place in this Island, or on her passage from one such port or place to another, before the final departure of such ship on her foreign voyage, the master shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Penalty on tampering with stores under lock, mark, or seal before final departure on voyage.

132—If any ship departing from any port of this Island shall not bring to at such stations as shall be appointed by the Collector General for the landing of officers from such ships, or for further examination previous to such departure, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and if any ship shall depart from any port with any Customs or other Government officer on board without the

Penalties on outward bound vessels not bringing to—

and for carrying off Customs officer.

consent of such officer, the master shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

Time of exportation of goods, and of departure of export ship.

133—The time at which any goods, unless prohibited as hereinafter mentioned, shall be shipped on board any export ship shall be deemed to be the time of exportation of such goods, and the time of the last clearance of any ship shall be deemed to be the time of departure of such ship, except as to any goods prohibited to be exported * * * with reference to which the exportation shall be deemed to be the actual time of the ship's departure on her outward voyage.

134—†

Power to prohibit by proclamation the export, etc., or arms and ammunition, etc.

- (1) The Governor may, by proclamation to be published in the "Jamaica Gazette," prohibit to be exported or carried coastwise, or taken or sent away from any place within the limits of this Colony, any arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military or naval stores, or any articles which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores; and if any goods so prohibited shall be exported from this Island, or carried coastwise, or taken or sent away from any place within the limits of this Colony, or be water-borne to be exported or carried coastwise, or taken or sent away from any place within the limits of this Colony, they shall be forfeited.
- (2) In proceedings for the forfeiture of any goods under this section the onus of proof shall be upon the person claiming the goods, and it shall not be necessary for the person prosecuting the suit to prove that the goods are liable to seizure or forfeiture.
- (3) The officers of Customs, and any persons acting with their concurrence, may go on board any ship or boat, and rummage and search for goods the exportation or carrying coastwise or taking or sending away of which is prohibited by proclamation under this Law, and may seize any such goods.
- (4) Every person who places on board any ship or boat any goods, for the exportation or carrying coastwise or taking or sending

* Amended by section 1 of Law 3 of 1882 by striking out words.

† Original section repealed by section 2, and this section substituted by section 3 of Law 3 of 1882.

away of which is prohibited by proclamation under this Law, for the purpose of exporting or carrying coastwise or sending or taking away such goods, and every person who is in any way knowingly concerned in so placing on board any ship or boat any such goods with such purpose, and every person who attempts to export or carry coastwise or send or take away any of such goods contrary to such proclamation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

- (5) The officers of Customs, and any persons acting with their concurrence, may stop any ship or boat having on board any goods of which the exportation or carrying coastwise or taking or sending away is prohibited by proclamation under this Law, and may detain it until such goods have been seized and removed under this Law.
- (6) The Governor may direct, in any particular case, that no suit for forfeiture or other proceeding under this Law shall be commenced, or if any such a suit or proceeding has been commenced may cause the same to be stopped, by directing the Attorney General to enter a nolle prosequi, or to take such other step as may be necessary to stop such suit or proceeding. The Governor may, if he think fit, after any condemnation of goods, or payment of any fine under this Law, return the whole or any portion of such goods or fine to the owner of the goods, or the person paying the fine.
- (7) The Governor may at any time, by subsequent proclamation in the "Jamaica Gazette," revoke any proclamation issued under the authority of this Law.
- (8) The Governor may, during the time that any proclamation under this Law is in force, permit the export or carriage coastwise, or taking or sending away of any goods the export of which is forbidden by such proclamation, by such persons, and on such terms, and subject to such conditions and regulations (if any) as to the Governor may seem fit.

AS TO COASTING TRADE.

135—All trade by sea from any one part of this Island to any other part thereof, except in cases of vessels arriving from abroad and requiring in terms of their bills of lading to discharge cargo at various ports in this Island, shall be deemed to be a coasting trade, and all ships employed therein shall be deemed to be coasting ships; and no part of this

Coasting trade defined.

Doubts how determined.

Island, however situated with regard to any other part, shall be deemed in Law with reference to such other to be parts beyond the seas; and if any doubt shall at any time arise as to what, or to, or from what parts of the coast of this Island shall be deemed a passage by sea, the Governor may determine and direct in what cases the trade by water from one port or place in this Island to another of the same shall or shall not be deemed a trade by sea within the meaning of this or any Law relating to the Customs.

Foreign ships employed in coasting trade liable to same rules as British ships so employed.

136—Every foreign ship employed in carrying goods or passengers coastwise from one port of this Island to another shall be subject in all respects to the same Laws, rules, and regulations to which British ships when so employed are now subject.

Declarations as to goods taken into or put out of coasting vessel at sea, and as to deviations.

137—If when any goods shall have been taken into or put out of any coasting ship at sea or over the sea, or if when any coasting ship shall have touched at any place over the sea, or have deviated from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances the master shall not declare the same in writing under his hand to the Collector or other proper officer at the port in this Island where such ship shall afterwards first arrive, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Shipping or unshipping goods coastwise.

138—If any goods shall be unshipped from any ship arriving coastwise, or be shipped or water borne to be shipped to be carried coastwise on Sundays or holidays, unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of the Customs, unless at such times and places as shall be appointed or approved by him for that purpose, the same shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Cargo-book.

● Particulars to be entered therein.

139—The master of every coasting ship shall keep or cause to be kept a cargo-book, stating the names of the ship, the master, and the port to which she belongs, and of the port to

execution of such warrant, and any Constable or other Police officer is hereby required when so called upon to aid and assist accordingly.

157—Every person who shall be concerned in importing or bringing into this Island any prohibited goods, or any goods the importation of which is restricted, contrary to such prohibition or restriction, and whether the same be unshipped or not, or shall unship, or assist, or be otherwise concerned in the unshipping of any goods which are prohibited, or of any goods which are restricted and imported contrary to such restriction, or of any goods liable to duty, the duties for which have not been paid or secured, or shall knowingly harbour, keep, or conceal, or shall knowingly permit, or suffer, or cause or procure to be harboured, kept, or concealed any prohibited, restricted, or uncustomed goods, or any goods which shall have been illegally removed without payment of duty from any warehouse or place of security in which they may have been deposited, or shall knowingly acquire possession of any such goods, or shall assist or be concerned in the illegal removal of any goods from any warehouse or place of security in which they shall have been deposited as aforesaid, or shall be in any way knowingly concerned in conveying, removing, depositing, concealing, or in any manner dealing with any goods liable to duties of Customs with intent to defraud her Majesty of such duties or any part thereof, or shall be in any way knowingly concerned in any fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion of any duties of Customs, or of the Laws and restrictions of the Customs relating to the importation, unshipping, landing, and delivery of goods, or otherwise contrary to the Customs Laws, shall for each such offence forfeit either treble the value of the goods or one hundred pounds, at the election of the Collector General, and the offender may either be detained or proceeded against by summons.

Penalties on evasions of the Customs prohibitions, duties, or restrictions.

158—Every person who shall remove any goods imported into this Island from any ship, quay, wharf, or other place,

Illegal removal of goods imported or

entered for warehousing.

previous to the examination thereof by the proper officer of Customs, unless under the care or authority of such officer, or who shall remove or withdraw from any quay, wharf, or other place any goods entered to be warehoused after the landing thereof, so that no sufficient account is taken thereof by the proper officer, or so that the same are not duly warehoused, and every person who shall assist or be otherwise concerned in such removal or withdrawal, or shall knowingly harbour, keep, or conceal, or shall knowingly permit, or suffer, or cause or procure to be harboured, kept, or concealed any such goods, or shall knowingly become possessed of any such goods, shall for each such offence forfeit either treble the value of the goods, including the duty payable thereon, or the penalty of one hundred pounds, at the election of the Collector General, and the offender may either be detained or proceeded against by summons.

Unshipping, concealing, or conveying goods liable to forfeiture.

159—Every person who shall unship, or be aiding or concerned in the unshipping of any goods liable to forfeiture under this or any other Law relating to the Customs or Inland Revenue, or who shall carry, convey, or conceal, or be aiding, assisting, or concerned in the carrying, conveying, or concealing of any such goods as aforesaid, shall forfeit for each such offence treble the value of such goods or the sum of one hundred pounds, at the election of the Chief Officer of Customs at the port; and every such person may be detained or proceeded against by summons.

As to detention of persons being part of the crew of ships in her Majesty's service.

160—Where any person or persons, being part of the crew of any of her Majesty's ships or vessels, or of any ship or vessel in her Majesty's employment or service, and liable to detention, shall have been detained under any Law relating to the Customs, such person or persons, upon notice thereof by the detaining officer to the commanding officer of the ship or vessel, shall be placed in security by such commanding officer on board such ship or vessel until such detaining officer shall have obtained a warrant

from a Justice for bringing such person or persons before him or any other Justice or Justices to be dealt with according to Law, which warrant such Justice is required to grant upon complaint made to him by such officer of Customs, stating the offence for which such person or persons is or are liable to detention.

161—If any person liable to be detained under this or any other Law relating to the Customs shall not be detained at the time of committing the offence, or being detained shall escape, he may afterwards be detained at any place in this Island within three years from the time such offence was committed, and if detained may be taken before any Justice, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

When party may be detained.

162—If any person shall offer for sale any goods under pretence that the same are prohibited, or have been unshipped and run on shore without payment of duties, all such goods (although not liable to any duties or prohibited) shall be forfeited, and every person so offering the same for sale shall forfeit treble the value of such goods.

Penalty on offering goods for sale as prohibited or uncustomed.

163—The Governor may mitigate or remit any penalty or fine, or any part of any penalty or fine incurred under this or any Law relating to the Customs, or release from confinement any person committed under this or any Law relating to the Customs, on such terms and conditions as to him shall appear proper.

Power to Governor to mitigate or remit penalty or release from confinement.

164—All ships, boats, carriages, or other means of conveyance, together with all horses and other animals and things made use of in the importation, landing, removal, carriage, or conveyance of any goods liable to forfeiture under this or any other Law relating to the Customs shall be forfeited, and all ships and boats, goods, carriages, or other conveyances, together with all horses and other animals and things liable to forfeiture, and all persons liable to be detained for any offence under the Customs Laws, shall or may be seized or

Forfeiture of means of conveyance used in importing or removing goods liable to forfeiture.

Where, how, and by whom offenders may be detained, and things forfeited may be seized.

detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer or officers of her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Marines duly employed for the prevention of smuggling and on full pay, or by any officer or officers of Customs or Inland Revenue, or by any person having authority from the Collector General or any Collector of Customs, or by any Constables and Police officers, with the sanction of the Magistrates having jurisdiction therein to seize, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling; and all ships, boats, and goods so seized shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the proper officer appointed to receive the same, and the forfeiture of any ship or boat shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the forfeiture of any goods shall be deemed to include the package in which the same are found, and all the contents thereof.

Power to stop and examine suspected cart or waggon, &c.

165—Any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or other person acting in his or their aid, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling may, upon reasonable suspicion or probable cause, stop and examine any cart, waggon, or other means of conveyance to ascertain whether any smuggled goods are contained therein; and if none shall be found the officer or other person shall not on account of such stoppage and search be liable to any prosecution or action at Law on account thereof; and any person driving or conducting such cart, waggon, or other conveyance, refusing to stop or allow such examination when required in the Queen's name, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Forfeited goods when seized to be taken to the nearest Customs warehouse.

166—If any goods liable to forfeiture under this or any other Law relating to the Customs shall be stopped or taken by any Police officer, or other person acting by virtue of any Law or otherwise duly authorized, such goods shall be carried to the Customs warehouse next to the place where the goods were stopped or taken, and there delivered to the proper officer appointed to receive the same within forty-eight hours after the said goods were stopped and taken.

belonging to such ship, the name of such ship and the port or place to which she belongs, withinside the transom, in white or yellow Roman letters not less than two inches in length on a black ground, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds. Penalty.

148—If any goods liable to the payment of duties shall be unshipped from any ship or boat in this Island, (Customs or other duties not being first paid or secured), or if any prohibited goods whatsoever shall be imported or brought into any part of this Island, or if any goods whatever which shall have been warehoused or otherwise secured in this Island either for home consumption or exportation shall be clandestinely or illegally removed from out of any warehouse or place of security, or if any goods which are prohibited to be exported shall be put on board any ship or boat with intent to be laden or shipped for exportation, or shall be brought to any quay, wharf, or other place in this Island in order to be put on board any ship for the purpose of being exported, or if any goods which are prohibited to be exported shall be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing goods not so prohibited, or if any goods subject to any duty or restriction in respect of importation or which are prohibited to be imported into this Island shall be found or discovered to have been concealed in any manner on board any ship or boat within the limits of any port of this Island, or shall be found either before or after landing to have been concealed in any manner on board any such ship or boat within such limits as aforesaid, then and in every of the foregoing cases all such goods shall be forfeited, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them. Forfeiture of goods dealt with contrary to the Customs Laws.

149—All goods the importation of which is in any way restricted, which are of a description admissible to duty, and which shall be found or seized in this Island under any Law relating to the Customs or Inland Revenue shall, for the As to proceedings in respect of restricted goods.

What to be deemed prima facie proved.

purpose of proceeding for the forfeiture of them or for any penalty incurred in respect of them, be deemed and taken to be on the trial or hearing thereof goods liable to and unshipped without payment of duties, unless the contrary be proved.

Forfeiture of ship or boat having on board, or concerned in illegally conveying prohibited or restricted goods.

150—If any ship or boat shall be found or discovered to have been within any port, bay, harbour, river, or creek of this Island, having on board, or in any manner attached thereto, or having had on board or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying, or having conveyed in any manner, any goods imported contrary to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in this or any other Law relating to the Customs, every such ship or boat, and such goods so imported as aforesaid contrary to such prohibitions or restrictions as aforesaid, shall be forfeited; but if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Collector General that such goods were on board without the knowledge or privity of the owner or master of such ship or boat, and without any wilful neglect or want of reasonable care on their parts, then and in such case the said Collector General shall deliver up the said ship or boat to the owner or master of the same; and all ships and boats belonging wholly or in part to her Majesty's subjects having false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or any secret or disguised place whatsoever adapted for the purpose of concealing goods, constructed in such ships or boats, or having any hole, pipe, or device in or about such ships or boats adapted for the purpose of running goods, shall be forfeited; and all foreign ships or boats coming into any port of this Island having on board any goods concealed in false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, or in any secret or disguised place whatsoever, constructed in such ships or boats shall be forfeited.

As to vessels constructed to conceal goods.

Foreign ships so constructed, running goods.

Power to search ships for prohibited or uncustomed goods.

151—Any officer or officers of the Army, Navy, or Marines, duly employed for the prevention of smuggling and on full pay, or any officer or officers of Customs producing his or

their warrant or deputation (if required), may go on board any ship which shall be within the limits of any port of this Island, and rummage and search the cabin and all other parts of such ship for prohibited or uncustomed goods, and remain on board such ship so long as she shall continue within the limits of such port.

152—If any vessel or boat shall be used in the importation, landing, removal, carriage, or conveyance of any uncustomed or prohibited goods, the same shall be forfeited, and the owner and master of every such vessel or boat shall each forfeit and pay a penalty equal to the value of such vessel or boat, not in any case exceeding five hundred pounds.

Forfeitures and penalties for vessels, &c., engaged in conveying any uncustomed or prohibited goods.

153—Any officer of Customs, or of the Army, Navy, or Marines, duly employed in the prevention of smuggling and on full pay, may search any person on board any ship or boat within the limits of any port in this Island, or any person who shall have landed from any ship or boat, provided such officers shall have good reason to suppose that such person has any uncustomed or prohibited goods about his person and if any person shall rescue, destroy, or attempt to destroy any goods to prevent seizure, or obstruct any such officer in going, remaining, or returning from on board or in searching such ship, boat, or person, or otherwise in the execution of his duty, every such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds; and if any passenger or other person on board any such ship or boat, or who may have landed from any such ship or boat, shall, upon being questioned by any such officer whether he has any goods upon his person or in his possession, deny the same, and any such goods shall after such denial be discovered to be or to have been upon his person or in his possession, such goods shall be forfeited, and such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, or treble the value of such goods, at the election of the Collector General.

Powers for searching persons.

Penalties for obstructing officer, or acts of evasion, or false statements.

Right of suspected person to be taken before a Justice or Collector.

154—Before any person shall be searched he may require to be taken with all reasonable despatch before a Justice, or before the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs, who shall, if he see no reasonable cause for search, discharge such person, but if otherwise, direct such person to be searched, and if a female, she shall not be searched by any other than a female.

Proceedings thereon.

Any officer required to take any such person before such Justice, Collector, or other superior officer of Customs, shall do so with all reasonable despatch; but if any officer shall require any person to be searched, not having reasonable ground to suppose that he has uncustomed or prohibited goods about his person, such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for requiring search without cause.

Power to search for and seize letters.

155—Any officer of Customs authorized to do so may search any vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the Post Office Law, and may seize all such letters and forward them to the nearest Post Office; and the Customs officer who shall so seize and send them shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence.

Power to search houses, &c., for prohibited or uncustomed goods.

156—If any officer of Customs shall have reasonable cause to suspect that any uncustomed or prohibited goods are harboured, kept, or concealed in any house or other place, and it shall be made to appear by information on oath before any Justice of the Peace, it shall be lawful for such Justice, by special warrant under his hand, to authorize such officer to enter and search such house or other place, and to seize and carry away any such uncustomed or prohibited goods as may be found therein; and it shall be lawful for such officer, and he is hereby authorized, in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other impediment or obstruction to such entry, search, or seizure as aforesaid; and such officer may, if he see fit, avail himself of the service of any Constable or Police officer to aid and assist in the

Warrant therefor and powers thereunder.

167—If any such goods shall be stopped or taken by any Police officer on suspicion that the same had been feloniously stolen, he may carry the same to the Police Office to which the offender, if detained, is taken, there to remain until and in order to be produced at the trial of the offender, and in such case the officer is required to give notice in writing to the nearest Collector of Customs of such stoppage or detention, with the particulars of the goods, but immediately after such stoppage if the offender be not detained, or if detained immediately after the trial of such offender, all such goods shall be conveyed to and deposited in the Customs warehouse as aforesaid, to be proceeded against according to Law; and in case any Police officer making detention of any such goods shall neglect to convey the same to such warehouse, or to give the notice of having stopped the same as before prescribed, such officer shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

If such goods suspected to have been stolen, course to be adopted.

168—Whenever any ship, boat, or goods shall be seized as forfeited under this or any Law relating to the Customs, the seizing officer shall forthwith give notice in writing of such seizure, and of the grounds thereof, to the master or owner of such ship, boat, or goods, if known, unless such seizure shall be made from the person or in the presence of such master or owner, either by delivering the same to him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his place of abode, if known, and transmitted by post, or by delivery at the place of abode of the party to whom the same is addressed; and all ships, boats, or goods so seized under any Law relating to the Customs shall be deemed and taken to be condemned, and may be sold in the manner directed by Law in respect to ships, boats, and goods seized and condemned for breach of any Law relating to the Customs, unless the person from whom such ships, boats, and goods shall have been seized, or the owner of them, or some person authorized by him shall, within one calendar month from the day of seizing the the same, give notice in writing to the person seizing the

What notice of seizure to be given, and to whom, and when.

Condemnation follows unless claim put in within one month.

same, or to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the nearest port, that he claims the ship, boat, or goods, or intends to claim them.

169—*

PRIVILEGES, COMPENSATION, AND REWARDS.

Powers of officers, &c., to patrol coasts, &c.

170—Any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or any person acting in his or their aid, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, when on duty may patrol upon and pass freely along and over any part of the coasts of this Island, or any railway, or the shores or banks of any river, creek, or inlet of the same (not being a garden or pleasure ground), and any such officer or person so patrolling shall not be liable to any indictment, action, or suit for so doing.

Provisions for persons injured or for families of persons killed in the Customs service.

171—If any person, whether an officer or private individual, employed in the service of the Customs or Inland Revenue shall be killed, maimed, wounded, or in any way injured in the due execution of his office, or if any person acting in his aid, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall be so killed, maimed, wounded, or in any way injured while so aiding such person so employed, the Collector General may, with the sanction of the Governor, make such provision for such person, or for the widows and families of such person as shall be killed, as he may see fit.

Reward to detaining officer.

172—The Governor may award to any officer or other person detaining any person liable to detention under the Customs Laws, if convicted, such reward as he may think fit, not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds for each person.

Rewards out of penalties recovered.

173—The Governor may order such reward as he shall see fit out of any pecuniary penalty or compensation to any officer or other person by whose means the same is recovered.

*Repealed by section 1 of Law 24 of 1885.

174—The Governor may order to be paid, in respect of any seizure made under the Customs Laws, to the person or persons making the same, such rewards as he may see fit, not exceeding the value of the goods or things so seized as aforesaid.

Reward in respect of seizures.

175—In all cases where any penalty, the amount of which is to be determined by the value of any goods, is directed to be sued for under any Law relating to the Customs or Inland Revenue, such value shall, as regards proceedings in any Court or before Justices, be estimated and taken according to the rate and price for which goods of the like kind, but of the best quality, upon which the duties of importation shall have been paid were sold at or about the time of the offence, or according to the rate and price for which the like sort of goods were sold in bond at or about the time of the offence, with the duties due thereon added to such rate or price in bond.

How value of goods to be determined for purposes of any penalty depending thereon.

176—Every reward, or share of any such seizure, or of the value thereof, payable to any officer or officers, non-commissioned officers, petty officers, seamen, or privates of her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Marines shall be divided and distributed in such proportion, and according to such rules, regulations, and orders, as her Majesty shall by her order or orders in Council, or by her Royal Proclamation in that behalf, be pleased to direct and appoint.

How rewards or shares of seizures, &c., payable to her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Marines to be distributed.

177—The Governor may, in case of any seizure of ships, boats, or goods, or of the apprehension of any parties, under this or any other Law relating to the Customs, direct the distribution of the seizer's share of such ships, boats, or goods, or of any penalties or rewards that may be recovered on account of any seizure, so that any other person through whose information or means such seizure shall have been made, or penalty recovered, or party apprehended, and who may by him be deemed to be so entitled, may participate in such proportions as the Governor shall deem expedient.

Powers of Governor as to distributing rewards and shares of seizures, &c.

Reward to informant as to spirits found in casks in the sea.

178—If any person shall discover any spirits in casks found floating upon or sunk in the sea, and shall give information to any officer of the Customs, or other person duly authorized to make seizure of such spirits, so that seizure shall be made of the same, the person giving such information shall be entitled to and shall receive such reward as the Governor may direct.

AS TO COLLUSIVE SEIZURES.

Penalties on collusive seizures and other frauds, &c., by persons in Customs service,

179—If any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or any other person or persons whomsoever duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall make any collusive seizure, or deliver up, or make any agreement to deliver up or not seize any vessel or boat, or any goods liable to forfeiture, or shall take any bribe, gratuity, recompense, or reward for the neglect or non-performance of his duty, or conspire or connive with any person to import or bring into this Island, or be in any way concerned in the importation or bringing into this Island of any goods prohibited to be imported or liable to duties of Customs, for the purpose of seizing any ship, boat, or goods, and obtaining any reward for such seizure or otherwise, every such officer or other person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred pounds; and every person who shall give, or offer, or promise to give, or procure to be given any bribe, recompense, or reward to, or shall make any collusive agreement with any such officer or person as aforesaid to induce him in any way to neglect his duty, or to do, conceal, or connive at any act whereby any of the provisions of this Law or any other Law relating to the Customs may be evaded, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

or by bribing, &c., of any such persons.

OFFENCES.

Offences against the Customs Laws, and punishment therefor, perjury.

180—The following persons are guilty of perjury and shall be liable to be punished accordingly, viz:—

Every person who, in any written or verbal statements made or verified by him upon oath under any provision

of the Customs Laws before any Justice or any officer of the Customs, states any thing which he knows to be false, or which he has not reason to believe to be true, with intent to defeat, prevent, or obstruct the execution of the Customs Laws.

Oath includes any form of declaration or affirmation prescribed by Law to be taken in lieu of an oath.

The following persons are guilty of an offence against the Customs Laws and shall be liable, on conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to imprisonment not exceeding nine months, viz :—

Offences punishable by Court of Summary Jurisdiction by imprisonment for nine months.

All persons assembled to the number of three or more for the purpose of unshipping, conveying, or concealing goods or things liable to forfeiture under the Customs Laws, or prohibited to be imported, or on which the duties have not been paid or secured.

Every person who hinders

- a.* any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or person acting in his aid, or
- b.* any person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, acting or proceeding to act in the execution of any duty under the Customs Laws.

Every person who endeavours to prevent or resist the execution of the Customs Laws,

- a.* by breaking, staving, or destroying any goods or things to prevent the seizure or securing thereof under the Customs Laws,
- b.* by rescuing any goods or things from any person having the possession, care, or custody thereof, under the Customs Laws,

- c.* by rescuing any goods or things seized under the authority of the Customs Laws,
- d.* by rescuing or preventing the arrest of any person apprehended or sought to be apprehended for any offence punishable by fine or by imprisonment under the Customs Laws.

Offences punishable by imprisonment for one year.

The following persons are guilty of an offence against the Customs Laws, and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year :—

Every person who unlawfully takes out any goods from any warehouse without payment of duty.

Every person who wilfully destroys any goods duly warehoused.

Every person who having cleared rum for exportation does not duly export the same.

Every person who unlawfully delays, omits, or prevents the shipment of rum cleared for exportation.

Every person who unlawfully unships or re-lands rum cleared for exportation.

Offences punishable by penal servitude for five years or imprisonment for two years.

The following persons are guilty of an offence against the Customs Laws, and shall be liable to penal servitude for five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, viz :—

Every person who with violence hinders or obstructs

- a.* any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or person acting in his aid, or
- b.* any person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, acting or proceeding to act in the execution of any duty under the Customs Laws.

The following persons are guilty of felony, and shall be liable to penal servitude for five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, viz:—

Offences declared felony. The like punishment.

Every person who, having in his possession goods liable to forfeiture under the Customs or Revenue Laws, is found

- a. in company with more than four other persons, or
- b. in company with one or more other persons within three miles of the sea, disguised in any way or carrying offensive weapons.

The following persons are guilty of felony, and shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding fifteen years, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, viz:—

Felonies punishable by penal servitude for 15 years, or three years imprisonment.

Every person who maliciously shoots at any vessel or boat belonging to her Majesty's Navy.

Every person who maliciously shoots at, maims, or wounds

- a. any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or any person acting in his aid, or
- b. any person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, acting or proceeding to act in the execution of any duty under the Customs Laws.

The following persons are guilty of felony, and shall be liable to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years:

Felonies punishable by penal servitude for life, or three years imprisonment.

All persons assembled to the number of three or more, with offensive weapons, aiding in or in order to be aiding in

- a. the unlawful landing, removing, or carrying away any prohibited goods, or goods liable to any duties which have not been paid or secured,

b. the rescuing after seizure any prohibited goods, or goods liable to any duties which have not been paid or secured,

[1] from any officer of the Customs, or any other officer authorized to seize such goods, or any person employed by or aiding any such officer, or

[2] from any place where such goods shall have been lodged by any officer of Customs, or any other officer authorized to seize such goods, or any person employed by or aiding any such officer.

c. the resisting or preventing the arrest of any person for any offence made felony under the Customs Laws.

Violence defined.

In this section "violence" means any criminal force or harm to any person, or any criminal mischief to any property, or any threat or offer of such force, harm, or mischief, or the carrying or use of deadly, dangerous, or offensive weapons in such manner as that terror is likely to be caused to any persons, or such conduct as is likely to cause in any persons a reasonable apprehension of criminal force, harm, or mischief to them or to their property.

Powers to add to sentence of imprisonment, hard labour and solitary confinement.

When any person is sentenced to imprisonment for any term for any offence against this section, the Court in its discretion may direct that he be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of the term, and in addition to hard labour or in lieu thereof, that he be kept in solitary confinement for such period or periods as the Law for the time being permits during the whole or any part of the terms.

181 to 219—*

* Repealed by sec. 1 of Law 24 of 1885.

AS TO PROOFS IN PROCEEDINGS.

220—If in any prosecution in respect of any goods seized for non-payment of duties or any other cause of forfeiture, or for the recovering any penalty or penalties under the Customs Laws, any dispute shall arise whether the duties of Customs have been paid in respect of such goods, or the same have been lawfully imported or lawfully unshipped, or concerning the place from whence such goods were brought, then and in every such case the proof thereof shall be on the defendant in such prosecution.

Onus probandi on defendant as to certain points.

221—The averment that the Collector General or other officer of Customs has directed or elected that any information or proceedings under the Customs Laws shall be instituted, or that any ship or boat is foreign, or belonging wholly or in part to her Majesty's subjects, or that any person detained or found on board any ship or boat liable to seizure is or is not a subject of her Majesty, or that any goods thrown overboard, staved, or destroyed were so thrown overboard, staved, or destroyed to prevent seizure, or that any person is an officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or that any person was employed for the prevention of smuggling, or that the offence was committed within the limits of any port, or where the offence is committed in any port of this Island the naming of such port, in any information or proceeding, shall be deemed to be sufficient, unless the defendant in any such case shall prove to the contrary.

What averments in proceedings to be prima facie deemed sufficient.

222—If upon any trial a question shall arise whether any person is duly employed for the prevention of smuggling or an officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, his own evidence thereof or other evidence of his having acted as such shall be deemed sufficient without production of his commission or deputation, unless sufficient proof shall be given to the contrary.

Evidence as to persons being officer of Customs, &c.

Evidence of order of Governor or Collector General.

223—Upon the trial of any issue or upon any judicial hearing or investigation touching any seizure, penalty, or forfeiture, or other proceeding under any Law, or Laws relating to the Customs or incident thereto, where it may be necessary to give proof of any order issued by the Governor or Collector General, the order, or any letter of instructions referring thereto, which shall have been officially received by any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue for his Government, and under which he shall have acted as such officer, shall be admitted and taken as sufficient evidence of such order.

Proof of condemnation by Justices.

224—Condemnation by any Justice or Justices under the Customs Laws may be proved in any Court of Justice, or before any competent tribunal, by the production of a certificate of such condemnation purporting to be signed by such Justice or Justices.

Proof of documents required by any Customs Laws or rules.

225—In case any document required by this or any other Law relating to the Customs, or by any regulation to be made under this Law, be required to be used as evidence in any Court of Law, or in any proceedings before Justices, as to the transactions to which they refer, copies thereof certified by the proper officer of Customs shall be admissible for that purpose without production of the original; and any person interested therein requiring inspection or certified copies thereof shall pay to such officer the following fees; that is to say, for every such inspection the sum of one shilling, and for every certified copy not exceeding ten hundred and eighty words and figures the sum of two shillings and sixpence, and the like sum for every additional ten hundred and eighty words and figures; and such fees shall be accounted for as the Collector General shall direct, and be paid in such manner as he shall direct to the credit of the Treasurer of this Island.

Fees for inspection and copies.

226—*

227—*

228—*

229—*

AS TO ACTIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

230—No action or suit shall be commenced against any officer of the Customs or Inland Revenue, Police, or other person acting for or under the direction of the Collector General, or duly employed in the prosecution of smuggling, for any thing done in the execution of or by reason of his office until one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered to him or left at his usual place of abode by the attorney or agent of the plaintiff, in which notice shall be clearly stated the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the plaintiff, and the name and place of abode or business of such attorney or agent; and if any action or suit shall be commenced against any such officer or other person and no such notice shall have been given, such officer or other person may call upon the plaintiff to establish, to the satisfaction of the Court on affidavits on both sides, that such action or suit is brought for some act, matter, or thing not done in the execution of or by reason of his office, or whilst on duty as such officer; and if the plaintiff shall fail so to satisfy the Court such action or suit shall discontinue: Provided always that if the plaintiff shall so satisfy the Court he shall not be allowed on the trial of such action to give evidence of any cause of action other than such as shall have been disclosed in his said affidavit.

Notice of action against persons acting under Customs Laws.

Procedure if notice not given.

231—Upon the trial of any action brought in pursuance of such notice the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a verdict

Notice to be proved, and evidence limited

* Repealed by section 1 of Law 24 of 1885.

to cause of
action therein
specified.

without proving on the trial that such notice had been duly served, in default whereof the defendant shall receive a verdict with costs, nor shall the plaintiff be at liberty to produce any evidence of any cause of action, except such as has been distinctly stated in such notice.

Power to tender
amends
and plead
same.

232—It shall be lawful for any such officer or other such person to whom such notice shall be given, at any time within one month after service thereof, to tender amends to the plaintiff, or his agent or attorney, and in case such amends be not accepted to plead such tender in bar of the action, together with the plea of “not guilty” and other pleas, with leave of the Court where such leave must be obtained; and if upon the trial of such action the jury shall find the amends so tendered sufficient they shall give a verdict for the defendant, and in such case, or in case the plaintiff shall be non-suited or discontinue his action, or in case judgment be given for such defendant on demurrer, then such defendant shall be entitled to the like costs as he would have been entitled to if he had pleaded the general issue only; but if upon issue joined the jury shall find that no amends were tendered, or that the same were insufficient, or shall find against the defendant on such plea or pleas, they shall give a verdict for the plaintiff and such damages as they shall think proper, together with costs of suit.

Proceedings
on such issue.

Power to pay
money into
Court.

233—In case any such officer or other such person shall neglect to tender amends, or shall not have tendered sufficient amends before the action brought, it shall be lawful for him, by leave of the Court in which such action shall be brought, at any time before the trial of the said action, to pay into Court a sum of money by way of amends, and such proceedings shall be had and taken thereupon, and in relation to the moneys so paid into Court as are prescribed by the Supreme Court Procedure Law, 1872.

Limitation of
time within
which action

234—Every such action against any officer of Customs or other such person as aforesaid shall be commenced within

two months after the cause of action shall have arisen, but if such action be brought in respect of any seizure made by such officer or other such person such cause of action shall not be deemed to have arisen until the day after the trial of the information with respect to such seizure, and venue in such action shall be laid in the parish or place where the cause thereof is alleged to have occurred; and the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence on the trial thereof, and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinued, or if upon a verdict or demurrer judgment shall be given against him, the defendant shall be entitled to costs, and have such remedy for recovering the same as any other defendant now has in other cases where costs are legally recoverable.

must be brought.

Special effect of pleading general issue.

235—Any party complaining of any illegal seizure of any boat, vessel, or goods may, after service of the notice in writing to the effect and within the time hereinbefore provided in respect to the bringing of any action or actions in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and in case no such amends as hereinbefore provided shall have been tendered, proceed against the officer by whom such seizure shall have been made by plaint in the District Courts of this Island: Provided always that the sum claimed for damages by the party so complaining shall not exceed the amount to which the jurisdiction of the said Courts respectively is limited.

Power to sue in certain cases in District Courts.

236—In the event of any party so complaining as aforesaid resorting for redress to the District Courts of this Island, the action shall be brought within the district where the cause of action shall have arisen, and the proceeding and conduct of the suit shall be regulated as nearly as the circumstances of the case shall allow in conformity with the provisions of the Acts and orders which govern the procedure and practice of the said Courts, and such right of appeal shall be allowed to the parties as is provided by the District

In what District Court plaint to be brought.

Procedure, &c., thereon.

Courts Laws in other actions now triable by such Courts: Provided always that in every such suit or plaint the District Court Judge shall hear and determine such case without the assistance of a jury, and that no order for the trial thereof by a jury shall be made by any District Court Judge, except upon the written consent of the plaintiff and defendant.

As to costs in Superior Courts where plaintiff recovers less than £20.

237—If in any action commenced after the passing of this Law in any of the Superior Courts of Record of this Island in which the plaintiff shall seek to recover damages for any alleged illegal seizure or detention of any ship or goods, the said plaintiff shall recover a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, such plaintiff shall have judgment to recover such sum only, and no costs, unless at the trial of such cause the Judge shall certify on the back of the record, either that the case was one that could not be tried in any District Court, or that although within the jurisdiction of these Courts respectively it nevertheless was a fit case to be brought in the Supreme Court, or in case there shall be no trial unless the Court or Judge shall make an order to that effect, and it shall not be necessary to enter any suggestion on the record to deprive such plaintiff of costs.

or there is no trial.

Power to certain persons to act in Court in Customs cases.

238—Any person appointed to be Crown Solicitor, or person duly appointed to act in his behalf or under his directions may, in any case relating to the Customs or under the direction of the Collector General, act as Counsel, Solicitor, Attorney-at-law, or Advocate in the prosecution, conduct, or defence of any such case in any Court, jurisdiction, or place in which such case may be instituted; and any such Solicitor or other person, and any officer or officers of Customs under the special order and directions of the Collector General may prosecute, defend, or conduct any proceeding before any District Court Judge, Justice, or Justices of the Peace in any matter relating to the Customs to be heard or determined by him or them.

239—Sections 2 and 3, Sections 6 to 14, both inclusive, Sections 17 to 33, both inclusive, Sections 85 to 87, both inclusive, Sections 94 to 100, both inclusive, and Sections 102 and 103 of the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and so much of Section 106 of the said Law as requires the Treasurer to render accounts of moneys paid into the Treasury, shall be and are hereby incorporated with this Law; and in the construction thereof the expression the “promoters of the undertaking” shall mean and include the person or persons for the time being authorized by the Governor, by writing under his hand, for the purpose of acquiring or disposing of any lands acquired or necessary to be acquired or disposed of under this Law; and save and except that all moneys and costs by the said Law mentioned to be payable, or paid, or borne by the promoters of the undertaking, shall be paid and borne by and out of the public funds of this Island, on the warrant of the Governor to the Island Treasurer for such purpose in the usual course in which moneys are drawn from the Treasury, and in all cases in which deposits are by the said Law directed to be made in the Treasury for any purpose, or for any person or persons whether ascertained or not, or to await the orders of any Court, all such moneys shall be deemed to be so deposited when and as soon as by or under the warrant of the Governor such moneys shall have been appropriated or set apart for such purpose, or for the benefit of the parties interested in the same, as moneys paid in by third parties under the said Law are appropriated or set apart for parties interested, and that no penalty or process shall be had, incurred, or enforced by or against any person so authorized by the Governor as aforesaid for or in respect of any omission, neglect, or delay to make any such payment or deposit as may be so payable out of the Treasury as aforesaid, and that all lands acquired under the provisions of this Law shall be conveyed to the Colonial Secretary of this Island for the time being, his successors and assigns.

Lands Clauses
Law, 1872,
partially incor-
porated.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, INTERPRETATION
OF TERMS.

- Interpretation clause.** 240—For the purposes of this or any other Law relating to the Customs, and in construing the same the following terms, when not inconsistent with the context or subject matter, shall have the several meanings and include the several matters and things hereinafter prescribed and assigned to them; that is to say,—
- Collector.** “Collector” shall include and mean the Collector or other principal acting officer of Customs of the port or place under the Collector General.
- Customs Laws.** “Customs Laws” shall mean and include this and all other Laws relating to the Customs.
- Master.** “Master” shall mean the person having or taking the charge or command of any ship.
- Queen’s Warehouse.** “Queen’s Warehouse” shall mean any place provided by the Crown as approved by the Collector General for the deposit of goods for security thereof and of duties due thereon.
- Seaman.** “Seaman” shall include mate, mariner, sailor, or landsman, being one of the crew of any ship.
- Ship.** “Ship” shall mean ship or vessel of any description.
- Wharf.** “Wharf” shall include all wharves, quays, docks, and premises in or upon which any goods when landed from ships may be lawfully placed.
- Warehouse.** “Warehouse” shall include all warehouses, buildings, and premises, and places in which goods when landed from ships may be lawfully placed, or when entered to be warehoused may be lodged, kept, and secured.

“Owner of goods” shall include every person who is Owner of goods.
for the time being entitled, either as owner or agent for
the owner, to the possession of the goods, subject, in the
case of a lien, (if any), to such lien.

“Importer” shall apply to and include any owner or Importer.
other person for the time being possessed of or benefi-
cially interested in any goods imported into this Island
at and from the time of the importation thereof until
the same are duly delivered out of the charge of the
officers of Customs.

“A Court of Summary Jurisdiction” means two Jus- Court of Sum-
mary Jurisdic-
tion.
tices of the Peace or any Judge or Justice of the Peace
having the power of two Justices.

Any of her Majesty’s Naval or Military forces engaged Persons em-
ployed under
Customs Laws,
or for preven-
tion of smug-
gling.
within the limits of this Colony in the execution of any
duty relating to the Customs shall be included in the
expression “persons duly employed under the Customs
Laws,” and in the expression “persons duly employed
for the prevention of smuggling.”

AS TO REPEAL, &c.

241—The several Laws set forth in schedule F to this Law Repealing
clause.
annexed are hereby repealed to the extent to which such
Laws or parts of Laws are by such schedule expressed to be
repealed, except as to anything done before the commence-
ment of this Law, and except so far as relates to any
arrears of duty, or to any drawback which shall have become
due or payable, and except so far as may be necessary for the
purpose of supporting or continuing any proceeding heretofore
taken or to be taken after the commencement of this Law,
and except as to the recovery or application of any penalty
for any offence which shall have been committed, or any for-
feiture which shall have been incurred before the commence-
ment of this Law ; and all orders made in Council, all bonds

taken, or licenses granted, and all things done under the authority or in pursuance of any of the Laws hereby repealed, shall nevertheless be valid and effectual; and all commissions, deputations, and appointments granted to any officers of the Customs in force at the commencement of this Law will continue in force as if the same had been granted under the authority of this Law, and all bonds and other securities which shall have been given by or for any such officers and their respective securities for good conduct or otherwise shall remain in force; and all warrants, licenses, orders, and regulations made shall remain in force until altered, revoked, or rescinded, or others made by them in lieu thereof, and all acts done in pursuance of any such orders and regulations shall be and are hereby declared to be valid; and all ports, inland bonding places, havens, creeks, boarding stations, legal quays, sufferance wharves, and warehouses appointed or approved under any of the Laws hereby repealed shall continue until the appointment or approval thereof shall be annulled, varied, or altered by or under this Law.

When Law to
come into operation.

242—This Law shall not come into operation until the approval of her Majesty shall be notified in the “Jamaica Gazette”; and from and after such notification the Imperial Statutes as to Customs shall cease to have effect in this Island.

SCHEDULE A.

Form under
Section 21.

FORM No. 1.

I, A. B. of, &c., merchant, (*or* agent of C. D. of, &c., merchant, carrying on business in this Island but at present an absentee therefrom) do hereby make oath (*or* affirm *as the case may be*), that the invoice now produced and marked with the letter _____ and amounting to the sum of _____ is the original

invoice received in this Island, and which was forwarded by E. F. of &c., the shippers of the goods contained in packages marked and numbered respectively and imported by me (*or* the said C.D.) in the master, from _____ and set forth in the said invoice, and that I verily believe the price set down in the said invoice opposite to such goods respectively is the current value of the goods at the place at which the said goods were shipped, or from whence the same were imported, and that there has not been to my knowledge or belief erasure or alteration made in the said invoice; and I further make oath that I am not (*or* that the said C. D. is not to my knowledge or belief) in possession of, nor is there to my knowledge or belief now in the Island, or intended to be sent, or agreed to be admitted in account for the said goods, any invoice other than the invoice above mentioned and produced, or any bill of parcels, letters, document, or communication, or charge whatsoever, fixing or charging any other price than the price set opposite to the goods respectively in such invoice set forth; and I further make oath that there are no other goods on board the said vessel imported by or belonging to me (*or* the said C.D.) for which invoices or an invoice have or has not been produced, or warrant or warrants duly passed.

A. B.

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ 18

G. H., J. P.

Form under section 42.

FORM No. 2.

REPORT.

Port of

Jamaica.

Ship's Rig and Name.	Tonnage.	British or Foreign; If British, Port of Registry; if Foreign, Country to which she belongs.	Number of Crew.		Name of Maater. And whether a British or Foreign Subject.	Port or Place from whence Arrived.
			British Seamen.	Foreign Seamen.		
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.						
Total.....						

CARGO.

Name or Names of places where laden, in order of time.	Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and Descriptions of Goods; Particulars of Goods stored loose; and general Denomination of Contents of each Package intended to be Imported at this Port.	Names of Consignees.	Particulars of Packages and Goods (if any) for any other Port in the Island.	Goods (if any) to be transhipped or to remain on Board for exportation.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings, or if in ballast state in ballast only.						

LAW 18, 1877.

101

FORM NO. 3.

Form under section 48.

ENTRY.

Port of (*Name of Port of Importation.*)

Whether prime or post, and if post, date of prime entry.

Importer's Name.

Wharf, Dock, or Station.	Ship's Name.	Whether British or Foreign ship ; if Foreign, the Country.	Master's Name.	Date of Report.	Port or Place from whence Imported.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.					

Marks.	Numbers.	Number of Packages, Quantities, and description of Goods as charged in Table of Duties.	If charged at value, value to be stated in words at length.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.			

Total amount of duty payable on this entry £. a. d.

Dated this day of 18

(Signed)

Importer or Agent.

Form under
section 51.

FORM No. 4.

BILL OF SIGHT.

Port of (*Name of Port of Importation.*)Importer (*Name of Importer.*)

Wharf, Dock, or Station.	Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Port or Place from whence Imported.	Name of Im- porter or of his Agent.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.				
Marks.	Numbers.	Number of packages with the best description of the Goods the Importer is able to give.		
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.				

I, _____ the Importer (*or Agent to* _____ the Importer)
of the Goods above mentioned, do hereby declare that I have not (*if Importer*)
[or that to the best of my knowledge he has not (*if agent*)] received sufficient
Invoice, Bill of Lading, or other advice from whence the quality, quantity, or
value of the Goods above mentioned can be ascertained.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18

(Signed)

(*Importer or his agent.*)

(Signed)

Collector.

STORES.

Surplus Stores remaining on board, viz : }

Number of Passengers.

At what station Ship lying.

Pilot's Name.

Agent's Name and Address.

I declare that the above is a just report of my Ship, and of her lading, and that
the particulars therein inserted are true to the best of my knowledge, and
that I have not broken bulk or delivered any goods out of my said Ship since
her departure from [except (*if so*) at _____ stating
where.]

Signed and declared this _____ day }

of

18

Master.

In presence of

Collector.

FORM NO. 5.

Form under
section 99.

ENTRY OUTWARDS.

Port of (*Name of Port of Exportation.*)*Ship's Name.*

If British, Name of Port of her Registry.	If Foreign, Name of Country to which she belongs.	Tonnage.	Master's Name.	Port of Destina- tion.

Date

Partly laden at

Master or Agent.

FORM NO. 6.

Form under
section 118.

CONTENT OUTWARDS.

Port of

Jamaica.

Ship's Rig and Name.	Tonnage.	Number of Boats.	If British, Port of Registry; if Foreign, Country to which she belongs.	Number of Crew.	Name of Master.	Number of Passengers.

Warehoused Goods, stating Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Drawback Goods, giving full particulars and Marks and Num- bers of Packages.	Other Goods, distinguishing Jamaica Produce.—If in Packages, give Marks and Numbers.

LAW 18, 1877.

FORM No. 6. (continued.)

LIST OF STORES.

Cleared
Dated

Examined

Searcher.

I do declare that the above content is a true account of all Goods shipped or intended to be shipped on board the above named Ship, and correct in all other particulars.

Signed and declared this _____ day }
of _____ before me.

Master.
Collector.

Lying at (Name of Station or place in Port.)

(Signed)

Agent.

Date of Entry

If Ship shall have commenced her lading at any other Port.
(Name of such Port.)

Form under
section 140.

FORM No. 7.

TRANSIRE.

Port of

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry	Master's Name.	Whither Bound.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.				

Foreign Goods, distinguishing Warehoused Goods removed under Bond.	Goods liable to Duty, or entitled to Drawback thereof.	Here state "Sundry other Goods," or "No other Goods," as the case may be.
Here state the particulars according to the above headings.		

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18____
(Signed) _____
Master.
Collector.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF INFORMATION BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jamaica, ss, }
 To wit. }

Be it remembered, that A. B. an officer of Customs, under the direction of the _____ informs me one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of _____

COUNT 1.

That C. D. did unship, or was aiding or concerned in unshipping, or otherwise dealing with certain goods to wit (*here mention the goods generally*), contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of _____ being treble the value of the said goods (*or "the penalty of one hundred pounds," as the case may be*), for which the _____ have elected to sue,

COUNT 2.

That C. D. being (*or not being as the case may be*), a subject of her Majesty, was found or discovered to have been on board a ship or boat, part of the cargo of which was thrown overboard (*or staved, or destroyed*) to prevent seizure, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has become liable to be imprisoned, as is therein directed.

COUNT 3.

That C. D. being (*or not being, as the case may be*), a subject of her Majesty, was found or discovered to have been on board a ship or boat, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has become liable to be imprisoned, as is therein directed.

LAW 18, 1877.

COUNT 4.

That C. D. was found, or discovered to have been on board a ship or boat within a port, bay, harbour, river, or creek of this Island contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C.D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 5.

That C.D. did make and subscribe a false declaration (*or document,*) purporting to be (*here state the nature of the document generally*), the same being false and untrue, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 6.

That C. D. did untruly answer a certain question put to him by _____ an officer of Customs, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 7.

That C. D. did counterfeit or falsify (*or "wilfully use when counterfeited or falsified," as the case may be*), a certain document purporting to be (*here state the nature of the document generally*), contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 8.

That C. D. did fraudulently alter (*or counterfeit, as the case may be*), the seal, signature, initials, or marks

of, or used by an officer of Customs, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 9.

That a certain vessel or boat called the _____ whereof C. D. was owner (*or master, as the case may be*), was unlawfully used in importing, landing, removing, carrying, or conveying of certain uncustomed or prohibited goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of _____ which the Collector of Customs has directed to be sued for in this case.

COUNT 10.

That C. D. was driving or conducting a cart, wagon, or other conveyance, and refused to stop, or to allow the examination thereof when required in the Queen's name, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 11.

That C. D. an officer of Police, having detained certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), on suspicion of their being stolen, neglected to convey the same to the proper warehouse, (*or neglected to give notice thereof to the Collector of Customs, as the case may be*), contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of twenty pounds.

COUNT 12.

That C. D. obstructed a person, duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, contrary to section _____

LAW 18, 1877.

of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of one hundred pounds.

COUNT 13.

That C. D. denied the possession of certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), which were afterwards found to be, (*or to have been, as the case may be*), in his possession, contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of being treble the value of the said goods.

COUNT 14.

That C. D. an officer of did, without reasonable ground, require a certain person, to wit, one E. F. to be searched, contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of ten pounds.

COUNT 15.

That C. D. was concerned in importing certain prohibited or restricted goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of being treble the value of the said goods, (*or "the penalty of one hundred pounds," as the case may be*), for which the Collector of Customs has elected to sue.

COUNT 16.

That C. D. was concerned in unshipping, harboring, having in possession, or otherwise dealing with certain prohibited, restricted, or uncustomed goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of

being treble the value of the said goods, (*or* “the penalty of one hundred pounds,” *as the case may be*), for which the Collector of Customs has elected to sue.

COUNT 17.

That C. D. was concerned in the illegal moving of certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), from a warehouse, or otherwise illegally dealing with the same after they had been so removed, contrary to the provisions of section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of _____ being treble the value of the said goods, (*or* “the penalty of one hundred pounds,” *as the case may be*), for which the Collector of Customs has elected to sue.

COUNT 18.

That C. D. was knowingly concerned in evading duties of Customs upon, or in dealing with certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), with intent to defraud her Majesty of the duties of Customs in respect thereof, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of _____ being treble the value of goods, (*or* “the penalty of one hundred pounds,” *as the case may be*), for which the Collector of Customs has elected to sue.

COUNT 19.

That C. D. was concerned in the removal of certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), or otherwise dealing with the same, contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of _____ being treble the value of the said goods (*or* “the penalty of one hundred pounds,” *as the case may be*), for which the Collector of Customs has elected to sue.

COUNT 20.

That C. D. offered certain goods for sale, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of being treble the value of the said goods.

COUNT 21.

That C. D. was concerned in the assembling of persons contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has become liable to be imprisoned as is therein directed.

COUNT 22.

That C. D. obstructed persons employed for the prevention of smuggling, or was concerned in the rescue, or attempt at rescue of seized goods, or in the destruction or attempt at destruction thereof, contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has become liable to be imprisoned as is therein directed.

COUNT 23.

That certain goods, to wit, (*here mention generally the goods*), were seized on the day of for being dealt with contrary to section (*here insert the section in figures*) of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said goods have become liable to forfeiture, and that C. D. of has claimed the same.

COUNT 24.

That C. D. being summoned as witness, did neglect or refuse to appear (*or, having appeared, did refuse to take oath, or affirm, or give evidence, or answer*), contrary to section of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, whereby the said C. D. has forfeited the sum of
 Exhibited to and before me, the day of
 in the year of our Lord

FORM OF SUMMONS ON INFORMATION,

To (C. D.)

To wit.

Whereas an information has been exhibited by A. B. an officer of Customs, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, before me, _____ one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Parish of _____ in the following form (*here copy the information.*)

This is therefore to require you personally to appear before me, or such other Justice or Justices of the Peace as may be present, at _____ in the _____ of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next ensuing, at the hour of _____ o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to answer the said information.

Given under my hand and seal, at _____ the
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

FORM OF SUMMONS ON INFORMATION FOR CON-
DEMNATION OF SEIZURES.

To _____ of _____ in the Parish of _____

To wit,

An information having been preferred by A. B. an officer of Customs, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, before me, _____ one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Parish of _____ for the condemnation (*here state the goods*) seized on the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ for being dealt with contrary to section _____ of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, and claimed by you.

This is to require you to appear before me, or such other Justice or Justices of the Peace as may be present at _____ the _____ day of _____ next ensuing, at the hour of _____ in the forenoon of said day, to shew cause why the said goods should not be condemned as forfeited.

Given under my hand and seal at _____ the
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

FORM OF SUMMONS FOR WITNESS.

To

To wit.

You are hereby required personally to be and appear on the _____ day of _____ next ensuing, at the hour of _____ o'clock in the forenoon, at _____ in the _____ before me, or such other of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Parish of _____

as may be then and there present, to give evidence and testify the truth, according to your knowledge, concerning the facts alleged in a certain information exhibited against C. D. under The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, and herein fail not, under the penalty therein provided.

Given under my hand and seal at _____ in the Parish of _____ this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____

FORM OF CONVICTION.

To wit.

Be it remembered, That on this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ in the Parish of _____ C. D. is convicted before me (*or us, as the case may be*), _____ of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Parish of _____ for that he, the said C. D. within three years now last past (*here state the offence as in the information*), and (*where the party has been convicted of an offence punishable by pecuniary penalty and imprisonment in default of payment*), I (*or we*) adjudge the said C. D. for his said offence, to forfeit and pay the sum of [which (*if such be the case*) I, (*or we*) mitigate to the sum of _____], and if the said sum of _____ be not forthwith paid, I (*or we*) adjudge the said C. D. to be imprisoned in her Majesty's County Gaol for _____ in

the Parish of _____ until the same be paid (*or where it shall have been so adjudicated and, instead of the words "until the same be paid," for the period of six months, unless he shall sooner pay the said sum of _____*)
 [*or, where the party has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labor I, (or we) adjudge the said C. D. for his said offence (and where the party has been previously convicted insert here "he having been previously convicted,") to be imprisoned in her Majesty's House of Correction at _____ in the Parish of _____ and there kept to hard labor for the period of _____ months.]*

Given under _____ hand and seal at _____ in the
 parish of _____ in the year of our Lord

FORM OF COMMITMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A
 PECUNIARY PENALTY.

To wit.

To A. B. an officer of Customs, and to the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol at _____ in the Parish of _____

C. D. having been this day convicted before me (*or us, as the case may be*), _____ of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of _____ upon the information of A. B. an officer of Customs, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, of having, within three years now last past, (*here state the offence generally, and the date thereof*), I (*or we, as the case may be*), did adjudge that the said C. D. had forfeited, for his said offence, the sum of _____ [*adding, if mitigated, which I (or we, as the case may be), mitigated to the sum of _____ which has not been paid*]:

This is to command you forthwith to convey the said C. D. to the Gaol at _____ in the Parish of _____ and to deliver him into the custody of the Gaoler or Keeper of the said Gaol:

H 1

And I (*or we*) the said Justice (*or Justices, as the case may be*), do hereby authorize and require you, the said Gaoler, or Keeper of the said Gaol, to receive the said C. D. into your custody, and him safely to keep in your said Gaol until he shall duly pay the said sum of _____ or be discharged according to Law.

Given under _____ hand and seal, at _____ in
 the Parish of _____ this _____ day of _____ in
 the year of our Lord.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO HARD LABOUR.

To wit.

To A. B. an officer of Customs, and to the Gaoler or Keeper of the House of Correction at _____ in the Parish of _____ C. D. having been this day duly convicted before me, (*or us as the case may be*), _____ of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Parish of _____ upon the information of A. B. an officer of Customs, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, of having, within three years now last past, (*here state the offence generally, and date thereof*), I, (*or we, as the case may be*), did adjudge that the said C. D. should, for his said offence, (*if previously convicted say, "he having been previously convicted,"*) be imprisoned in the House of Correction at _____ in the said Parish of _____ and be there kept to hard labor for the period of _____ months.

This is to command you forthwith to convey the said C. D. to the House of Correction at _____ in the Parish of _____ and to deliver him into the custody of the Gaoler, or Keeper of the said House of Correction, and I (*or we*) the said Justice (*or Justices as the case may be*), do hereby authorize and require you, the said Gaoler or Keeper of the said House of

Form under
Section 120.

SCHEDULE C.

Port of

AN Account of all Rum made in this Island, and Received on
the Master, for

Shipping Marks and Numbers.	No. of Gallons	Proof.	No. of Casks	By whom Shipped.	Estate on which Made.	Parish in which Made	Date of Shipment	Whither Bound.

I, _____ master of the _____ about to
sail from this port for _____ do declare that
the foregoing quantity of rum, made in this Island,
amounting in all to _____ casks, containing, to the
best of my knowledge and belief, _____ gallons, proof
is actually and *bonâ fide* on board of the said
ship _____ whereof I am master, for exportation;
and that I will not land or deliver, or suffer to be
landed or delivered out of the ship, such rum, or any
part thereof, in any part of this Island, without per-
mission first obtained from the proper officer of Cus-
toms.

Declared before me, at the port of _____ this
day of _____ 18

SCHEDULE D.

Form under
Section 122.EXPORT DECLARATION BY PERSON IN CHARGE OF
ESTATE FROM WHICH RUM HAS BEEN SHIPPED.

Jamaica, s s.

[1] Proprietor of estate or his known agent. I, [1] do declare that puncheons or casks, [2] marked and numbered as per margin, and containing [2] gallons of rum, proof are of the produce or manufacture of [3] in the Parish of [3] in the Island of Jamaica, and in the possession of for whom I am [3] and that such rum hath been shipped on board the master for [3] for exportation from this Island.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

SCHEDULE E.

Form under
Section 122.

CERTIFICATE OF EXPORT.

Port of _____ day of _____ 18 _____

I hereby certify, that _____ puncheons, _____ hogs-heads, _____ quarter casks, marked and numbered as in the margin, and containing _____ gallons rum, proof _____ were cleared outwards, as shipped from this port on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ on board the _____ master, for _____ as the produce of _____ estate, in the Parish of _____

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____

18

A. B. Collector, or C. D. Sub-collector.

SCHEDULE F.

LAWS AND PORTIONS OF LAWS HEREBY REPEALED.

Date of Law.	Title of Law.	Extent of Repeal.
2 Wm. IV. c. 47	An Act in aid of the commercial regulations with the United States.	The whole Act.
3 Vic. c. 66	An Act for erecting a lighthouse on Morant Point, and maintaining and keeping up the same.	Section 6.
15 Vic. c. 17	An Act for erecting and maintaining a lighthouse on Great Plumb Point, near the entrance of the harbours of Port Royal and Kingston.	So much of Sec. 9 as relates to the time and mode of paying the duties by the said Act imposed.
17 Vic. c. 2	An Act for the warehousing of Goods imported into this Island, and for the prevention of smuggling, and for other purposes.	The whole Act.
17 Vic. c. 33	An Act for the management and regulation of the Customs in this Island.	The whole Act.
20 Vic. c. 5.	An Act to repeal the third, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-fourth sections of the Act of the Seventeenth Victoria, chap. thirty-three, for the regulation of the Customs, and to make other enactments in lieu thereof.	The whole Act.
23 Vic. c. 10	An Act to amend the Acts for the management and regulations of the Customs in this Island, Seventeenth Victoria, chap. thirty-three, and Twentieth Victoria, chap. five.	The whole Act.
28 Vic. c. 10	An Act to raise a supply for the use of the Government of this Island, by a duty on articles imported, and to appropriate the same.	Sections 5, 7, 13, and 14 (the remainder of the Act being already repealed.)

SCHEDULE F.—LAWS, &c., (*continued.*)

Date of Law.	Title of Law.	Extent of Repeal.
Law No. 11 of 1867	A Law for laying a duty on imports, exports, and the tonnage of vessels.	Sections 2 and 25.
Law No. 31 of 1867	A Law to regulate the Collection of the duty on Rum, and for the warehousing of Rum.	Sections 24, 25, 26, and 27.
Law No. 4 of 1869	A Law to consolidate the Customs, Excise, and Internal Revenue Department.	Sections 5, 6, and 7.
Law No. 19 of 1869	A Law to transfer to the Governor the powers given by the first section of the seventeenth Victoria, chap. two, and to authorize the Governor from time to time to direct the warehousing in a Government Warehouse of certain goods imported into this Island.	The whole Law.
Law No. 15 of 1870	A Law to abolish certain tonnage duties levied in aid of General Revenue, and for the support of marine hospitals, and to abolish certain fees on vessels.	Section 4.
Law No. 17 of 1870	A Law to authorize the Governor, in Privy Council, to declare any Port in this Island a Warehousing Port.	The whole Law.
Law No. 24 of 1870	A Law to authorize the Governor, in Privy Council, to declare any Ports or places in this Island to be Ports of Entry and Clearance, and to extend the provisions of the Harbour Regulation Act, 1859.	Section 1.
Law No. 17 of 1871	A Law to enable the Governor of this Island to permit, in particular cases, the export of certain articles readily convertible into gunpowder and ammunition of war, the export of which is prohibited by proclamation.	The whole Law.

JAMAICA—LAW 19 OF 1877.

A Law for the Registration of Births and Deaths in
Jamaica.*

[18th October, 1877.]

* Repealed by section 1 of Law 13 of 1881.

JAMAICA—LAW 1 OF 1878.

A Law to Raise by Loan a Sum not exceeding Thirty-five Thousand Pounds for Immigration Purposes.

[27th February, 1878.]

WHEREAS the full amount of debentures authorized Preamble.
to be raised for the introduction of Immigrants has been issued, and further moneys are temporarily required for Immigration purposes :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica :

1—It shall be lawful for the Governor to raise by loan on debentures a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand pounds for purposes of Immigration. Governor empowered to raise £35,000 for Immigration purposes.

2—Such debentures shall be signed by the Colonial Secretary and by the Treasurer, and shall bear interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum payable half yearly, and shall be in such form and for such sums as the Governor shall determine, and shall be transferable and negotiable; and they shall be redeemable at such time and in such manner as shall be in such debentures respectively conditioned: Provided that every such debenture shall be redeemed at a date not less than ten or more than twenty years subsequent to the date at which any such debenture shall have been first issued, and that six months' notice of the intention to redeem shall be given in the "Jamaica Gazette:" And provided further that the order of redemption be regulated by drawings by lot. Debentures, their form and substance, when and how issued and redeemable.

3—All sums of money borrowed on debentures under the authority of this Law and all interest thereon shall be charges on the General Revenue of this Island, and shall be paid thereout by the Treasurer at the times and in the manner specified in such debentures respectively. Charged on General Revenue of the Island. How payable.

Provision for the redemption of the debentures.

4—For the redemption of debentures issued under this Law there shall be raised and included in the estimates of each year, besides the interest payable as aforesaid, such part of the said principal sum raised as the Governor may think fit, and the money so raised shall be applied in redemption of the debentures as they become payable, and shall until required for that purpose be invested by the Treasurer in such manner and upon such public funds or Government securities as the Governor shall direct.

How to obtain a duplicate or payment of a lost or destroyed debenture.

5—In case any debenture shall be destroyed or lost, then a duplicate of such debenture may be issued, or the amount payable on such debenture (if the same shall be overdue) may be paid without the delivery up of such debenture, as the Governor may direct, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Governor that such debenture has been destroyed or lost, and of the number, date and amount of such debenture, and of the right of the applicant thereto, and upon security being given to the satisfaction of the Governor for indemnifying the Government against any claim under or in respect of such debenture alleged to be lost or destroyed, and against all loss, expense and damage in respect thereof: Provided that notice shall previously to such issue or payment be duly advertized for at least four consecutive weeks in the "Jamaica Gazette," setting forth the loss or destruction of such debenture, and its number, date and amount: And provided that all expenses of or incident to the obtaining of such issue of a duplicate, or payment of a lost or destroyed debenture, shall be borne by the applicant.

JAMAICA—LAW 2 OF 1878.

A Law to amend the Fortieth Section of the District Courts Law, 1874.*

[27th February, 1878.]

* Omitted, District Courts having been abolished.

JAMAICA—LAW 3 OF 1878.

A Law relating to Lands adjudged to the Crown under the District Courts Laws.*

[27th February, 1878.]

JAMAICA—LAW 4 OF 1878.

The Probate Duty Law, 1878.

[27th February, 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision to secure Preamble.
the proper valuation of property for probate duty:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica:

1—This Law repeals the Laws specified in the schedule to the extent therein stated; but such repeal shall not affect any act or omission that has already taken place, or any right, liability, or right of procedure or proceedings in respect thereof. Repealing clause.

2—No person shall take possession of and in any manner administer any part of the personal estate of a person deceased without obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration within Prohibition on interfering with estate without obtaining probate or letters of administration within a limited time.

a. six months of the death of the deceased, or

b. two months after the termination of any dispute touching the will or the right to letters of administration which was not ended within four months of the death of the deceased.

* Repealed by section 2 of Law 43 of 1887.

Preliminaries to obtaining letters testamentary or letters of administration in the Court of Ordinary.

3—No letters testamentary or letters of administration shall be granted out of the Court of Ordinary until the person applying for the grant

- a.* has made the declaration of an executor, and
- b.* has produced to the Island Secretary a declaration by himself or any co-executor that the personal estate of the deceased in respect of which the grant is applied for is under a certain value to be therein specified to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, and
- c.* has given such security as the Island Secretary may require that he will return and present, to be recorded by the Island Secretary, within a stated time to be fixed by the Island Secretary, a particular inventory and valuation of the estate, to be declared to by him.

In estimating the value of the estate for this purpose there shall not be included what the deceased was possessed of or entitled to as a trustee for others, and not beneficially, and there shall not be deducted anything on account of the debts of the deceased.

If valuation too low what duty to be paid on inventory,

4—When the particular inventory returned to the Island Secretary exceeds the value declared to in the first instance, the person who has obtained the grant must pay,

if so valued purposely,

- a.* unless the Island Secretary is satisfied that the value was placed too low in the first instance through ignorance or by mistake and without intention to defraud, the full duty on the value of the particular inventory so returned without any deduction for the stamp duty paid in the first instance, and the inventory shall be stamped for the full value so paid,

b. if the Island Secretary is satisfied that the value was placed too low through ignorance or by mistake and without intention of fraud, then only the difference between what was paid in the first instance and the full duty that ought to have been paid, and the inventory shall be stamped for the value of the difference so paid.

if by mistake or ignorance.

No such inventory shall be received or recorded by the Island Secretary until the person presenting it produces to him a receipt by the Commissioner of Stamps stating that the full duty or the difference, as the case may be, has been paid into the Stamp Office.

How payment indicated.

5—When the inventory returned to the Island Secretary falls short of the value declared to in the first instance, and the Island Secretary is satisfied that the value was placed too high in the first instance, he shall certify the same to the Treasurer, stating the excess of the value originally declared to.

Refund of duty paid in excess of inventory valuation.

Thereupon the Treasurer shall refund the amount of the duty paid in respect of the excess so certified.

6—Declarations required by this Law to be made may be made before any Justice of the Peace.

Declarations, before whom taken.

7—Every person who contravenes the provisions of section 2 shall be liable to a maximum penalty of one hundred pounds.

Penalty on contravention of section 2.

8—Penalties imposed by this Law

Penalties how recoverable.

a. may be recovered on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts; and

b. when so recovered shall be paid, half into the Treasury in such manner as the Governor may from time to time direct, and be carried to the General Revenue of the Island, and half to the informer.

Punishment
of false declara-
tions.

9—Every one who, in any written or verbal statement made or verified by him upon declaration before any Justice of the Peace under the provisions of this Law, states anything which he knows to be false, or which he has not reason to believe to be true, with intent to defeat the execution of this Law, shall be liable to be punished as for perjury.

SCHEDULE.

Act 10 Ann c. 18
6 Victoria c. 55
13 Victoria c. 38
Law 33 of 1868.

Whole Act.
Sec. 4.
Whole Act.
Paragraph 2 under the heading
“Court of Ordinary” in Part
2 of the Schedule.

JAMAICA—LAW 5 OF 1878.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited,
Transfer Law, 1878.

[8th March, 1878.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law, 1870, all the enactments and provisions contained in The International Ocean Telegraph Company's Law, 1868, were made to cease to be applicable to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and the powers, authorities and privileges by The International Ocean Telegraph Company's Law of 1868 expressed to be granted

to or conferred on the said Company were transferred to and made exercisable by The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, subject to the restrictions, obligations and provisions in The International Ocean Telegraph Company's Law 1868 contained, as adopted, applied and modified by The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law 1870; And whereas the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, in the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law, 1870, mentioned and referred to, has gone into liquidation in England, and its property, plant, rights and privileges have been acquired by The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, incorporated on the 9th day of January 1877, and it is expedient to transfer to the said Company incorporated on the 9th day of January, 1877, the powers, authorities and privileges heretofore granted to and exercised by the said Company now in liquidation, together with the obligations, restrictions and liabilities to which the said Company now in liquidation were liable :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica as follows :

1—All the powers, authorities and privileges heretofore granted to and exercisable by the late West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, and the obligations, restrictions and liabilities to which the said late Company were liable under or by virtue of The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law, 1870, are hereby granted and transferred to and conferred on the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, incorporated on the 9th day of January 1877, to be enjoyed and exercised, observed and kept by the said last mentioned Company as if the said Company incorporated on the 9th day of January 1877 had been the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, named The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law 1870, and as if the said Law were incorporated in this Law.

Transfer to the new Telegraph Company of the powers, privileges, obligations, &c., of the previous Company.

Law 33 of 1870 incorporated. 2—This Law is to be read as one with The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law, 1870.

Retrospective operation of this Law. 3—This Law shall take effect as if the same had been passed and had come into force on the 9th day of January, 1877.

Reservation of rights of her Majesty and of all individuals not excepted. 4—The powers, authorities and privileges granted by this Law are so granted saving and reserving always the rights of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all Bodies Politic and Corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in The International Ocean Telegraph Company's Law 1868, The West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited Law, 1870, or in this Law, or those claiming by, from and under them.

JAMAICA—LAW 6 OF 1878.

A Law to re-impose the Poll Tax on certain Horsekind, Asses and Cattle.

[8th March, 1878.]

Preamble. **W**HEREAS it is desirable, in aid of the General Revenues of the Island, to re-impose the duty on horsekind, asses and horned stock not used on any main or parochial road :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

Law in force 1, August 1878. 1—This Law comes into operation on the first day of August in the year 1878.

Law 14 of 1870 section. 1, partially repealed. 2—So much of the first Section of Law 14 of 1870 as provides that the duty of one shilling leviable and payable under

Law 30 of 1867 on each head of horsekind, ass or horned stock not used on any main or parochial road shall cease to be leviabie and payable is hereby repealed ; and the said duty is hereby re-imposed, and shall be ascertained, levied and paid in the same manner as duties imposed by or under the first section of Law 30 of 1867: Provided that no duty shall be payable in respect of such horsekind, asses or horned stock, whilst under the age of one year.

Poll tax on horses, asses and horned stock, re-imposed.

3—Law 30 of 1867 and all Laws for the collection and enforcement of taxes and duties are incorporated with this Law.

Tax Collection Laws incorporated.

JAMAICA—LAW 7 OF 1878.

The Immigration Amendment Law, 1878.

[8th March, 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Laws relating to Immigration: Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :

Presmble.

1—*

2—All expenses incurred in and about Union Hospitals after the first day of October 1877 shall be borne by the General Revenues of the Island and paid thereout by the Treasurer. All indentured immigrants shall be treated when sick in such Hospital as may be determined on, free of all cost for such treatment to the employers of immigrants allotted after the first day of January, 1878, and also to the employers of all immigrants allotted before that date who elect to make the payments prescribed by section 4 of this Law in respect of such immigrants.

Expenses of Union Hospitals payable by the Treasurer.

Treatment of sick immigrants.

*Repealed by section 2 of Law 18 of 1879.

Hospital available for immigrants to be under control of Agent General.

Every such hospital as may from time to time be notified by "Gazette" notice to be available for indentured immigrants shall from that time be under the control of the Agent General of Immigration in the same manner as the Union Hospitals established before the passing of this Law.

Union Hospital lands vested in Colonial Secretary for public purposes.

3—All lands acquired for the purposes of Union Hospitals under Law 34 of 1869 are hereby vested in the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, his successors and assigns, in trust for her Majesty for such public purposes as the Governor of Jamaica may from time to time direct, and with and subject to all powers by Law vested in the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica for the time being in respect of lands purchased for the use of the Island of Jamaica, and absolutely discharged from the trusts created under or by virtue of the Laws or sections by this Law repealed or any deed made thereunder.

Payments to be made in respect of immigrants under indenture on 1st January, 1878, by employers electing to avoid Hospital expenses.

4—As to immigrants under indenture on the first day of January, 1878, the following payments shall be made annually during the continuance of such indentures by all employers of such immigrants who elect to avoid hospital expenses, that is to say :

- (1.) In respect of each immigrant over the age of 12 years, the sum of sixty shillings ;
- (2.) In respect of each immigrant under 12 years of age, thirty shillings.

Each such payment shall be made to the Treasurer, but at the time and in the manner originally determined as to the capitation moneys payable in respect of the immigrant under the contract entered into by his employer under Law 34 of 1869, section 32.

How and when election to be made.

Such election shall include all such immigrants indentured to the employer making such election, and shall be made within three months after the passing of this Law.

5—*

6—†

7—*

8—†

JAMAICA—LAW 8 OF 1878.

A Law for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and certain other expenses connected with the Public Service of the financial year 1877-78. ‡

[16th March, 1878.]

JAMAICA—LAW 9 OF 1878.

A Law to amend the Procedure in Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Laws relating to the administration of justice by Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction : Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica :

1—With respect to the conferring of certain powers upon District Court Clerks the following provisions shall have effect : District Court Clerks.

* Repealed by section 2 of Law 18 of 1879.

† Repealed by section 2 of Law 23 of 1879.

‡ Omitted as spent.

To be Justices of the Peace with limited powers.

- (1.) Every Clerk of a District Court shall by virtue of his office as such be a Justice of the Peace, and shall be qualified to do every ministerial act which may be done by a Justice of the Peace, but not to sit in Petty Sessions to hear and determine cases judicially, or to make proclamations authorized and required to be made by the Riot Act, 1857, (21 Victoria, Chapter 11.)

Substitutes acting to have the like status and powers.

- (2.) When a substitute is appointed under section 32 of Law 22 of 1874 to act temporarily in the absence or illness of a Clerk of a District Court the substitute shall, whilst so acting and by virtue of his appointment, have the status and powers by this section conferred on Clerks of District Courts.

Oath of office of District Court Clerks and their substitutes.

- (3.) Every Clerk of a District Court and every substitute on first appointment shall take an oath in the form following, that is to say :

I do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria in the office of Clerk of a District Court, and I will do right to all manner of people after the Laws and usages of this Colony without fear or favour, affection or ill will,

So help me God.

How taken.

The oath shall be taken before the Judge of the District Court.

Free issue of process.

2—With respect to the issue of free process in certain cases the following provisions shall have effect :

Power of Justices to remit excuse or postpone payment of fees on criminal process.

- (1.) Any Justice or Justices, other than Clerks of District Courts or Clerks of Petty Sessions acting as such, before whom any proceeding is had

a. In respect of any indictable offence, or

b. In respect of any matter triable by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction,

whereon any fee is payable by money or in stamps may, in the exercise of his or their discretion and for reasonable cause, remit or postpone the payment of the fee in whole or in part, or may excuse or postpone the affixing or impressment of the stamps.

- (2.) The Justice or Justices who so remit or postpone the payment of a fee, or excuse or postpone the affixing or impressment of a stamp, must affix to the document, or proceeding in respect of which they do so a certificate, on a separate sheet, of the nature and amount of the fees or stamps so excused or postponed, and of the reason for such excuse or postponement. **Certificate thereof.**
- (3.) The certificate shall, except in the case of postponement, be a sufficient voucher to discharge the Clerk or other person otherwise liable to account for the fees, to the amount so certified. **Effect of certificate.**
- (4.) Any document or proceeding which ought to be stamped under any Law, or to the validity of which a stamp would otherwise be necessary, shall, if such certificate be so attached, be of the same validity as if it were properly stamped.
- (5.) In the case of postponement the sum payable for the stamp must be paid to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at the first hearing of the case, and before it is proceeded with. **Payment of fees postponed.**
- (6.) The Clerk of Petty Sessions must account for the sum so paid to him to the Commissioner of Stamps, and the Commissioner of Stamps shall thereupon cause a proper stamp to be affixed or impressed on the document. **Accounts for such fees.**

Monthly returns as to stamps and fees excused or postponed.

- (7.) The Clerk of Petty Sessions shall also render to the Justices of his Court every month a return of the particular cases and items in respect of which stamps have been excused or postponed, and an account of all moneys received by him for stamp duty in respect of postponed stamps under sub-section 5 of this section.

Power to correct omissions to stamp.

- (8.) If any such document as is in this section mentioned is through mistake or inadvertence received, recorded or used without being properly stamped, any Court or Judge before whom any proceeding depends to which such document relates may order the same to be stamped as in the order may be directed.

On a document being stamped such document and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if the document had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Witnesses' expenses.

3—With respect to the payment of witnesses in certain police prosecutions the following provisions shall have effect :

In Police cases.

- (1.) Where summary proceedings are taken before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction upon any indictable offence, information or complaint preferred by the Police, the Court may at its discretion, and at the request of the prosecutor or other person who has appeared before it either by summons or otherwise as a witness on behalf of the prosecutor or complainant and who has been examined on such information or complaint, order to such person an allowance for his expenses in attending the Court, according to the scale in the Schedule to this Law.

Limit as to amount.

- (2.) The amount of such allowance must not exceed forty shillings, unless in exceptional cases which must be specially reported on by the Court.

- (3.) The allowance so ordered shall be repaid by the Treasurer out of the General Revenue upon the certificate of the Judge or Justice making the order. How paid.
- (4.) Section 7 of the Act 13 Victoria, chapter 35, shall be construed as if immediately before the words "that a reasonable sum was paid or tendered" there were inserted the words "except where such information " or complaint is preferred by the Police and the "witness is a witness summoned by them." 13 Vic. c.35, s.7 amended.
- 4—So much of Schedule C to Law 3 of 1870 as provides that three shillings and sixpence shall be the amount of fees chargeable under that Law on each information is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that one shilling and sixpence shall be the amount of fees chargeable under that Law on each information. Schedule C to Law 3 of 1870 modified.

SCHEDULE.

ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES PER DIEM.

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or penms, merchants, bankers, and professional persons,	... £0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers and book keepers,	... 0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen,	... 0 3 0
Labourers and the like,	... 0 1 6
Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding Ten Shillings per diem.	
Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.	
Duly qualified Medical Practitioners For attending to give professional evidence	... 1 1 0

For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give his evi- dence	... 1 0 0
Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.	

JAMAICA—LAW 10 OF 1878.

The Rum Duty Law.*

[*June*, 1878.]

Preamble.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of
the Island of Jamaica :

Preliminary.

PRELIMINARY.

Repealing
clause.

1—This Law repeals the Laws specified in Schedule A to
this Law to the extent therein stated. But such Laws shall
continue in force so far as regards any claim against any per-
son for duties to which he may be liable under them, and as re-
gards all indictments, actions, proceedings and seizures already
commenced or made under any of the said Laws, or for liabili-
ties incurred or offences committed before the passing of this
Law.

Special local
publication of
this Law.

2—The Collector General shall cause printed abstracts of
such of the provisions of this Law as he may think fit to be
from time to time furnished to the persons in charge of
estates, distilleries and warehouses; and persons to whom
such abstracts are furnished must keep them affixed in some
conspicuous place in the estates, distilleries or warehouses of
which they are in charge.

* Incorporated as amended by Law 35 of 1881 with that Law by its 1st section, and
incorporated with Law 11 of 1889 by its 3rd section.

3—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council from time to time to make regulations for preventing frauds on the Revenue by the illicit manufacture, concealment or removal of rum, which regulations *inter alia* may impose any checks or securities for preventing such frauds; and any such regulations may provide that any person contravening the same shall incur, either cumulatively or separately, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months: Such regulations in so far as they shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Law shall, on being published in the “Jamaica Gazette” by authority, have the same effect to all intents and purposes as if they had been verbatim contained in this Law.

Power to make special regulations.

Their publication, force and effect.

4—In this Law and in regulations made under this Law, unless the context requires a different construction,

Interpretation clause.

“Rum” shall mean and include distilled spirits of every kind, and cordials, liqueurs and other compounds, whether distilled or not, of which spirits manufactured in this Island shall form a component part, and rum feints, high wines, low wines and lees;

Rum.

“Estate” shall mean and include any sugar work, and the property or premises on which rum is made;

Estate.

“Person in charge of an estate” shall mean the person actually managing the estate, whether as owner, lessee, attorney or overseer, or otherwise;

Person in charge of an estate.

“Distillery” shall mean and include every part of a building or place used for the purpose of mixing or setting up wort, wash or liquor for fermentation, or for the distillation of wort, wash or liquor;

Distillery.

“Person in charge of a distillery” shall mean the person having charge of the still-house book;

Person in charge of a distillery.

“Still” shall mean any vessel, utensil or apparatus, and the several parts thereof, customarily used for distilling wort, wash or liquor;

Still.

- Collector. "Collector" shall mean the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes for the parish or district of a parish in which the estate, still, rum or other property in question is situate, or in which the duty prescribed is to be performed, or the offence referred to is committed ;
- Revenue officer. "Revenue officer" shall mean and include any person employed in the Internal Revenue or Customs Departments of this Island ;
- Police officer. "Police officer" shall mean and include any person employed in the Police Department or Constabulary of this Island ;
- Master of vessel. "Master of vessel" shall mean the person having charge of or being in command of a vessel for the time being whether as owner or otherwise.

RUM DUTY.**DUTY.**

Five shillings
per gallon.

5—There shall be raised, for the use of the Government of this Island, a duty of five shillings upon every imperial gallon of rum distilled or made in this Island.

STILLS.**STILLS.**

As to stills of the capacity of 300 gallons or upwards, returns as to same and regulations thereof, and licenses and duty for using same.

6—Every person having in his possession or under his charge a still of the capacity of three hundred gallons or more shall, on the first day of August in each year or within fourteen days thereafter, make a return to the Collector according to the Form in Schedule B to this Law, setting forth the particulars indicated or required by such Form, and shall pay to such Collector the sum of five pounds for each such still.

Thereupon there shall be granted to such person a license to have and use such still.

Where two or more stills are kept on the same estate such license duty shall be payable in respect of such stills only as shall be used at one and the same time.

The aforesaid return shall be duly made and registered by the Collector, but such license duty shall not be payable in respect of any still erected but not used on an estate which has been permanently abandoned.

Every such license shall authorize the having and using the still for which it is granted for the period ending the thirty-first day of July next after it is granted, after which period no such license shall have effect.

In each parish a register of all licenses for stills shall be kept in the office of the Collector.

Every person who erects or has or receives possession or charge of an unlicensed still of the capacity of three hundred gallons or more (such still not being in substitution of a still taken down or rendered useless on which the license duty for the year has been paid) shall before using the same make a like return thereof according to the Form in Schedule B to this Law, and shall pay to the Collector one-fourth part of the still license duty hereby imposed for each unexpired quarter of a year until the next recurring annual period for payment of the still-license duty.

7—No person shall have in his possession any still of a less capacity than three hundred gallons without such still being registered with the Collector, and if used the special license of the Governor.

As to stills of less capacity than 300 gallons. Registration thereof.

When such special license is given if the still is for making rum the like license duty as is hereinbefore required shall be paid.

The grant of the special license may be made subject to such conditions as to the Governor may seem fit.

Special license to use same and duty therefor.

Upon breach of such conditions the owner shall be liable to forfeit the still.

8—Every person who keeps in his possession or under his charge an unregistered still erected, or uses an unlicensed still, shall be liable to forfeit such still.

Forfeiture of still.

Powers as to
searching for
forfeitable still.

9—When any Revenue officer by affidavit satisfies any Judge of a District Court, or a Justice of the Peace, that he has reasonable cause to suspect the existence on any premises of an unregistered or unlicensed still, such Judge or Justice may issue a warrant for the search of such premises directed to such Revenue officer, either solely or with others, and it shall be lawful for such officer and all others authorized by such warrant being furnished therewith to enter, if necessary by force, and search such premises at any hour of the day or night, and to remove all forfeitable stills.

In case of a forcible entry under this section any damage caused thereby shall be paid to the owner of the premises entered if no unregistered or unlicensed still is then found thereupon by such Revenue officer.

REGISTERED STORES.

10—*

Registered
stores their
number and
position.
Description
thereof. Sche-
dule C.

There shall be at least one registered store attached to every distillery, or within two hundred yards thereof, measuring in a straight line from the nearest part of such distillery to the nearest part of such store. A particular description of such stores, according to the Form in Schedule C to this Law, shall be furnished by the person in charge of the estate to the Collector, who on approval shall register the same.

User thereof.

Such stores shall be used for storing rum made in such distillery upon which duty has not been paid, and for no other purpose.

As to the stor-
ing of rum.

All such rum, excepting high wines, low wines and lees, immediately upon being distilled shall be conveyed to a registered store, and stored in such manner that such cask or vessel containing such rum can be safely and conveniently taken account of. High wines, low wines and lees, shall be kept in the distillery in suitable vessels approved by and secured to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Unstored rum
on an estate
liable to forfeit-
ure.

Rum, except as aforesaid, found in any fermenting house, boiling house, curing house or other unregistered building or place on an estate, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by any Revenue officer.

* Original section repealed by sec. 2 and this section substituted by section 3 of Law 35 of 1881.

If after any such store has been registered and approved it shall in the opinion of the Collector become insecure he shall give notice in writing to the person in charge of the estate, specifying the nature of the insecurity, and if after the expiration of three months from the date of such notice being given the store

Procedure if store deemed insecure.

(a) has not been made secure and again approved by the Collector, or

(b) has not been within two months of such notice proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be sufficiently secured,

it shall be deemed unregistered.

The person in charge of an estate is the party bound to carry out the provisions of this section in respect of such estate.

Persons in charge of the estate to carry out this section.

11—*

Every person in charge of an estate on which a still is to be used for making rum shall, at least three days before commencing to use such still, deliver to the Collector a particular description of the stores on the estate in which rum is to be stored.

Delivery of description of stores.

12—The registered stores on every estate shall be distinctly marked and kept marked in oil colours, black upon a white ground or white upon a black ground, with the words "Registered Store," and if more than one store be registered they shall be numbered progressively beginning with number one.

Marking of stores

The estate's mark shall be legibly cut, branded or painted with oil color, on the outside of one of the heads of every cask used on such estate for keeping or delivering rum.

and of casks.

13—†

Every vessel used for measuring or conveying rum from the worm end of the still shall be of such capacity only as to admit of holding an even number of imperial gallons, and no more or less, and every other vessel so used shall be forfeited, and may be seized and destroyed by any Revenue officer.

Measuring vessels, capacity thereof.

*Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 4 of Law 35 of 1881.

† Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 5 of Law 35 of 1881.

One metal gallon measure to be kept in distillery.

A pewter, copper, or other metal, measure of the capacity of one imperial gallon, duly tested and stamped by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, shall be kept in every distillery, and the use thereof allowed to any Revenue officer authorized to visit and take accounts of such distillery.

How high wines to be removed for re-distillation.

14—All high wines removed from the cask or vessel containing the same to a retort for re-distillation shall be conveyed to such retort only by means of the vessel mentioned in the next preceding section, or through a close metal pipe securely connected at one end thereof with the discharging part of the cask or vessel containing such high wines and at the other end thereof with the charging part of the retort to which such high wines may be removed for re-distillation.

Mode of securing retort containing high wines.

15—Within three months after the passing of this Law the discharging cock or plug of every retort shall, whenever such retort contains high wines, be securely fastened and kept fastened with a metal cap or other suitable covering placed over the head of the cock, or the external end of the plug of the discharging part of such retort, and having suitable metal appliances attached thereto and kept attached thereto for safely securing such retort with a lock during the time it contains high wines.

16—*

Every butt to be marked and provided with a measuring rod.

Within six months after the passing of this Law every person in charge of an estate on which a butt is used for storing rum shall cause the capacity of every such butt to be ascertained, and to be marked and kept marked thereon with oil color, black upon a white ground or white upon a black ground, and shall provide for each butt a wooden rod marked with horizontal lines to show each quantity of 50 gallons contents of such butt.

General register of stores.

17—The Collector shall keep in his office a general register of all registered stores, which register shall be open to inspection.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 6 of Law 35 of 1881.

18—The can-pit and the end of the worm of every still in a distillery shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Collector General.

Securing the can-pit and end of worm of still.

STILL-HOUSE BOOK.

STILL-HOUSE BOOK.

19—A printed book, according to the Form in Schedule D of this Law, with the pages thereof numbered consecutively commencing with number one, shall be provided by the Collector General and kept on every estate by the person in charge of the distillery thereof.

By whom to be furnished and by whom kept.

Every person in charge of an estate needing a still-house book shall give notice thereof in writing to the Collector at least seven days before it will be required to be used.

Requisition therefor.

Every still-house book when filled up shall be returned to the Collector for transmission to the Collector General.

Return thereof when filled.

20—*

Every still-house book shall be kept up daily by entering therein the actual quantity of rum received from the still, and the particulars of rum removed from the estate, or used in a distillery for filling casks which have become ullaged or for re-distillation; and at the expiration of every week ending with Saturday the stock of rum remaining on hand shall be ascertained and entered in such book, and shall be certified by the person in charge of the distillery.

Still-house book to be written up daily and certified weekly by person in charge of distillery,

The person in charge of the estate shall satisfy himself that the person in charge of the distillery has performed the duties herein required of him, and shall certify the still-house book once in each week in proof that he has done so.

and to be certified by the person in charge of the estate.

21—All rum sent into a registered store shall be gauged before it is removed from thence for any purpose whatsoever, and the strength thereof in each cask ascertained by the person in charge of the distillery, and the full number of gallons and strength so ascertained together with the numbers of the

Requirements on removal of rum from a registered store for any purpose.

† Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 7 of Law 5 of 1881.

casks, which must be numbered consecutively from number one upwards commencing each year's crop with number one, shall be legibly cut, branded or painted with oil color on the outside of one of the heads of every such cask, and entered in the still-house book on the day on which the same shall be removed from such registered store.

22—*

Powers of Revenue officers to inspect distillery and registered stores, and ascertain particulars as to rum therein.

Any Revenue officer may at any time enter and inspect the distillery and registered stores of an estate to ascertain and test the quantity and strength of all rum therein, and require the person in charge of the distillery to make declaration in writing before him of the correct quantity of rum contained in each butt, and when he has reason for questioning the correctness of any such declaration he may, on the special authority of the Collector General, require the rum to be drawn off into casks.

His duty thereon.

Whenever the rum is so ascertained and tested, the officer performing the duty shall enter in the still-house book the result; and the quantity and strength of the rum so found by such officer shall be deemed the correct quantity and strength, but until such ascertainment the quantity and strength as ascertained by the person in charge of the distillery shall be allowed.

How and when errors in books, &c., may be corrected.

23—Whenever any person in charge of a distillery commits any error in making any entry required to be made in any book, register, return or document required by this Law to be kept or made, he shall not erase or obliterate the incorrect entry, but shall immediately on the discovery of such error draw his pen through the same and make the correct entry, and place his initials thereto.

No alteration or correction shall be made or allowed in any still-house book after the weekly account has been made up and certified by the person in charge of the distillery unless with the sanction of the Collector.

*Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 8 of Law 35 of 1881.

24—Whenever there is a difference between the quantity and strength of the rum made and the rum accounted for, not explained to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioner, the duty on the deficiency shall, within ten days after the decision of the Revenue Commissioner, be paid to the Collector.

When duty payable on deficiency of rum.

25—Rum made and accounted for and afterwards found unmarketable may be removed from a registered store for re-distillation, with the approval of the Collector, on a request in writing being made to him stating the number of gallons and the strength of the rum to be removed.

How and under what circumstances rum may be removed for re-distillation.

When the removal has been completed the quantity of rum removed must be entered in the still-house book.

RETURNS OF RUM MANUFACTURED ON ESTATES.

26—*

Every person in charge of an estate shall give in to the Collector, on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or within twenty days thereafter respectively, a return containing a true account of all rum which remained on hand and unaccounted for at the last return, and also a return of all rum which from such last return to the next quarter day of giving in has been made on such estate, together with an account of the disposal of the same; and when there has been no rum unaccounted for at the close of the preceding quarter and no rum made during the quarter a nil return shall be given in.

Returns of rum on estates; when, how and to whom to be made.

Such return shall be made and declared to before a Justice of the Peace or the inspecting officer according to the Form in Schedule F to this Law; the Collector shall if required give a receipt in the Form in Schedule G to this Law.

Forms F and G in Schedule.

27—The persons making the quarterly returns required by this Law shall with such returns transmit to the Collector all duty-paid permits, export and warehousing certificates, and

What documents must accompany returns.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 9 of Law 35 of 1881.

documents referred to in such returns, together with the counterfoils of the certificates issued during the quarter for which such returns are made on the Form in Schedule E to this Law.

Examination thereof and certificates as to same.

The Revenue officer who is required to visit the estates for which such returns are made shall compare such returns with the entries in the still-house books on such estates, and certify on each such return the date of making the comparison and the result thereof, and then sign the same and forward them without delay to the Collector.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

With what duties the person in charge of an estate shall not be chargeable.

28—No person in charge of an estate shall be charged with the duty upon the quantity of rum which in the returns required to be made by this Law is shewn to have been duty-paid, exported, or deposited in a bonded warehouse, and for which the duty-paid permits and export and warehousing certificates required by this Law shall have been delivered to the Collector, nor shall such person be charged with the duty on any quantity of rum which appears by such returns as remaining to be accounted for in the next giving-in.

As to remission of duty on rum lost or destroyed by accident,

29—If any rum is destroyed by fire or other accident, or lost by leakage, evaporation or absorption, breakage of a cask or other accident, whilst

- a.* in any distillery, or
- b.* deposited in the still-house or registered store of any estate or in any warehouse, or
- c.* being received into or delivered out of the still-house, store or warehouse, or
- d.* being shipped or landed, or
- e.* in transit from any one part of the Island to another,

the Revenue Commissioner may, on proof to his satisfaction of such loss or destruction, remit the duty payable in respect of such rum.

The Revenue Commissioner may remit duty on rum stolen from any estate, wharf, barquadier or warehouse, in any case where he is satisfied that the place in which such rum was stored was secured in a proper manner, and that suitable means were employed to prevent the theft of such rum, and that every effort has been made to ascertain that no part of such rum has been illegally consumed.

The Revenue Commissioner may remit any amount of duty which may appear to him to have been overpaid under this Law, and may refund the duty paid on any rum accidentally lost or destroyed whilst being removed from an estate or warehouse to a purchaser's store.

30—No quantity of rum shall be allowed free of duty to any distiller or to any person whomsoever, whether for use or consumption by such distiller or person, or by his servants, or on the estate or premises where the rum is made, or for any purpose; but such distiller or person upon paying to the Collector the duty upon such rum may obtain a duty-paid permit and a delivery permit for use and consumption on the estate of any quantity, to be delivered in casks of not less than forty gallons at a time except when the rum remaining on the estate as the balance of a crop is less than forty gallons.

REMOVAL OF RUM.

31—It shall not be lawful to remove rum from any distillery or warehouse except under the provisions of this Law.

REMOVAL OF
RUM.

Illegal except as
prescribed.

on rum stolen.

As to refund of
duty overpaid,
or paid on rum,
lost or destroyed.

As to duty on
rum consumed
on the estate,
and permits
therefor.

32—*

**Certificate of
removal of rum.
Form E.**

The Collector General shall cause certificates to be prepared in duplicate in the Form in Schedule E to this Law, and numbered consecutively commencing with number one, and bound in books which shall be furnished to the Collector of each district, and shall be by him distributed to the several persons in charge of estates therein on a requisition and receipt in writing, specifying the first and last numbers contained in such books, being given to such Collector for such books. The person in charge of the estate shall be responsible for the proper accounting to the satisfaction of the Collector for such certificates.

33—†

**Procedure on
removal of rum
from estate.**

Whenever any rum is removed from a distillery or registered store either to a bonded warehouse or for exportation, the person in charge of the estate or the distillery thereof, before such rum leaves the distillery or the registered store, shall fill up one of the certificates according to the form in Schedule E to this Law in duplicate; beginning with number one and continuing the series in regular succession in the several particulars thereof according to the purpose for which such rum shall be removed, and each part shall be signed by the person in charge of the estate or distillery, and one part of such certificate shall be retained in a book on the estate until the close of the current quarter of the year in which the certificate was issued, and the other part shall be delivered to the person taking the rum, and shall accompany the rum on its whole course to the place of destination, and shall be there delivered within a reasonable time from the date of such certificate to the Locker and Gauger of the warehouse, or to the Wharfinger, or to the Master of the vessel in which such rum if for exportation is shipped.

Rum whilst being so removed, or whilst on any barquadier, shall not be altered in quantity or quality, nor shall the E certificate be altered without the written authority or permission of the Collector.

* Original section repealed by section 2, and section substituted by section 10 of Law 35 of 1881.

† Original section repealed by section 2, and section substituted by section 11 of Law 35 of 1881.

34—*

Every cask of rum to be sent from an estate to be warehoused or for exportation (unless it contain the balance of crop and be so marked) shall, before it is removed, be filled up to within one gallon or fractional part of a gallon of its capacity, and if at any time after its removal there is found a greater vacuity than one gallon in any cask not containing the balance of crop, or any difference in the quantity of rum contained in the cask marked "balance of crop" or any diminution in strength otherwise than from natural causes, or from causes otherwise explained to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioner, the duty upon the quantity of rum so deficient shall, within ten days after the decision of the Revenue Commissioner, be paid to the Collector, or in default thereof shall be recovered as hereinafter mentioned as duty due and unpaid.

Filling of casks for removal.

Duty payable in respect of unexplained deficiency.

The owner shall be entitled to recover the duty paid on rum so found deficient from the proprietor of any wharf or other place whereon such excess-deficiency may be proved to have arisen.

No such charge shall be made in respect of any deficiency arising after such rum has been placed under a Government lock.

35—†

Rum may be removed from an estate to a wharf or barquadier to fill up casks intended for exportation and which have been unavoidably delayed and become ullaged or reduced in strength from natural causes.

Filling up illegal casks, removal of rum therefor, and procedure as to same.

Such casks must be examined by the Collector and his permission in writing first obtained.

The filling up must take place in the presence of a Revenue officer.

The quantity of rum so removed must be accompanied with a Schedule E certificate, and be entered in the still-house book, and the current quarterly return, as loss by leakage, evaporation and absorption, or otherwise as the case may be.

* Original section repealed by section 2, and section substituted by section 12 of Law 35 of 1881.

† Original section repealed by section 2, and section substituted by section 13 of Law 35 of 1881.

The certificate for the quantity of rum so removed, and the Collector's report of the cause and extent of the loss, must accompany the return for the quarter in which the removal took place.

Master of outward bound vessel with rum on board to produce manifest to Customs officers.

36—The master of any vessel about to sail from any port of this Island on his outward voyage having rum on board shall, at the time of clearing such vessel, produce and deliver to the Chief Officer of Customs at such port the certificates which accompanied such rum, and also a manifest in the form of Schedule H to this Law, signed by such master, and declared to as correct before a Justice of the Peace or the Chief Officer of Customs at such port.

Form, Schedule H.

37—*

Customs Officer not to clear a vessel with rum on board until certain documents are left with him.

38—It shall not be lawful for any officer of Customs to clear any vessel having rum on board,—

removed direct from an estate, until the master of such vessel shall have left with him the rum manifest and certificates required by section 36 of this Law, or

removed from a warehouse, until the notification of the Collector has been left with him by the Waiter and Searcher who examines the rum on board—

The notification must be returned to the Collector when the vessel is cleared.

Requisites for clearing rum removed direct from an estate.

39—Before the clearance of rum removed direct from an estate for exportation the person in charge of the estate or his agent, or the purchaser of the rum or his agent, shall produce to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of clearance a declaration in writing, in the Form in Schedule I or Schedule K to this Law, as the case may be, and thereupon a

*Original section repealed by section 2, and a section substituted by section 14 of Law 35 of 1881, which latter section has been repealed by section 1 of Law 11 of 1889.

certificate of export of such rum shall be granted by such Chief Officer of Customs in the Form in Schedule L to this Law.

40—*

All rum intended for exportation, if sent to a port or place at which or within three miles of which there is a bonded warehouse, shall on arrival be deposited in such warehouse or exported in accordance with this Law, and if sent to a wharf or barquadier upwards of three miles from a bonded warehouse shall be exported or removed to a bonded warehouse within three months next after the date of the Schedule E certificate accompanying such rum, unless permission in writing be given by the Collector General for its remaining longer at such wharf or barquadier, which permission shall not extend beyond a further period of three months.

As to temporary disposition of rum intended for exportation.

If on demand rum is not deposited in a warehouse as required by this section the Inspecting officer or other Revenue officer may remove and deposit the same at the expense of the person in charge of the estate from which such rum was sent, and such expenses together with a penalty equal to the expenses shall be a first charge on the rum in the hands of the warehouse keeper.

41—*

Whenever any rum remaining in the registered store or stores of any distillery in this Island at the close of crop shall be reduced in quantity to ninety gallons or under, the person in charge of such distillery shall within twenty days deposit such rum in a duly approved bonding warehouse, or pay the duty on the same and remove it for Island consumption, or export it, and if the quantity is less than twenty gallons it may be mixed in the presence of the Inspecting officer with a sufficient quantity of dunder to render it unfit for consumption and retained on the estate for redistillation. The duty shall not be remitted on any portion of such rum that may be lost after the expiration of twenty days by leakage, evaporation, absorption or other cause.

As to disposition of small residue of crop.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 15 of Law 35 of 1881.

* Original section repealed by section 2, and section substituted by section 16 of Law 35 of 1881.

Rum cleared for
exportation
when seizable.

42—If any rum cleared for exportation

- a. is not duly shipped on board the vessel in which it is cleared to be shipped, or
- b. is not duly exported to parts beyond the seas, or
- c. is unshipped or relanded in any port of this Island without the permission of the proper officer,

it may be seized, forfeited, and sold by the officers of the Revenue Department.

Regulations as
to rum sold on
estate for con-
sumption in the
Island.

43—Upon any rum on an estate being sold for consumption in this Island the purchaser shall obtain from the person selling a bill of parcels in duplicate, stating the number of gallons, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the strength of the rum, with the estate's mark and number, and before the removal shall deliver such duplicate bill of parcels to the Collector who, after comparing them and seeing that they correspond with each other, shall sign, date, and return one to the purchaser, and attach the other to the weekly returns furnished by him to the Collector General.

The purchaser shall at the same time pay to the Collector the duty on such rum and procure a duty-paid permit and a delivery permit for the same, which permits he shall deliver to the person selling the rum as his authority for delivering.

Such permit shall be noted by the person in charge of the distillery in the still-house book, and shall be by him endorsed with his name and delivered with the rum to the purchaser as his authority for the removal of the same.

It shall not be lawful for any person to deliver from any estate any rum sold for consumption in this Island until the purchaser of such rum shall produce to and leave with him a duty-paid permit and a delivery permit as aforesaid.

It shall not be lawful to sell rum from any estate for consumption in this Island in casks containing less than forty gallons, except any less quantity being the balance of crop and the only rum remaining on such estate.

In case any rum be removed from an estate under the provisions of this Law to a port or place for shipment, and from unavoidable cause such rum cannot be shipped therefrom, the Collector General may by special permission in writing permit such rum to be returned to the estate, or removed to a warehouse, or duty to be paid thereon.

What may be done if rum removed for shipment cannot be shipped.

44—*

DRAWBACK ON DUTY-PAID RUM EXPORTED.

DRAWBACKS.

45—The owner of any duty-paid rum exported shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on such rum, subject to such regulations as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Drawback allowed on export duty paid rum subject to regulations.

For the purposes of this Law, rum at a strength of twenty-eight proof by the hydrostatic bubble for ascertaining the strength of rum, which bubble shall be equivalent to fifteen degrees under proof by Sykes' hydrometer at a temperature of eighty degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, shall be the standard strength on which a drawback may be allowed and paid of three shillings and two-pence per gallon; and for every five degrees of strength over such standard strength there shall be allowed and paid an additional two-pence per gallon, and for every five degrees of strength below such standard strength there shall be deducted the sum of two-pence per gallon.

46—Every person exporting any quantity not being less than one hundred gallons of any cordial, liqueur or compound manufactured in this Island, and of which any spirit

Drawback on export of home-made cordials partially composed of spirits distilled in this Island.

* Repealed by sec. 2 of Law 35 of 1881.

distilled in this Island forms a component part, shall be entitled to receive by way of drawback the proportion of spirit duty at the rate of one shilling for every gallon of any such cordial, liqueur, or compound exported, on its being certified by the Collector or Chief Officer of Customs at the port or place from which the export has been made that it has been satisfactorily shewn to him that the cordial, liqueur or compound exported was manufactured in this Island, and that not less than twenty gallons of rum distilled in this Island were used as a component part in every one hundred gallons of such compound, and that the full duty imposed on rum distilled in this Island was paid on the whole of the spirit so used, which shall be in the annexed form :

Certificate
Form.

These are to certify that _____ of the Parish
of _____ has exported from the port of _____
in the ship or vessel called _____ puncheons,
containing _____ gallons of a cordial, liqueur or
compound called _____ and that the same was
manufactured in this Island, and that _____
gallons of rum or other spirits distilled in this Island have
been used in the manufacture thereof and form a compo-
nent part thereof, and that the full duty of five shillings
per gallon has been paid on such _____ gallons
of rum or other spirit.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____
18 _____ at the port of _____
Collector.
Chief Officer.

WAREHOUSING.

WAREHOUSING OF RUM.

Appointment of
warehouses for
deposit of rum
without pay-
ment of duty.

47—It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint, in any port or place in this Island where he may think necessary, one or more warehouses for the reception and deposit of rum without payment of duty under such security by bond, and under such conditions, rules and regulations as he may deem necessary.

48—Until otherwise determined by the Governor the present warehouses shall be and continue warehouses for rum. Present warehouses continued.

49—*

All rum sent from an estate accompanied by the certificate by this Law required and directed to be warehoused shall, within a reasonable time, which shall in no case exceed twenty-one days, be delivered with the accompanying certificate to and be received by the Locker and Gauger in charge of such warehouse. Regulations as to warehousing rum, and bonding same, and certificates in respect thereof.

In case the consignee's name be omitted in such certificate, or the person or firm to whom such rum may be directed neglects to bond such rum within forty-eight hours after a written notice, signed by the Locker and Gauger, of its arrival at the warehouse has been left at his residence or usual place of business, it shall be bonded in the name of the estate from which it was removed, and the Locker and Gauger shall make the other necessary entries to correspond with the particulars of the certificate accompanying such rum, in the books kept by him, shall gauge and ascertain the quantity and strength of the rum, in the several casks, and enter in his book, in separate columns, the quantity and strength at the time of such delivery.

Upon every such delivery the Locker and Gauger shall, if required, deliver to the person leaving and lodging the said rum, or to the owner thereof or his agent, a certificate showing the warehousing thereof, and the quantity and strength of the rum in each cask, and the other particulars as ascertained by him, and within seven days after the close of each quarter ending with March, June, September, and December, the Locker and Gauger shall prepare and forward to the Collector of the parish from which rum has been received during each such quarter a warehousing certificate for each estate, specifying the marks, numbers, dates, strength and number of gallons received by him into the warehouse under his charge, and the Collector shall cause all such certificates to be delivered without delay to the person in charge of the several estates named therein.

50—The holder of any rum warehoused and entered in his name may sell or transfer such rum, subject to the provisions Sale of rum in warehouse.

* Original section repealed by sec. 2 and section substituted by sec. 17 of Law 35 of 1881.

contained in the preceding sections of this Law, upon giving notice in writing of such sale or transfer to the Collector, and the Locker and Gauger in charge of the warehouse in which such rum so transferred is deposited shall gauge, if required so to do, and transfer and enter such rum to the name of the purchaser in the book kept by him for that purpose. After such transfer the purchaser shall be liable for all duties, penalties or forfeitures on the said rum.

51—*

Power of owner in respect of rum in warehouse.

It shall be lawful for any person having rum in a warehouse

- (a) to examine and repair the casks containing the same,
- (b) to fill up any casks which may be ullaged from other casks of the same rum,
- (c) to draw off such rum into other casks when and as often as may be necessary,
- (d) to make arrangements for the preservation, or sale or shipment, of such rum,
- (e) to reduce and blend rums of various brands, and to take samples thereof,

under such regulations as may be made for that purpose, without entry or payment of duty.

As to clearing rum for ships' stores.

52—On application by the consignee or captain of any vessel bound for any port beyond this Island, the Collector may permit such rum as appears to him to be necessary for use as ships' stores to be cleared from any bonded warehouse or removed from any estate, upon the consignee or agent entering into bond in three times the amount of the duties that no portion of such rum shall be relanded in this Island without notice to the proper officer of Customs and permission first obtained.

*Original section repealed by sec. 2 and section substituted by sec. 18 of Law 35 of 1881.

53—Before any rum is removed from any warehouse for consumption in this Island the person intending to remove the same shall deliver to and leave with the Locker and Gauger in charge of the warehouse an order to gauge such rum, and the Locker and Gauger shall upon receipt of the order gauge such rum, and certify by endorsement on the order the contents and strength of the several casks of rum mentioned therein.

As to removing
warehoused rum
for consumption
in the Island.

When the duties upon the quantity so ascertained are paid to the Collector he shall give to the person paying them a duty-paid permit and delivery permit for such rum.

These permits shall be produced to the Locker and Gauger, who

- a. shall retain the duty-paid permit mentioned as his authority for the delivery of the rum therein mentioned, and
- b. shall endorse on the delivery permit the date of the delivery out of the warehouse of the said rum, with his name, and
- c. shall deliver back such delivery permit to the person taking out the rum.

54—Before any rum is removed from any warehouse for exportation a like order to gauge such rum shall be given to the Locker and Gauger, who shall gauge and certify by endorsement on the said order the contents and strength of the several casks mentioned therein.

As to removing
warehoused rum
for exportation.

The Collector shall give to the person intending to export such rum an order for the delivery thereof for export and export-permit for the same.

These shall be produced to the Locker and Gauger as his authority for the delivery of the said rum. The Locker and

Gauger having endorsed his name and the date of delivery on the export-permit shall deliver it with the rum to the person exporting the rum, by whom it shall be delivered to the master of the vessel on which the rum is shipped.

Removing rum from one warehouse to another.

55—Before any rum is removed from one warehouse to another a like order to gauge such rum shall be given to the Locker and Gauger, who shall gauge and certify by endorsement on the said order the contents and strength of the several casks mentioned therein.

The Collector shall give to the person intending to remove such rum an order for the delivery thereof for removal and removal-permit for the same. These shall be produced to the Locker and Gauger as his authority for the delivery of the said rum.

The Locker and Gauger having endorsed his name and the date of delivery on the removal-permit shall deliver a permit with the rum to the person removing the rum ; such permit shall accompany the rum on its whole course to the place of destination and be there delivered within a reasonable time to the Locker and Gauger of the warehouse to which such rum may be removed.

Bonds on such removals.

56—Before any rum is removed from one warehouse to another the person intending to remove it shall with two sufficient sureties enter into bond according to the Form in Schedule M to this Law for the due removal of all such rum.

Form Schedule M.

Within what time rum may be cleared from warehouse.

57—All rum warehoused shall be cleared either for exportation or Island consumption within five years from the day of the first entry thereof, unless further time is granted by the Collector General, and it shall be lawful for the Collector General to cause the rum not so cleared to be sold, and the produce applied to the payment of the duties and other charges, and the overplus if any paid to the proprietor if known, and if not known then to the Treasurer.

Proceedings as to rum not so cleared.

58—All rum entered to be warehoused shall be warehoused with distinctive marks and numbers on each cask, and shall be stowed in such manner as that easy access be had to every cask.

Marks and stowage of rum warehoused.

59—Every occupier of a warehouse who receives into, delivers from, or takes out of any warehouse any rum which has not been entered as hereinbefore provided shall be liable to treble the duties due on such rum.

Penalty for dealing with warehoused rum not duly entered.

60—The occupier of every warehouse shall upon request of the Locker and Gauger in charge of such warehouse or the Collector immediately produce any rum deposited therein or received into his custody which has not been delivered under any of the provisions of this Law.

Production of all rum warehoused and not duly delivered.

Any occupier failing to comply with this requirement shall forfeit the duties to which every parcel of rum not so produced is liable.

Penalty on failure.

It shall be lawful for the Revenue Commissioner to direct that the value of such rum when received shall be paid to the owner thereof on its being shewn to the Revenue Commissioner that the owner was in no way implicated in and had no knowledge of the making away with or the removal of such rum.

Payment to innocent owner of rum removed.

61—All rum warehoused in a Government warehouse shall in respect of loss by fire or the acts of God be at the sole risk of the person warehousing the same under this Law.

At whose risk rum warehoused in Government warehouse.

62—In every case of embezzlement or waste in a warehouse through the wilful misconduct of the Locker and Gauger in which the proprietor of the rum embezzled or wasted prosecutes the Locker and Gauger to conviction no duty shall be payable for or in respect of the rum so embezzled or wasted, and the damage occasioned by such embezzlement or waste shall be repaid and made good to the proprietor of the rum under the warrant of the Governor.

As to warehoused rum embezzled or wasted through the misconduct of the Locker and Gauger.

FACTORS.

Registry and notification of factors.

63—Before any person acts as a factor in the sale and disposal of rum he shall cause his name and his place of residence and business to be registered with the Collector General, who shall keep a register of such factors and cause their names to be from time to time published in the “Jamaica Gazette.”

How rum receivable by a factor to be dealt with.

64—It shall not be lawful for a factor as such to receive any rum into his actual possession; but all rum receivable by a factor shall be sent to and placed in a duly appointed warehouse, and be there entered in the name of such factor, and be subject to the regulations affecting such rum when warehoused.

Factor's quarterly returns as to receipt and disposal of rum.

65—Every factor entrusted with the sale and disposal of rum shall, on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, and the thirty-first day of December in each year, or within fourteen days thereafter respectively, give in to the Collector a true account of the receipt and disposal of all rum which shall have come under his control during the preceding quarter, accounting for what remained on hand at the date of the last previous return or in-giving (if any) under any Law, and such returns shall be in the Form in Schedule N to this Law.

Form, Schedule N.

Unlicensed agents may act in shipping rum.

66—Any person may act as the agent of any other person in the shipping of rum as hereinbefore mentioned without being licensed as a dealer in spirits under the Law imposing licenses on spirits or being registered as a factor under this Law.

RUM
COMPOUNDS.

Power to mix rum with substances to render it unfit for use as a beverage.

RUM METHYLATED AND COMPOUNDS OF RUM.

67—The Collector General may permit any owner or factor of rum of not less degree of strength than twenty per cent. over proof by Sykes' hydrometer, or twenty-one proof by the glass hydrostatic bubble in general use, to mix rum in a bonded warehouse in quantity not less than fifty gallons with not

less than one-ninth of its bulk measure of wood naptha or methylic alcohol, or such other article or substance as he shall appoint to render it unfit for use as a beverage and incapable of being converted to that purpose, and thereupon such rum and mixture shall be exempt from any duty and be cleared from warehouse free of duty.

Such mixture to be exempt from duty.

The mixture with wood naptha or methylic alcohol shall be denominated "methylated spirit," and with any other substance by such term as the Collector General may direct.

Name of mixture.

All wood naptha or methylic acids or other article to be mixed with rum shall be imported by the Government, and shall be supplied to parties at a price which shall include cost price to Government, charges of importation and import duty.

Importation of substance used, limited.

68—Any methylated spirit may be exported free of duty.

Export of mixture.

69—Rum in a bonded warehouse may be used in making cordials, liqueurs or other compounds for exportation only, under such conditions, rules and regulations as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Use of rum in bond for making cordials &c., for export.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF OFFICERS.

OFFICERS.

70—Every Revenue officer, and every person having special authority in writing for the purpose from the Collector General, may enter into any place where rum is manufactured or kept and examine and ascertain the quantity and strength of such rum, and inspect the numbers and brands of rum casks, and call for and inspect all still-house books, certificate books, permits and certificates, wharf books, sale books, bills of parcels, bills of sale, receipts, accounts and writings, such as are or ought to be kept by wharfingers, distillers, wholesale sellers and retail sellers of rum as aforesaid.

Powers of inspection &c., by Revenue officers, of places where rum is manufactured or kept.

71—Every person in charge of an estate or the distillery thereof, every wholesale vendor of spirits, every retailer of spirits, and every tavern-keeper shall, when required by any

Who are to aid Revenue officers in inquiries.

Revenue officer, assist him either personally or by a sufficient number of servants in taking account of his stock of rum.

Forfeiture and sale of seizures under this Law.

72—Seizures made under this Law (if not claimed in writing within thirty days from the date of seizure by a person furnishing to the seizing officer a declaration, to be made by such person before a Justice of the Peace, that he is the true owner of the property seized,) shall be forfeited as fully and effectually as if the same had been condemned by judgment of a competent Court, and shall be sold by public auction.

Powers of the Court if no fraudulent evasion of duties.

73—Except in cases where rum cleared for exportation has been relanded without the permission of the officers of Customs, if the Court before whom any information is brought for condemnation of seizures is of opinion, on the evidence adduced, that there was no fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion of the duties on the rum so seized, it may permit the rum to be restored to the owner thereof.

Rum not to be sold for less than the duty thereon, except for exportation

74—No rum seized shall be sold for consumption for a price less than the amount of the duty payable thereupon; and if such rum will not produce a price equal to such amount it shall be destroyed in such manner as the Collector General thinks proper to direct or be sold for exportation.

RUM DUTIES.

RUM DUTIES, CALCULATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

To be calculated on quantity taken out of warehouse.

75—The duty on rum warehoused shall be calculated and paid on the quantity of rum which is taken out of the warehouse for consumption.

Requirements when manufacture of rum permanently abandoned on an estate.

76—Where the manufacture of rum has been abandoned permanently on any estate the still-house book and unused certificates shall be returned to the Collector, and

a. the rum remaining on hand on such estate shall be forthwith bonded, or

b. the duty on the rum remaining on hand on such estate shall be forthwith payable.

77—Duties upon rum shall be a charge upon the lands of the estate whereon the rum was manufactured from the time when such rum was made, and upon all personal property found thereon at any time, and against all goods and chattels belonging to or in the possession of any person liable for such duties, until all such duties shall have been paid and satisfied or be otherwise discharged and accounted for under the provisions of this Law, notwithstanding proceedings shall have been taken for any penalty under this Law in respect to such duties.

Rum duties on what property and persons charged.

The charge or lien by this Law or any former Law created in respect or on account of any unpaid duties shall not be lost, waived or affected, by reason or in consequence of any distress, action or other proceeding for the enforcement or recovery of any such duties, until the same shall be fully paid, satisfied or accounted for.

Liens not waived or effected by proceedings until duties satisfied &c.

78—Upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of any person charged with the payment of rum duties the rum which is charged to such person, whether the same has become due or not, shall to the extent to which the duties may remain unpaid at the time of such bankruptcy or insolvency be the prior charge and lien upon the estate and effects of such bankrupt or insolvent in the hands of the official or other assignee of such estate, and shall be paid by him or them out of such estate and effects, if any; and every such bankrupt and insolvent shall be relieved and discharged from the payment thereof.

Rum duties charged on persons becoming bankrupt to be prior liens in their bankrupt estates.

79—Upon the production of the Collector General's certificate that the duties imposed under any Law of this Island are due and unpaid in respect of any estate whereon rum liable to any such duties has been manufactured, or by any person on account of any rum, it shall be the duty of the

Proceedings by distress for rum duties due and unpaid.

Judge of the District Court or any two Justices of the Peace of the parish where the estate is situate or such person resides to issue to the Collector a warrant, under his or their hand or hands, authorizing him to distrain for such duties upon any goods and chattels found upon the said estate or in the possession of such person whereon a landlord may distrain for rent in arrear; and every such Collector may break open any outer door or enclosure in the day time for the purpose of making any such distress, and call any Police officer to his assistance: and every such Police officer is hereby required to give his aid when so called on without the necessity for a warrant from a Justice of the Peace.

On conviction of person in charge of an estate of illegal disposition or removal of rum, power to enforce duties by distress on the estate.

80—Whenever any person in charge of any estate is convicted of having sold, disposed of or removed any rum from the distillery thereof contrary to the provisions of this Law, it shall be lawful for the Judge of the District Court or any two Justices of the Peace of the parish in which the estate is situate, at the time of such conviction or at any time thereafter upon production of such conviction, or a copy thereof certified by the Clerk of the Court in which such conviction takes place, and on a certificate of the Collector General or other proof that the duties on such rum are due and unpaid, to issue to the Collector a warrant, under his or their hand or hands, to distrain upon the goods and chattels and personal property of the person so convicted, and in addition upon the goods and chattels and personal property on the said estate; and such Collector shall have the like powers of breaking open the outer door or enclosure, and of calling any Police officer to his assistance.

Power to sell distress, and application of proceeds.

81—The Collector, after keeping the distress for ten days unless sooner redeemed, may sell the goods, chattels and personal property taken under such warrant, or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the unpaid duties and the expense of such distress and sale, and shall restore the overplus (if any) to the party on whom or on whose estate the distress is made.

82—Before proceeding to a sale of distress or seizure the Collector shall give ten days' notice of such sale by writing affixed on the Parochial Court House, in which notice shall be mentioned the day and hour of the commencement of such sale, which shall be between ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, as also the articles to be sold, and the name of the person or property from whom or in respect of which the distraint or seizure is made.

Notice of sale.

Every Collector shall have power with consent of the party distrained on, or otherwise for sufficient cause, to adjourn any sale, affixing a like notice thereof on the Parochial Court House.

Adjournment of sale.

83—Any Collector may proceed by action or suit in the Supreme Court, or other competent Court to the jurisdiction of which the party in default is answerable, for the recovery of any duties in arrear; and such action or suit shall be brought in the name of the Collector, who shall describe himself therein by his name and style of his office; and such action shall not be abated by the death or removal from office of any Collector, but the same and all subsequent process to enforce payment shall notwithstanding such death or removal be continued in the name of the Collector until such duties and costs shall have been fully paid.

Power to sue for duties.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

84—No Collector shall be prevented from distraining upon or selling any goods or chattels by reason of the same, or the property whereon the same are found, being in receivership in the Court of Chancery; nor shall it be necessary for any Collector to apply for or obtain the permission of the Court of Chancery before distraining.

Property in Chancery liable to distress.

85—Before or after the commencement of any proceeding for the recovery of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred under this Law, the Governor may, if he is satisfied that such

Power to Governor to mitigate or forego penalty or

forfeiture or stay
proceedings
instituted.

fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred without any intention of fraud, or that it is inexpedient to continue such proceeding, mitigate reduce or forego altogether such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and if commenced stop all further proceedings by directing her Majesty's Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* or otherwise on such information or proceedings if filed, as well with respect to the share of such fine penalty or forfeiture to which any officer or informer may be entitled as to the proportion payable into the Island Treasury for the use of the public.

Illegal delivery
or removal of
rum, a defence
to an action on
any contract in
which its price
or value forms
the whole or
part of the con-
sideration.

86—In any action on any security, bond, contract or undertaking, where the whole or any part of the consideration shall be for the value or price of any rum removed or delivered without the proper duty-paid and delivery permits having been procured and delivered respectively according to the provisions of this Law, the defendant therein may plead and give in evidence that such rum was delivered without the duty-paid and delivery permits, or either of them, having been obtained for the same; and if the Court before which the trial shall be heard shall find that such rum was so delivered without the said permits, or either of them, having been obtained and delivered as by this Law required judgment shall be given for the defendant.

Requirements
in respect of,
and proceedings
in actions, &c.,
against persons
for any thing
done in pur-
suance or exe-
cution or in-
tended execu-
tion of this Law.

87—Any action or prosecution against any person for any thing done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Law shall be commenced within three months after the thing done and not otherwise.

Notice in writing of every such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action.

In any such action the defendant may plead generally as a defence that the act complained of was done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Law, and give this Law and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient amends is made before action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money is paid into Court after action brought by or on behalf of the defendant.

If a verdict passes for the defendant, or the plaintiff becomes nonsuit or discontinues the action after issue joined, or if on demurrer or otherwise judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between Attorney and client, and shall have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by Law for costs in other cases.

Though a verdict be given for the plaintiff he shall not have costs against the defendant unless the Judge before whom the trial is had certify his approbation of the action.

88—Declarations required under this Law may be made before any Justice of the Peace, or before the Collector or the Chief Officer of Customs at the place where the declaration is to be used.

Before whom
declarations to
be made.

89—All proceedings for the condemnation of any seizures made under this Law may be had before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction; the information shall be in the name of the Collector or of the person making the seizure, and may be in the form or to the effect in Schedule O to this Law.

Information and
proceedings to
condemnation.

Forms, Schedules O and P.

The form of condemnation shall be in the form or to the effect in the Schedule P to this Law.

OFFENCES, CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES.

OFFENCES.

90—The following persons shall be guilty of offences against this Law, and shall be punishable as herein provided

OFFENCES.
Specification of
offences under
this Law, and
how punishable.

(1) Every person who

in any written or verbal statement made or verified by him upon oath or declaration under the provisions of

this Law before any Justice or Revenue officer states any thing which he knows to be false, or which he has not reason to believe to be true, with intent to defeat, prevent or obstruct the execution of this Law, shall be liable to be punished as for perjury.

(2) Every person who

- a.* counterfeits or falsifies any duty-paid permit, delivery permit, certificate or other document by this Law required, or
- b.* wilfully uses when counterfeited or falsified any such document, or
- c.* utters any such document knowing it to be counterfeited or falsified, or
- d.* by deceit procures any document to be made for the purpose of counterfeiting or falsifying any such document as aforesaid,

shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

(3) Every person who, with a view to defeat the intention of this Law,

- a.* makes any false entry or any erasure or obliteration in any book, register, return or document required by this Law to be kept or made, or
- b.* injures or destroys any such book, register, return or document,

shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

(4) Every person who

corrupts or attempts to corrupt any person in respect of any of his duties as a Revenue officer under this Law

shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

(5) Every Revenue officer who

accepts or receives any money or other valuable consideration offered

a. on the part of a person in charge of an estate or distillery, or

b. by the factor or owner of any rum in a bonded warehouse, or

c. by any person on behalf of such factor or owner, and does not report the same to the Collector General within forty-eight hours of such acceptance or receipt, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year,

(6) Every person who hinders

any Officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, or any person acting in his aid, acting or proceeding to act in the execution of any duty under this Law,

shall be liable, on conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to imprisonment not exceeding nine months.

When any person is sentenced to imprisonment for any term for any offence in this section specified the Court in its discretion may direct that he be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of the term, and in addition to hard labour or in lieu thereof that he be kept in solitary confinement for such period or periods as the Law for the time being permits during the whole or any part of the term.

91—*

*Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 23 of Law 35 of 1881.

Contraventions
of these Laws,
and maximum
penalties there-
for.

The following persons are guilty of contraventions of this Law, and shall be liable for each contravention to a maximum pecuniary penalty of the amount herein specified in respect of such contravention.

Such penalty shall be independent of any other punishment or forfeiture or liability that may attach to the act or omission herein described.

- (1) Every person who keeps in his possession or under his charge any unregistered still erected,—penalty fifty pounds.
- (2) Every person who uses an unlicensed still,—penalty fifty pounds.
- (3) Every person who, having a special license to use a still of less capacity than three hundred gallons subject to conditions imposed by the Governor, commits a breach of such conditions,—penalty fifty pounds.
- (4) Every person who keeps or permits to be kept rum upon any part of any distillery except in a registered store or in course of removal thereto, or removed or removing therefrom under proper authority,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (5) Every person who being in charge of an estate who omits to see that the provisions of section 10 of Law 10 of 1878 as amended by this Law are fully carried out,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (6) Every person who being in charge of an estate on which a still is to be used for making rum does not, at least three days before commencing to use such still, deliver to the Collector a particular description of the stores on the estate in which rum is to be stored,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (7) Every person in charge of an estate who omits to see that the registered stores thereon and the casks used thereon are distinctly marked and kept marked and numbered as by this Law required,—penalty ten pounds.
- (8) Every person in charge of an estate who omits to keep an imperial standard metal measure of the capacity of one gallon in every distillery thereof, or to allow the use of such measure to any Revenue officer authorized to visit and take accounts at such distillery,—penalty twenty pounds.

- (9) Every person in charge of an estate who omits to provide the metal fastenings and appliances required by section 15 of Law 10 of 1878,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (10) Every person in charge of a distillery who shall neglect to secure the discharge cock of a retort which contains high wines in manner required by section 15 of Law 10 of 1878,—penalty five pounds.
- (11) Every person in charge of an estate who omits to cause the capacity of every butt used for storing rum thereon to be ascertained and marked and kept marked as by this Law required, or to provide and keep a rod shewing the contents of such butt, or to allow the use of the same to the Inspecting officer,—penalty ten pounds for each offence.
- (12) Every person in charge of an estate who omits to see,
 - (a) that every still-house book is kept up daily, or
 - (b) that at the expiration of every week ending with Saturday the stock of rum remaining on hand is ascertained and entered in such book, or
 - (c) that the entry is certified by the person in charge of the distillery, or
 - (d) that the can pit and the end of the worm of every still in the distillery is secured as required by section 18 of Law 10 of 1878, or
 - (e) that the returns required by section 26 of the said Law as amended by this Law are given in within the time prescribed,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (13) Every person in charge of an estate who fails to certify in the still house book at least once in each week that the provisions of section 20 of the said Law as amended by this Law are being observed,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (14) Every person who having obtained a permit for the removal of rum, or being engaged in delivering rum under the authority of a permit or of a Schedule E certificate, causes a larger quantity of rum to be delivered or received than that authorized by the permit or certificate,—penalty fifty pounds.

LAW 10, 1878.

- (15) Every person who shall obliterate or remove, or cause to be obliterated or removed, any mark or number from any cask removed from an estate for exportation without written authority,—penalty twenty pounds.
- (16) Every occupier of a warehouse who omits to mark, number and stow, as by this Law required, all rum received into the warehouse,—penalty five pounds.
- (17) Every occupier of a warehouse who receives into, delivers from or takes out of, any warehouse any rum which has not been entered as by this Law provided,—penalty one hundred pounds.
- (18) Every occupier of a warehouse who, upon request of the Locker and Gauger in charge of such warehouse or of the Collector, does not forthwith produce any rum deposited in the warehouse, or received into his custody, which has not been delivered under any of the provisions of this Law,—penalty one hundred pounds.
- (19) Every proprietor of rum which has been warehoused who fraudulently opens the warehouse or gains access to the rum, or permits any person in his employ fraudulently to open the warehouse or gain access to the rum,—penalty one hundred pounds.
- (20) Every person who, in cases in which any rum is fraudulently concealed in or removed from the warehouse in which it was deposited,
 - (a) has been concerned in the concealment or removal of any such rum, or
 - (b) knowingly harbours, keeps or conceals, any such rum, or
 - (c) knowingly permits or suffers to be harboured, kept or concealed, any such rum, or
 - (d) knowingly receives into his possession any such rum,—penalty one hundred pounds.
- (21) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Rum Duty Laws 1878-1881 in respect whereof no penalty has been imposed,—ten pounds.

- (22) Every person who makes any false entry in any book, register, return or documents, required by this Law to be kept or made, and omits to rectify the same in the manner prescribed by section 23 of Law 10 of 1878,—ten pounds.
- (23) Every person who destroys or injures any such book, register, return or document,—ten pounds.
- (24) Every person
- (a) in charge of an estate, or
 - (b) in charge of a distillery, or
 - (c) being a wholesale or retail vendor of spirits, or
 - (d) being a tavern-keeper,
- who neglects, when required by any Revenue officer, to assist such officer, either personally or by a sufficient number of servants, in taking account of his stock of rum,—penalty twenty pounds.

Where there are two convictions for contraventions of this Law in one year against one person, the maximum penalty to which such person shall be liable in respect of the second conviction shall be double the amount specified herein.

A certificate under the hand of the Clerk of the Court before which the first conviction took place shall be sufficient evidence for the infliction of the double penalty on the second conviction.

PENALTIES.

92—Penalties imposed under this Law

- a. may be recovered on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Laws, and
- b. when recovered shall be applied as follows :—
 - Of the net proceeds, after payment of the costs of recovery,
 - One third to the informer,
 - One third to the detecting officer,
 - One third into the Treasury in such manner as the Governor may from time to time direct, to be carried to the General Revenue ;

PENALTIES.

How penalty may be recovered.

If there is no informer, then
 One half to the detecting officer,
 One half to the General Revenue.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

A Court of Summary Jurisdiction means two Justices of the Peace, or any Judge, or Justice having the power of two Justices.

SCHEDULE A.

Title of Statute or Law.	Extent of Repeal.
27 Victoria, Session 1, Chapter 2	Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4
Law No. 1 of 1866	Section 1
Law No. 31 of 1867	Whole Act
Law No. 3 of 1871	Whole Act
Law No. 8 of 1875	Whole Act.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Stills by Persons having the Possession or Charge thereof.

Parish.	Name of Estate.	No. of Stills.	Capacity of each, if more than one Gallon.	Name of Owner of Estate.	Name of Person in charge of		Time of Erection, if within the current Year.	Remarks.
					Estate.	Distillery		

Dated this

day of

18

(Signature.)

LAW 10, 1878.

SCHEDULE C.

Return of Registered Stores.

Parish.	Name of Estate.	Number and Description of each Store.	Dimensions of Stores.		Situation of each Store.	Remarks.
			Feet in Length.	Feet in Breadth.		

I certify that the above return is correct, and made in conformity with Law 10 of 1878.

Dated this day of 18

(Signature.)

I certify that the above registered store con-
 structed according to Law.

Approved,

Collector.

Assistant Collector.

SCHEDULE D.

Still House Book of

Estate, in the Parish of

Rum made daily.		Total made Weekly—		Rum disposed of, shewing each transaction.										Remarks.			
Date.	No. of Gallons.	Gallons.		To whom Sold, Consigned, or Removed.	Of what Place.	No. of Casks.	Sold for Consumption, duty paid—Gallons.	Consumed on the Estate, duty paid—Gallons.	Exported—Gallons.	Sent to Warehouse—Gallons.	Sent to Wharf or Barge—Gallons.	Proof.	Lost by Leakage, Evaporation, and Absorption—Gallons.	Re-distilled—Gallons.	Remaining in Store at the close of each Week—Gallons.	I do hereby Certify that the Entries for the week opposite to which I have placed my Name are true.	

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Overseer, to accompany Rum sent from an Estate to a Warehouse, or for Exportation only.

Date.	Estate from which Removed.	Parish.	Es-tate's Mark and No. of each Cask.	No. of Gallons in each Cask.	Strength.	Total No. of Casks.	How Sent.	Name of Person in charge of Conveyance.	To whom Sent.	Where Sent to.	Whether to be Warehoused or Exported.	Remarks.

Certified as above, and sent from

Estate, this day of 18

Overseer.

SCHEDULE F.

Return of all Rum on hand and made on or disposed of
 from Estate in the Parish of
 in the possession of from the
 day of 18 to the day of 18

	Marks.	Nos.	Puncheons.	Gallons.	Proof.
Remsining on hand on the day of 18 to be accounted for	On the estate At the wharf Or barquadier				
Made from the day of 18 to the day of 18 of 18					
Total to be accounted for					

Disposals.	Date.	Marks and Nos. each Cask.	Total No. of Casks.	No. of Galls.	Proof.	Vessels in which shipped, or to whom sold or conveyed.
Sold for consumption in the Island, duty paid. (<i>Set out particulars.</i>) Consumed on the Estate, duty paid. (<i>Set out particulars.</i>) Exported as per accompanying Export Certificate. (<i>Set out particulars.</i>) Sent to Warehouse at (<i>Set out particulars.</i>) Loss by leakage, evaporation and absorption. Re-distilled						
Remaining to be accounted for next giving-in, viz :— On the Estate At the wharf or barquadier						
Total accounted for						

I do declare that the above is a just and true Return of all Rum made, remaining on hand, consumed on, or disposed of from Estate, where such Rum was distilled, for the period commencing the day of 18 and ending the day of 18 and that this Return is made out at the Standard Measure of this Island, and that nothing in this Return is intended to evade the duty on Rum, or is contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Law entitled

Declared to before me this day of 18

The person in charge of an Estate shall, in case the entries in the Still-House Book and this Return have not been made by himself, subjoin to the declaration of the person by whom such entries were made the following declaration :

“ I do declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so.”

Declared to before me this day of 18

Compared this Return with the Still-House Book
this day of 18 and found it

Inspecting Officer.

FORM G.

RECEIPTS FOR ESTATES' QUARTERLY RETURNS.

Received this day of 18
from the Return for
Estate in the Parish of for the quarter ended
 day of 18
 Collector.

SCHEDULE H.

Port of

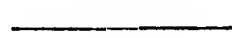
123

An account of all Rum made in this Island and received on the Master, for

Shipping Marks and Numbers.	No. of Gallons.	Proof.	No. of Casks.	By whom Shipped.	Estate on which made.	Parish in which made.	Date of Shipment.	Whither Bound.

I Master of the about to sail from this Port for do declare that the foregoing quantity of Rum made in this Island, amounting in all to casks, containing, to the best of my knowledge and belief, gallons, proof is actually and *bonâ fide* on board of the said ship whereof I am Master, for exportation ; and that I will not land or deliver, or suffer to be landed or delivered out of the ship such Rum, or any part thereof, in any part of this Island without permission first obtained from the proper officer of the Customs.

Declared before me at the port of this day of 18



SCHEDULE I.

EXPORT DECLARATION BY PERSON IN CHARGE OF ESTATE FROM WHICH RUM HAS BEEN SHIPPED.

JAMAICA, SS. I (1) do declare that puncheons or casks (2) marked, and numbered as per margin, and containing (3) gallons of Rum, proof are of the produce or manufacture of (3) in the Parish of in the Island of Jamaica and in the possession of for whom I am and that such Rum hath been shipped on board the master, for exportation from this Island.

Declared before me, this day of 18

K.
EXPORT DECLARATION BY PERSON BY WHOM THE RUM WAS PURCHASED.

I do declare that puncheons or casks, marked and numbered as per margin, containing gallons of Rum, proof shipped on board the Master, for for exportation from this Island, (1) is the same Rum, and the whole of it purchased from on the day of last, and manufactured on Estate, in the Parish of (2) and that such quantity is made up of and includes the whole of gallons of Rum, proof manufactured on Estate, in the Parish of from whom I purchased the same on the day of last, through his factor or agent (*if purchased from a factor or agent*), and gallons of water added thereto by me.

Declared before me this day of 18

(1) Where rum has been reduced previous to shipment, leave out the words "is the same Rum" down to "in the Parish of."

(2) When the rum has been shipped as purchased, leave out the words from the words "and that" down to the end.

SCHEDULE L.

CERTIFICATE OF EXPORTS.

Port of _____ day of _____ 18
 I hereby certify that _____ puncheons _____ hogsheads,
 quarter casks, marked and numbered as in the margin,
 and containing _____ gallons Rum, proof _____ were cleared
 outwards as shipped from this port on the _____ day of
 18 _____ on board the _____ master, for _____ as the pro-
 duce of _____ estate in the Parish of _____
 Given under my hand this _____ day of _____ 18
 A. B., Chief Officer.

FORM M.

JAMAICA, SS.

(1) The person removing the Rum and two sureties, with names, residence, and occupation at full length.

(2) Treble the amount of duty due on the Rum to be set down in words, (not in figures.)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that We (1) are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of (2)

of good and lawful Money of JAMAICA, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors: to which payment well and truly to be made We bind ourselves and each of us, jointly and severally for and in the Whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every of them, firmly by these Presents, Sealed with our Seals.

Dated this _____ day of _____ in the
 Year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

(3) Persons removing WHEREAS the above bounden (3)
the Rum.

(4) Proprietor or Agent is the (4) of the following
to the Proprietor.

(5) Describe the number of puncheons, casks or other vessels, and the total number of gallons of Rum in words at length. Rum, that is to say (5)

which said Rum is now lodged and deposited in a Warehouse situate at in the Parish of under the Provisions and Regulations of the Rum Duty Law.

And whereas the said (3) intends to remove and convey the said Rum from the said Warehouse at (6)

(6) State the name of the Town or place at which the warehouse containing the Rum is situate.

(7) State the name of the Town or place where the warehouse to which the Rum is to be removed is situate. to the Warehouse at (7) in the Parish of

NOW THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such, that if the said Rum and every part thereof shall be duly delivered without alteration or diminution, or with no greater alteration or diminution than two imperial gallons in bulk, or two degrees proof by the Hydrostatic Bubble in strength in any one Puncheon, Cask or Vessel, into the custody and possession of the proper Officer in charge of the said Warehouse at (7)

(8) Insert a reasonable time for the removal of the Rum.

within the space of (8) next following the date hereof, and if duty shall be paid according to the

quantity found by gauge at the time of removal from the said Warehouse at (6) and at the time of the receipt at the said Warehouse at (7) on the whole deficiency found in any Puncheon, Cask or Vessel, with a greater alteration or diminution than aforesaid within fourteen days after the receipt of the Rum in the said Warehouse at (7) then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

Bond to be retained at the delivery Warehouse, and to be given up on receipt of advice that the Rum has been duly transferred to the receiving Warehouse.

SCHEDULE N.

FACTOR'S RETURN.

RETURN of the Receipt and the Disposal of all Rum made in this Island that has passed through my or our hands as Factors from the day of 18 to the day of 18

RECEIPTS.

Date of Receipt.	Estate on which made.	Parish in which made.	From whence and from whom Received.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks.	Gallons.	Proof.
					Total			

SCHEDULE O.

FORM OF INFORMATION.

Parish of _____ } Be it remembered, that on the
to wit _____ } day of _____
in the year of Our Lord 18 _____ A. B. (*here state his office*),
giveth me, C. D. Judge of the _____ District Court (*or a*
Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of _____) to
understand and be informed that he, the said A. B., on the
_____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord 18 _____ at _____ in
the Parish of _____ did take and seize _____ puncheons of rum
containing _____ gallons, strength _____ for that the same were
then unlawfully (*here state the breach of Law for which they*
were taken and seized), contrary to the form of the Law in
such case made and provided, and that E. F. hath entered a
claim for the said rum so taken and seized as aforesaid; the
said A. B. therefore prays that the said E. F. may be sum-
moned to show cause, if any he can, why the said _____ pun-
cheons of rum containing _____ gallons, strength _____ should
not be adjudged forfeited and be condemned accordingly.

SCHEDULE P.

FORM OF CONDEMNATION OF SEIZED GOODS.

Parish of _____ } Be it remembered that an infor-
to wit _____ } mation having been exhibited by
A. B. (*state his office*), before me _____ Judge of the
_____ District Court [*or us* _____ and two of
Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Parish of
_____] for the condemnation (*here state the goods*) for
(*here state offence and ground of condemnation*), whereby the

same became liable to forfeiture, and which said goods have been claimed by E. F. who was duly summoned to show cause why the same should not be condemned as forfeited, and the forfeiture thereof being duly proved before us, we do adjudge the same to be forfeited, and do condemn the same accordingly.

Given under hand and seal at the day of
in the year of Our Lord 18

JAMAICA—LAW 11 OF 1878.

A Law to Amend Law 29 of 1873 as to the Parochial Road Fund Accounts.

[20th June, 1878.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to increase the Parochial Road Fund Account of each parish by applying thereto all the license duties collected in such parish on horsekind, asses and wheels by virtue of Law 30 of 1867:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica:

The remaining one fifth of the license duties on horsekind, asses and wheels under Law 30 of 1867 to be placed to credit of the Parochial Road Fund Account.

1—In addition to the moneys directed by section 3 of Law 29 of 1873 to be placed to the credit of the Parochial Road Fund Account of each parish, the Treasurer shall also place to the credit of each such account the remaining one-fifth part of the license duties on horsekind, asses and wheels collected by virtue of Law 30 of 1867 in the parish to which such account refers.

To take effect from 1 October, 1877.

2—This Law shall take effect as to all such license duties collected on or after the first day of October, 1877.

Sections 2 and 3 of Law 29 of 1873 partially repealed.

3—So much of sections 2 and 3 of Law 29 of 1873 as is inconsistent with this Law is hereby repealed.

JAMAICA—LAW 12 OF 1878.

The Newcastle Special Rural Headmen Law, 1878.

[20th June, 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make special provision for Preamble.
the detection and prevention of crime in the neighbourhood of the military cantonment of Newcastle :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica :

1—The Governor may from time to time appoint such persons, being non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army, as the senior Military Officer in command of Her Majesty's troops within this Island may recommend to him to be Special Rural Headmen of Police within the district of Newcastle. Power to appoint military special Rural Headmen for the Newcastle District,

The Governor may from time to time remove any special headmen so appointed. and to remove them ;

There shall not be more than three such special headmen in office at any one time. number limited.

2—The powers and authority of special headmen appointed under this Law shall extend over the Newcastle District as here defined. Local jurisdiction of such headmen.

The Newcastle District comprises so much of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and Portland as lies within a radius of five miles from the South East corner of the Parade Ground of the military cantonment of Newcastle.

3—The provisions of sections 3, 4, 6, 15 and 16 of Law 28 of 1869 with respect to headmen appointed under that Law shall apply to special headmen appointed under this Law. Certain powers under Law 28 of 1869 vested in them.

4—Every special headman appointed under this Law shall, before acting under his appointment, take an oath in the form in the Schedule to this Law before a Their oath of office, warrant and badge,

Justice of the Peace, and shall receive a warrant in the form in the Schedule to this Law, and shall be provided with a scarf or badge of such design as the Governor shall from time to time direct ;

when badge to be worn,

Shall wear his scarf or badge when in the active discharge of his duties except when required to act on a sudden emergency ;

when and to whom badge and warrant to be delivered up.

Shall, on resignation or removal, deliver up his scarf, badge and warrant to the Inspector of Police of the Parish of Saint Andrew ;

Penalty for unlawful or oppressive conduct of headmen.

Shall, if he acts unlawfully or oppressively in the performance of his duties, be liable to a maximum penalty of five pounds, to be recovered on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and paid into the Treasury.

Such penalty shall be independent of any other punishment to which he may be liable.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF OATH.

I, A. B. do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty the Queen as a Special Rural Headman under the Newcastle Special Rural Headmen Law, 1878.

FORM OF WARRANT.

Newcastle Special Rural Headmen Law, 1878.

To *(here insert name and military status)* appointed and sworn a Special Rural Headman under the Newcastle Special Rural Headmen Law, 1878.

These are to authorize you the said *(here name)* in Her Majesty's name to act in the office of Special Rural Headman under the above Law and as Constable generally with all the lawful powers and authorities of a Constable.

JAMAICA—LAW 13 OF 1878.

A Law in Aid of Law 30 of 1870 and of Law 22 of 1875,
as to Church Property.

[20th June, 1878.]

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to whether the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica is empowered to sell, lease or dispose of property acquired by it otherwise than by devise or by bequest, and as to the ability of the said Corporation to convey and assure any property vested in it to purchasers freed from the original uses and trusts charged or created in respect of such property :

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica :

In all cases in which the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica have sold, leased or disposed of, or shall sell, lease, grant, convey or otherwise dispose of any Churches, buildings, lands, hereditaments, moneys, goods or chattels vested in them, the same shall be held and enjoyed by the purchaser, lessee or other person for the time being entitled thereto, for such estate and interest as in the said deed or instrument of conveyance, lease or disposition shall be granted or specified, absolutely freed and discharged from the original uses and trusts created in respect thereof, and from all liability to see to the application of the consideration moneys; and the moneys to arise from such sale, lease or other disposition shall be invested by the Corporate Body as they are by their Charter of Incorporation from Her Majesty the Queen, dated the 6th day of July in the 35th year of the reign of Her Majesty, authorized to invest property coming to them, for the sole use and benefit of the Parish or Ecclesiastical District for which the same was originally intended for Church purposes, and for no other use or purpose

Sales, &c., of Church property by the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica declared valid and free from trusts.

How proceeds to be applied.

whatsoever, and shall not merge into or form part of the general funds or money of the said Corporation contrary to the intention of the original instrument under which the same was acquired.

JAMAICA—LAW 14 OF 1878.

A Law to authorize the Owner of Great Spring Garden Estate in the Parish of Portland to lay down, maintain and work a Tramway and Telegraph.

[1st July, 1878.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the owner of Great Spring Garden Estate desires, for the extension of his industry, to connect the said estate with lands in the neighbourhood by means of a Tramway for the conveyance of sugar canes, fuel, lumber and other articles :

And Whereas a plan, with the line of the proposed Tramway delineated thereon so as to shew along and across what roads and parts thereof and between what termini the proposed Tramway is intended to be made, has been recorded in the Island Secretary's Office in Libro 981 Folio 88 :

And Whereas it would be a benefit to the said owner to be permitted to lay and maintain and work the proposed Tramway upon certain portions of road in the neighbourhood of the said estate which are delineated and described by measurement and otherwise in the above mentioned plan :

And Whereas in consideration of the granting to him of such permission, the said owner is willing to afford to the public certain facilities for the transport of merchandize over the proposed Tramway :

And whereas the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which it is proposed to lay the Tramway are favorable to the granting of such permission, and the Local Board of Parochial Road Commissioners are of opinion that the proposed Tramway will not practically interfere with the continuance of the roads affected as effective public highways as heretofore :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica :

PRELIMINARY.

PRELIMINARY.

1—In this Law, unless the context requires a different construction,

Interpretation clause.

“Road Authority” means the Director of Roads or the Board of Parochial Road Commissioners, as the case may be.

“Owner” means the owner for the time being of Great Spring Garden Estate in the Parish of Portland.

“Road” means any main or parochial road affected by this Law.

“Tramway” shall include telegraph.

2—The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make, rescind, annul or add to rules as to any matter in respect of which it may be expedient to make rules for the purpose of carrying this Law into execution.

Power to make and rescind rules under this Law.

Rules made in pursuance of this section shall be of the same force as if in this Law contained, and shall be published by advertisement in the “Gazette” and in at least one newspaper in Kingston, and shall be judicially noticed.

Effect and publication of rules.

PRIVILEGES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE OWNER.

3—Subject to the conditions and provisions contained in this Law, the owner

Privilege to owner to make and work

a Tramway and
Telegraph on
certain Roads
in Portland.

(1.) shall have a right to lay down, make, maintain and work a line of Tramway and a line of Telegraph along and over such portions of the parochial road, and across such portions of the main road, in the Parish of Portland as are delineated and described by measurement and otherwise in the plan recorded in the Island Secretary's Office, in Libro 981 Folio 88 ;

Duty to provide
for carrying
merchandize.

(2.) shall provide facilities for the carriage of merchandize over and along the whole of the Tramway between the termini in the plan in this Law referred to ;

To permit rea-
sonable access
to Tramway.

(3.) shall permit the public to have reasonable access to and from the Tramway for the purpose of using it.

Subject to regu-
lations and con-
ditions.

These provisions shall be carried out, subject to such terms as to rates and charges otherwise, and to such conditions and regulations as the Governor in Privy Council may approve or prescribe.

Publication of
regulations &c.

Printed copies of all such conditions and regulations shall be provided by the owner for the information of the public and affixed at such places as the Governor in Privy Council may determine.

MAKING TRAMWAY.

Powers to break
up roadway
subject to speci-
fied regulations.

4—The owner from time to time, for the purpose of making, laying down, maintaining and renewing the Tramway and Telegraph, or any part thereof, may open and break up the portions of road above-mentioned subject to the following regulations :

(1.) He shall give to the Road Authority notice of his intention, specifying the time at which he will begin to do so and the portion of road proposed to be opened or broken up, such notice to be given seven days at least before the commencement of the work.

- (2.) He shall not open or break up any part of the road except under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the road authority.
- (3.) He shall not alter the level of the surface of any part of the road without the permission and approval of the road authority.
- (4.) He shall pay all reasonable expenses to which the road authority is put on account of such superintendence.

When the owner has opened or broken up any portion of the road he shall be under the following further obligations, viz :

Obligations of owner after breaking up of roadway.

- (1.) He shall with all convenient speed, and in all cases within four weeks at the most (unless the road authority otherwise consents in writing), complete the work on account of which he opened or broke up the same, and (subject to the formation, maintenance or renewal of the Tramway) fill in the ground and make good the surface, and to the satisfaction of the road authority restore the portion of the road to as good condition as that in which it was before it was opened or broken up, and clear away all surplus paving or metalling material or rubbish occasioned thereby.
- (2.) He shall in the meantime cause the place where the road is opened or broken up to be fenced and watched, and to be properly lighted at night.
- (3.) He shall bear or pay all reasonable expenses of the repair of the road as far as those expenses are increased by the opening or breaking up.

If the owner fails to comply in any respect with the provisions of this section he shall, for every such failure, (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Law, or to any other remedy against

Penalty for non-compliance.

him,) be liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds for each day during which any failure continues after the first day on which such penalty is incurred.

How Tramway to be laid.

The Tramway where laid upon the road shall be constructed on a gauge of two feet, and shall be laid so that the uppermost surface of the rail shall be on a level with the surface of the road and in such manner and position as the road authority may require.

MAINTAINING TRAMWAY.

Duty of owner to keep in repair the roadway between the rails, and eighteen inches on each side beyond the rails.

5—The owner

(1.) shall at his own expense at all times maintain and keep in good condition and repair, with such materials and in such manner as the road authority shall direct and to their satisfaction, so much of the road whereon the Tramway belonging to him is laid as lies between the rails of the Tramway, and so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails of and on each side of the Tramway ;

To restore the road when Tramway abandoned.

(2.) if he abandons his undertaking or any part of the same and takes up the Tramway or any part of it, shall with all convenient speed, and in all cases within six weeks at the most (unless the road authority otherwise consents in writing), fill in the ground and make good the surface, and to the satisfaction of the road authority restore the portion of the road upon which such Tramway was laid to as good a condition as that in which it was before such Tramway was laid thereon, and clear away all surplus paving or metalling material or rubbish occasioned by such work, and he shall in the meantime cause the place where the road is opened or broken up to be fenced and watched, and properly lighted at night.

Power to road authority to restore road at owner's cost.

If the owner fails to comply with the provisions of this section the road authority, if they think fit, may themselves

at any time after seven days' notice to the owner open and break up the road, and do the works necessary for the repair and maintenance or restoration of the road to the extent in this section above mentioned, and the expense incurred by the road authority in so doing shall be repaid to them by the owner.

RIGHTS OF OWNER AND OTHER PERSONS ON TRAMWAY.

6.—The road authority, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, may from time to time make, repeal or alter regulations as to the following matters :

Power to make regulations as to use of Tramway and traffic thereon.

The rate of speed to be observed in travelling upon such parts of the Tramway as are laid upon the road,

The stopping of carriages using the Tramway,

The traffic on the road in which the Tramway is laid.

Any such regulation may impose maximum penalties for offences against the same, not exceeding forty shillings for each offence, with or without further penalties for continuing offences not exceeding for any continuing offence ten shillings for every day during which the offence continues.

Nothing in this Law shall take away or affect any power which any road authority or body may have by Law to widen, alter, divert, or improve any road.

Power of road authority and Police reserved.

Nothing in this Law shall limit the powers of the road authority or Police in any district to regulate the passage of any traffic along or across any road along or across which the Tramway is laid down, and such authority or Police may exercise their powers as well on as off the Tramway, and with respect as well to the traffic of the owner as to the traffic of other persons.

Powers of other persons to break up road reserved subject to restrictions.

Nothing in this Law shall take away or abridge any power vested in any body or person to open or break up any road along or across which the Tramway is laid, for any of the purposes for which such is or may be constituted, but in the exercise of such power every such body or person shall be subject to the following restrictions, that is to say,

- (a.) They shall cause as little detriment to the owner as circumstances admit.
- (b.) Before they commence any work whereby the traffic on the Tramway will be interrupted they shall (except in cases of urgency, in which cases no notice shall be necessary) give to the owner, if there be any, notice of their intention to commence such work, specifying the time at which they will begin to do so, such notice to be given eighteen hours at least before the commencement of the work.
- (c.) They shall not be liable to pay to the owner any compensation for injury done to the Tramway by the execution of such work, or for loss of traffic occasioned thereby, or for the reasonable exercise of the powers so vested in them.
- (d.) Whenever for the purpose of enabling them to execute such work such body or person shall so require, the owner shall either stop traffic on the Tramway to which the notice shall refer, where it would otherwise interfere with such work, or shore up and secure the same at his own risk and cost during the execution of the work there. Such work shall always be completed by such body or person as the case may be with all reasonable expedition.

Reference of certain questions between the owner and

If any difference arises between the owner and any road authority, or any body or person to whom any pipes, sewer, drain, tube, wires, or apparatus for telegraphic or other

purposes may belong on the other hand, with respect to any interference or control exercised or claimed to be exercised by them or him, or by the owner by virtue of this Law in relation to the Tramway, or in relation to any work or proceeding of the road authority body or person, or with respect to the propriety of or the mode of execution of any work relating to the Tramway, or on the question whether any work is such as ought reasonably to satisfy the road authority, body or person concerned, or with respect to any other subject or thing regulated by or comprised in this Law, the matter in difference shall (unless otherwise specially provided by this Law) be settled by an Engineer or other fit person nominated as referee by the Governor on the application of either party, and the expense of the reference shall be borne and paid as the referee directs.

the road authority or other persons relating to this Law.

Nothing in this Law or any regulation made under this Law shall take away or abridge the right of the public to pass along or across every or any part of the roads along or across which any Tramway is laid, whether on or off the Tramway, with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable only to run on the rail of the Tramway.

Rights of the public on the road, reserved.

The owner may use on the Tramways carriages with flange wheels or wheels suitable only to run the rail prescribed by this Law, and subject to this Law the owner shall have the exclusive use of the Tramways for carriages with flange wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on the rails.

Owner to have exclusive use of flange wheels on Tramway.

The owner shall be answerable for all accidents, damages and injuries happening through his act or default, or through the act or default of any person in his employment, by reason or in consequence of any of his works or carriages, and shall save harmless all road and other authorities, companies or bodies collectively and individually, and their officers and servants, from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages and injuries.

In what cases owner responsible for accidents.

Owner's right of road confined to user.

Notwithstanding anything in this Law contained the owner shall not acquire or be deemed to acquire any right other than that of user of any road along or across which he may lay the Tramway.

DETERMINATION OF POWERS.

In what cases powers hereby given are to cease.

7—In the following cases, that is to say,—

- (1.) If the owner does not within two years after the passing of this Law complete the Tramway for use, or
 - (2.) If within one year after the passing of this Law the works are not substantially commenced, or
 - (3.) If the works having been commenced are suspended without a reason sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council to warrant such suspension,
- the power given under this Law to the owner for constructing the Tramway, and in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised except as to so much of the same as is then completed, unless the time is prolonged by the special direction of the Governor in Privy Council; and as to so much of the same as is then completed the Governor in Privy Council may allow the said powers to continue and be exercised, and where such permission is withheld then so much of the Tramway as is then completed shall be deemed to be a Tramway, to which all the provisions of this Law relating to the discontinuance of Tramways after proof of such discontinuance shall apply and may be dealt with accordingly.

Under what circumstances, and how the powers given by this Law may be determined by the Governor.

In the following cases, that is to say,—

- (1.) If at any time after the opening for use of the Tramway the owner discontinues the working of it or any part of it for six months, (such discontinuance not being caused by circumstances beyond the control of the owner, for which purpose the want of sufficient funds shall not be considered a circumstance beyond his control), and such discontinuance is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Privy Council, or

- (2.) If it appears to the Governor in Privy Council, independent of any discontinuance, that it is expedient on public grounds that the powers of the owner in respect of the Tramway or of any part thereof should cease,

the Governor in Privy Council may by order declare that the powers of the owner in respect of the Tramway or part thereof so far as such powers are given under this Law shall cease, and thereupon such powers shall cease accordingly.

Where any such order has been made in case of discontinuance the road authority may at any time after the expiration of two months from the date of the order, if in the meantime the Tramway is not removed and the road made good by the owner, remove so much of the Tramway or part thereof so discontinued as is laid on the road; the owner shall pay to the road authority the cost of such removal and of the making good of the road by the road authority, such cost to be certified by the clerk for the time being or by some other authorized officer of the road authority, whose certificate shall be final and conclusive.

Restoration of road on discontinuance of Tramway. Costs thereof how payable.

If the owner fail to pay the amount so certified within one month after delivery to him of this certificate or a copy thereof the road authority may, without any previous notice to the owner (but without prejudice to any other remedy which they may have for the recovery of the amount), sell and dispose of the materials of the Tramway or part of Tramway removed, either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum and to such person as the road authority may think fit, and may out of the proceeds of such sale pay and reimburse themselves the amount of the cost certified as aforesaid and of the cost of sale, and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by the road authority to the owner.

Where any such order has been made independent of discontinuance the owner shall have the option of selling to the Government, to be disposed of for the public benefit in such

Rights of owner on determination of his powers on

public grounds independent of voluntary discontinuance.

manner as the Governor may direct, the plant of the Tramway or part thereof to which such order relates, and all expenses of removal shall be borne by the road authority.

The price to be given for the plant shall be the cost price less some reasonable deduction for wear and tear. If any difference arises as to the amount payable under this provision it shall be finally determined by the award of an arbitrator to be agreed upon between the Director of Roads and the owner.

Discontinuance defined.

Any failure of the owner to work the Tramway or any part thereof in accordance with the requirements of this Law, or of any order or regulation made or approved by the Governor in Privy Council under this Law, shall be deemed to be a discontinuance within the meaning of this section.

Compensation to owner on determination of powers on public grounds.

Should the Governor in Privy Council direct a discontinuance of the Tramway when in operation, full compensation shall be made by the Island for all losses sustained by the owner in consequence of such discontinuance having been deemed necessary for the public benefit, and not from a want of compliance on the part of the owner with any of the provisions of this Law.

PENALTIES.

Offences and penalties.

8—Every person who unlawfully and wilfully does any of the following things, viz:—

- (1.) interferes with any part of the Tramway, or places any stones or other material on any part of the Tramway,
- (2.) does or causes to be done anything in such manner as to obstruct any carriage using the Tramway or to endanger the lives of persons therein or thereon,

shall be liable (in addition to any proceedings by way of indictment or otherwise to which he may be subject) to a maximum penalty of five pounds.

If any person (except under a lease from or by agreement with the owner) uses a Tramway or any part thereof with carriages having flange wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on the rail of such Tramway, such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalties under this Law

Recovery of penalties,

- (a.) may be recovered on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and
- (b.) when so recovered shall be paid into the Treasury in such manner as the Governor may direct and be carried to the General Revenue of the Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9—All iron work, machinery, locomotives, carriages, materials, articles and things of any nature or kind required in constructing and making any Tramway under this Law shall be free of duty.

Certain articles declared free of duty.

No rate or tax, save consolidated quit rent and land tax, shall be levied upon the Tramway constructed under this Law.

10—The powers and privileges given by this Law are so given saving and reserving always the rights of her Majesty and of all Bodies Politic and Corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in this Law and those claiming by from and under them.

Reservation of rights of the Crown and others.

JAMAICA—LAW 15 OF 1878.

A Law to Vest certain premises in Duke Street, Kingston, formerly used for the purpose of a Chapel by the United Methodist Free Churches, in Solomon Levy Barned.

[24th July, 1878.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Indenture dated the nineteenth day of July, in the year 1845, and recorded on the twenty-seventh day of October in the year 1852, in Libro 908, Folio 9, of the record of Deeds in the office of the Island Secretary of Jamaica, and made between Harriett Jones Owen, therein described, of the one part, and Matthew Baxter, Edward Jordan, Thomas Morris, William Lambert, George Ennis, Richard Delpratt, John DeLeon Thompson, Richard Edwards, George Henry, Benjamin James Duncombe, Francis Jacobs, Richard Duany, John Barker, Robert Ridley, and William Brown therein respectively described of the other part, the said Harriett Jones Owen conveyed to the parties thereto of the second part and their heirs, all that piece of land situate in Duke Street, in the City and Parish of Kingston, in this Island, containing by estimation from East to West eighty-six feet, and from North to South fifty feet, be the same more or less, and butted and bounded West on Duke Street, East on other land of the said Harriett Jones Owen, North on land then in possession of Letitia Cochrane, and South on land then belonging to the Misses Parke, to have and to hold the said lands and hereditaments with their appurtenances unto and to the use of the parties thereto of the second part, their heirs and assigns, but upon the trusts and for the purposes and subject to the powers, provisoes, agreements and declarations therein mentioned, the same being trusts and provisions for the use and benefit of the sect or body of Christians then called the Wesleyan Methodist Association, and for erecting a Chapel, vestry-rooms and other conveniences thereon for the use of the said body of Christians, and for the preaching of the Gospel and the worship of God according to

the doctrines and form of worship of the said body of Christians, and for the due and orderly management of the said premises accordingly; and power was thereby given to the parties thereto of the second part and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, and they were required at the request and with the consent of the members of the said Wesleyan Methodist Association meeting in Kingston, certified in writing under the hands of the Chairman and Secretary of the said Society, to raise money by way of mortgage on the said premises to an amount not exceeding three hundred pounds, and at the like request and with the like consent certified in the same manner absolutely to sell and dispose of any vacant land on the said trust premises, with full powers to effectuate such mortgage or sales, and with provisions for the application of the moneys to be realized by such mortgage or sales under the direction of the members of the said Wesleyan Methodist Association in Kingston, so far as the same would extend to discharge in the first place any debt secured on the trust hereditaments by deed or otherwise, and in the next place all debts, liabilities and incumbrances occasioned by virtue or in execution of the trusts thereof; and provision was thereby made that whenever any of the parties thereto of the second part, or any person who should afterwards be appointed a trustee under that deed, should cease to be a member of some Church in connection with the said body of Christians called the Wesleyan Methodist Association for any cause whatever, he should cease thenceforth to be a trustee of those presents.

And whereas at the time of the date of the said Indenture there was in Kingston a Church and congregation known as then belonging to the said body of Christians called the Wesleyan Methodist Association, of which Church and congregation the said Matthew Baxter was then the pastor or minister, and the other parties of the second part to the said Indenture were members, and the said Church and congregation by themselves and their friends and well-wishers, and by the

aid of the said body of Christians in England, raised the money to purchase the said land and to build thereon a Chapel and Chapel conveniences, and the said land was purchased and a Chapel and Chapel conveniences were built thereon by the means so raised as aforesaid by the said Church and congregation.

And whereas upon the said Chapel being so built the said Church and congregation in Kingston removed thither, and were accustomed and continued to worship there until the year 1876 when they removed to other premises as hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas in or about the year 1857 the said Wesleyan Methodist Association united with other bodies of Christians who held and practised similar doctrines and usages, and the whole of the said bodies so united together became and have ever since continued as one body, and are known as the United Methodist Free Churches, into which united body the said Wesleyan Methodist Association has now become and is wholly merged.

And whereas in the year 1865 another similar body of Christians then known as the Jamaica Wesleyan Methodist Association united with and became merged in the said united body now known as the United Methodist Free Churches.

And whereas in consequence thereof the said United Methodist Free Churches and the congregations in Kingston aforesaid belonging to them became possessed of a large and convenient piece of land and hereditaments in East Street in Kingston, and it not being found desirable to continue services at both places it was decided to enlarge and rebuild the Chapel on the land so acquired for the use of the United Methodist Free Churches, and in aid of the expenses of so doing to sell and dispose of the said land and premises in Duke Street, which were free from debt but thereby would become useless for the purposes for which the same were purchased.

And whereas on the completion of the said enlarged Chapel in East Street about the end of 1876 the Chapel at Duke Street aforesaid was closed, and the Church and congregation accustomed to worship there removed to the newly enlarged Chapel at East Street where they have ever since been accustomed to worship.

And whereas the sale of the said premises in Duke Street was decided on with the consent and at the request of the members of the said Church and congregation formerly known as the Wesleyan Methodist Association, now as the United Methodist Free Churches, customarily worshipping there, and such decision has been duly certified by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the said body in Jamaica, and of the Pastor and chief officers of the said Church and congregation, and also with the consent of the said body of Churches generally signified by the concurrence of the President and Secretary, Mission Secretary, and Treasurer of the said body of Churches now known as the United Methodist Free Churches in England.

And whereas in consequence thereof a contract has been made for the sale and disposal of the said land and hereditaments in Kingston with other land adjoining thereto to one Solomon Levy Barned.

And whereas all the parties of the second part to the said Indenture are now dead except the said Matthew Baxter, who many years since went to New Zealand in connection with the United Methodist Free Churches as a minister there, with regard to whom it is uncertain whether or not he is now alive, but if so he is very old and infirm, and no new trustees of the said Duke Street premises have been appointed.

And whereas under the circumstances of the change in the name and to some extent constitution of the said body of Christians, and to the peculiar limitations surrounding the power of sale in the said Indenture contained, any title either from the said Matthew Baxter in case he should be still alive

or from any new trustee if created under the provisions of the said Indenture is open to objection and is objected to.

And whereas it hath been shewn by the President and officers of the United Methodist Free Churches in England, and by the Chairman and officers of the same body in Jamaica, and by the Pastor and officers of the Church in Kingston in connection with the said body acting as well on their own behalf as also representing the Church and congregation in Kingston aforesaid, that they deem it desirable and to the advantage of the said body and of the said Church and congregation that the sale of the said hereditaments and premises shall be carried into full effect, and that the said hereditaments and premises should be and become absolutely vested in the said Solomon Levy Barned in fee simple on his paying up the balance of the purchase-money thereof.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica as follows:

Part of Chapel premises in Duke Street, Kingston, vested in Solomon Levy Barned.

1—The land and hereditaments situate in Duke Street in the Town and Parish of Kingston in this Island, containing by estimation from East to West eighty-six feet, and from North to South fifty feet, be the same more or less, lately known as part of the Chapel premises of the United Methodist Free Churches, and butted North on land formerly of Letitia Cochrane but now forming part of the said Chapel premises, South on land now or formerly of the Misses Parke, Easterly on land now or formerly of Harriett Jones Owen, and West on Duke Street, with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto, are hereby vested in Solomon Levy Barned of Kingston aforesaid, Esquire, his heirs and assigns absolutely.

Reservation of Crown and other rights.

2—Nothing herein contained shall affect or be deemed to affect the rights of her Majesty the Queen, her heirs or successors, or of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, or other person or persons except such as are mentioned in this Law, and those claiming by from or under them.

JAMAICA—LAW 1 OF 1879.

The Telegraph Law, 1879.

[3rd January, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for the construction of Electric Telegraphs in this Island : Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :

PRELIMINARY.

1—The Lands Clauses Law, 1872, is incorporated with this Law, except sections 10, 11, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101, 104, 105 and 106, and except where the provisions of that Law are inconsistent with this Law ; but payments and deposits required to be made by the promoters shall be made by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Director of Roads out of the Telegraph Fund. Lands Clauses Law, 1872, partially incorporated.

2—In this Law and the Lands Clauses Law, except where the context requires a different construction, Interpretation clause.

“The Promoters” means the Director of Roads,—

“The undertaking” and “the works” include the laying out, constructing, altering and maintaining, the Telegraphs in this Island authorized under this Law, and the works or undertaking by this Law authorized to be executed,—

“Telegraphs” mean Electric Telegraphs constructed or authorized under this Law.

TELEGRAPHS—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

3—Subject to the directions of the Governor, the laying out, construction, erection, maintenance and altering, of the Telegraphs and of the buildings and erections used in connection therewith, and the control of the expenditure of all sums Construction, &c., of Telegraphs under the control of Director of Roads, and

working of same under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica.

allotted thereto, shall be vested in the Director of Roads, and the working of the Telegraph and the control and management of Telegraph business shall be vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica, with respectively such staff of engineers, electricians, superintendents and other subordinate officers and employees as the Governor may from time to time appoint or generally or specially sanction.

As to form and executions of deeds and instruments relating to the works.

4—In all deeds or instruments under hand only relating to the works it shall be sufficient to describe the Director of Roads by his said style of office without naming him, and his signature and seal to any such deed or his signature to any such other instrument shall be a sufficient execution thereof respectively by him.

Actions by and against the Director of Roads.

5—In any matter relating to the works the Director of Roads may sue and be sued by his said style of office without naming him, and such action or suit shall not abate by reason of any change in the person for the time being holding the office of Director of Roads.

Rules relating to the Telegraph business, how and by whom to be made, approved and published.

6—The Postmaster for Jamaica may from time to time make and when made alter or revoke rules fixing the rates to be paid for the transmission of messages, and for regulating the management and conduct of the business of the Telegraphs, and for the protection of the Telegraphs from injury or interference, and for the government of the officers and servants employed in the Telegraph service.

Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council who may allow, disallow, alter and add to such rules or any of them.

Such rules shall be published in the "Gazette," and shall come into operation at the date mentioned in the publication.

The Postmaster for Jamaica shall cause copies of such rules to be affixed or posted in large type at all Telegraph offices, and at such other public places as he may think fit.

GENERAL POWERS TO CONSTRUCT TELEGRAPHS,
ACQUIRE LANDS, AND RAISE MONEY.

7—The Governor may from time to time by "Gazette" notice authorize the construction of Electric Telegraphs between any towns and places in this Island.

Power in Governor to authorize construction of Telegraphs.

8—The Governor may raise by debentures a sum not exceeding £7,500, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, for the purposes of the works, and may borrow such sums from the Savings Bank on the security of such debentures: Provided that if, for the purposes of extending the Telegraphs or otherwise, any further sum or sums may be required for the works beyond the sum of £7,500, such further sum or sums as may be sanctioned by a vote of the Legislative Council may be raised by debentures by the Governor, and may be borrowed in like manner from the Savings Bank.

Power to raise loan of £7,500.

How further loan may be raised.

Such debentures when signed by the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Roads and countersigned by the Treasurer are guaranteed by the Revenues of the Colony, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid when due by the Treasurer in the same manner as if they were Island debentures.

Debentures charged on Island Revenue.

9—The above mentioned sum of £7,500 is to be applied in the first instance to the construction of lines of Telegraph extending from Kingston to St. Ann's Bay, and from Montego Bay to Port Antonio.

How the £7,500 is to be applied.

10—The Director of Roads may acquire such lands and hereditaments, and erect such stations, houses and offices, with all necessary appliances, as he may from time to time deem necessary for the works; and the lands and hereditaments so acquired shall be vested in the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica for the purposes of the works, and for securing the repayment of the money raised under this Law, and

Power of acquiring and dealing with land.

interest thereon; and any of such lands so acquired as shall cease to be used or to be necessary for the purposes of this Law, and any surplus lands so acquired, may be sold, and the net proceeds paid to the Treasurer to the credit of the Telegraph Fund.

Telegraph property vested in Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

11—The property in the Telegraphs, and in all materials of which the same consist, and the materials and other personalty provided for the construction, working and management thereof, shall be vested in the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica; and in all legal proceedings it shall be sufficient to state generally such materials and things to be the property of the Colonial Secretary or of her Majesty the Queen.

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHS.

Powers for entry on lands and survey.

12—When it is proposed to lay out or alter a Telegraph line the Director of Roads may by an order under his hand authorize any officer of his department, accompanied by such assistants as may be required, to enter at reasonable times upon any lands for the purpose of making such surveys as may be necessary to enable the said officers to make plans and sections of the proposed line and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Notice as to exercising same.

No officer or assistants shall enter upon lands under such authority until three days' notice in writing has been given to the occupier of the lands, or posted up conspicuously on the land, except by consent of such occupier.

When and how posts may be erected and wires stretched.

13—The posts required for the works may be erected at the side of any main roads or parochial roads, but so as not to obstruct the traffic; and the wires thereof may be stretched across or along the sides of any such main or parochial roads, or across any private lands, provided that when stretched across private lands they

(a.) do not interfere with or obstruct the occupiers of lands in any business or cultivation carried on upon such lands, and

- (b.) do not approach within 10 yards of a dwelling house, and
- (c.) do not cross an avenue or approach to a dwelling house, and
- (d.) are so stretched and kept stretched at a height of at least twelve feet from the ground,

except with the consent of the occupier for the time being.

14—The Director of Roads may cause all trees to be lopped and trimmed which may at any time grow or hang so as to touch the posts or wires of any Telegraphs.

Power to lop trees touching the posts or wires.

OFFENCES.

15—Every person who commits any breach of any rule made under the provisions of section 6 of this Law shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Penalties on breach of rules.

Penalties shall be paid over to the Telegraph Fund.

LEGAL.

16—The Director of Roads and Postmaster for Jamaica shall be exempt from personal responsibility in respect of any claim in relation to the works or arising in the conduct of the Telegraph business; and all damages and costs recovered against either of them for any such claim shall be paid by the Treasurer on the order of the Governor out of the Telegraph Fund.

Exemption from personal responsibility of the Director of Roads and Postmaster for Jamaica.

17—Any action or prosecution against a person for any thing done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Law shall be commenced within three months after the thing done and not otherwise.

Restrictions in respect of actions against persons acting under this Law.

Notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action.

In any such action the defendant may plead generally that the act complained of was done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Law, and give the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient amends is made before action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money is paid into Court after action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant.

If the verdict is for the defendant, or the plaintiff is non-suited or discontinues the action after issue joined, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his costs as between attorney and client, and shall have the like remedy for the same as a defendant has by Law for costs in other cases.

Though a verdict is given for the plaintiff he shall not have costs against the defendant unless the Judge before whom the trial is had certifies his approbation of the action.

FINANCIAL.

Realizations from loans or the works to be paid to the credit of the Telegraph Fund.

18—All moneys raised by debentures under this Law shall be paid to the Treasurer to the credit of an account to be called the Telegraph Fund, and all moneys realized from the works shall be paid to the credit of the same fund, at such times and in such manner as the Governor may direct.

JAMAICA—LAW 2 OF 1879.

A Law relating to the Jamaica Constabulary Pension Fund.

[3rd January, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the salaries of the officers of the Jamaica Constabulary Force shall be free from any deductions as a contribution to the Revenue on account

of the pensions to which they may become entitled, and to refund the contributions made by the officers to the pension fund since the month of July, 1873 :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica :

1—This Law repeals so much of section 24 of Law 8 of 1867 as applies to officers and the pay of officers. Law 8 of 1867,
section 24 par-
tially repealed.

2—Out of the Pension Fund created under section 24 of Law 8 of 1867 the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Governor, shall pay to each person who was at any time since the first day of July, 1873, an officer of the Jamaica Constabulary Force above the rank of Sergeant-Major, or to his personal representative if deceased, the full amount deducted under section 24 of Law 8 of 1867, from the pay of such person whilst he was an officer and since the first day of July, 1873. Refund from
pension fund :—
Who entitled
and to what
extent.

JAMAICA—LAW 3 OF 1879.

A Law to allow and confirm certain Expenditure in 1876-77.*

[15th January, 1879.]

JAMAICA—LAW 4 OF 1879.

A Law in Aid of the Kingston Markets Laws 7 of 1869 and 15 of 1872.

[15th January, 1879.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows : Preamble.

*Omitted as spent.

Law 7 of 1869
amended by
providing for

1—Law 7 of 1869 shall be read as if to section 2 of that Law the following words were added :

quorum and
corporate name
of Commis-
sioners.

Three of such Commissioners shall be a quorum.

Such Commissioners shall be styled the Kingston Market Commissioners, and shall sue and be sued by that name.

Exemption of
Commissioners
from personal
liability.

And as if after section 17 the following section was added :

The Commissioners and each of them shall be exempt from all personal responsibility in respect of any debentures issued or signed, or of any contract made by them or any of them, and in respect of any suit, action or other proceeding against them, or any of them, for any act or omission of them or any of them as such Commissioners ; and any sums of money, damages or costs which may be recovered against them or any of them for any contract, act or omission as such Commissioners shall be paid, with the sanction of the Governor, out of the money standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

Law 15 of 1872
amended.

2—Law 15 of 1872 shall be read as if in sections 5, 11, 12, 13 and 15 respectively, the words “or Assistant Clerk” were inserted after the word Clerk wherever the word Clerk appears in any of those sections.

JAMAICA—LAW 5 OF 1879.

A Law in Aid of Law 33 of 1868.

[15th January, 1879.]

WHEREAS it was enacted by the Probate Duty Law, Preamble. 1878, that in the valuation of the property of a deceased person for probate duty there should not be deducted any thing in respect of debts owing by such person at the time of his death and payable out of his personal estate, and probate duty is payable under Law 33 of 1868 on such valuation, and it is expedient to provide for the return of such duty as may be actually paid in respect of what is so prohibited to be deducted in valuation :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

1—Law 33 of 1868 shall be read as if the following words were inserted after section 46, viz. :

Provision as to the return of probate duty on account of personalty applied in payment of the debts of deceased.

Where the Revenue Commissioner is satisfied that an Executor or Administrator of any person dying after the 1st day of January, 1879, has duly returned a valuation of the estate of such person for probate duty, and has duly paid duty on the full amount of such valuation, and has after the death of such person paid out of the estate of such person debts that were owing by such person at the time of his death and were payable by Law out of his personal estate, he may order the Treasurer to return to such Executor or Administrator so much of the probate duty actually paid by such Executor or Administrator on such estate as represents the proportion of the estate so expended in the payment of debts: Provided that such return is claimed by or on behalf of the Executor or Administrator within three years after the date of

the grant of probate or letters of administration, except in cases where the Revenue Commissioner is satisfied that for sufficient cause the Executor or Administrator was prevented from making the claim within such time, in which case the Revenue Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, grant further time for making the claim.

THE ISLAND RECORDS LAW, 1879.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Commencement of Law.
2. Repeal.
3. Abolition of Office of Island Secretary, and application of Laws to new Office.
4. Definitions.

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5. Keeper of the Records.
6. Deputy Keeper and Substitute.
7. Securities to be given by Deputy Keeper and Substitute.
8. Duties of Deputy Keeper.
9. Appointment of other officers, and their duties.
10. Salaries of Deputy Keeper and officers.

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11. Record Office to be established.
12. Office may be provided in Kingston. Temporary provision.
13. Certain places to be branches of the Record Office
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15. Rules to be made for the Keeper of the Records with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council,

CUSTODY OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

16. Records in the Island Secretary's Office.
17. Records of the Superior Courts.
18. Records in other places.
19. Removal of records. How made. Not to affect authenticity.

BUSINESS OF RECORD OFFICE.

20. Reception of deeds for registration—Conditions.
21. Process of registration.
22. Certifying records.
23. Keeping of indices.
24. Return of original deeds.
25. Searches.
26. Taking copies of Public Records.
27. Furnishing copies of Registered Deeds.
28. Copies of records—Evidence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

29. Expenses of carrying out the Law.
30. Fees.
31. Deputy Keeper to make annual report.

SCHEDULE.

Repeals.

 JAMAICA—LAW 6 OF 1879.

The Island Records Law, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for the safe Preamble.
 custody and convenient use of Public Records and
 registered deeds and writings in this Island:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of
 the Island of Jamaica, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1—This Law shall commence and come into operation on Commence-
ment of Law.
 the first day of February, 1879.

* Law 42 of 1887, by its 2nd section incorporated with this Law.

Repeal clause. 2—The Statutes specified in the Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of any of such Statutes.

Island Secretary's office abolished—how Laws referring to it to take effect. 3—The office of Island Secretary is hereby abolished; and all Laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office respectively, either by such names respectively or by any other names, shall take effect from the commencement of this Law as if such references were to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records in this Law hereinafter mentioned respectively.

Definitions. 4—In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires,—
The expression

“Public Records” includes all rolls, writs, books, proceedings, Laws, decrees, wills, warrants, accounts, papers and documents of any kind of a public nature, deposited in any of the offices in this Law mentioned.

“Registered deeds and writings” includes all deeds, wills, conveyances, charters, bonds, bills of sales, patents certificates, letters patent, specifications, petitions, declarations, disclaimers, memoranda, powers of attorney, crop and other accounts, inventories, maps, plats and all other instruments and writings whatever, recorded in the Island Secretary's Office before the commencement of this Law, or in the Record Office after the commencement of this Law.

“Registers” includes all Records and enrolments of registered deeds and writings in the Island Record Office.

“Indices” includes all indices, abstract books and catalogues in the Island Record Office relating to Public Records, registered deeds and writings or registers, in the Island Record Office.

“Rules” means rules made by the Keeper of the Records with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council pursuant to this Law.

APPOINTMENT OF RECORD OFFICERS.

5—The Chief Justice of Jamaica for the time being shall be the Keeper of Public Records, and of registered deeds and writings in this Island, and shall have the official title of “Keeper of the Records.”

Chief Justice
to be the Keeper
of the Records.

6—The Governor shall from time to time appoint, and may remove, a fit person duly qualified by his knowledge of law and of records to be the Deputy Keeper of the Records, and may from time to time appoint, and remove, a substitute to act in case of the illness or absence, or during a vacancy in the office, of such person.

Appointment of
Deputy Keeper
of the Records.
and substitutes.

7—The Deputy Keeper of the Records shall before entering upon the duties of his office give security for the due execution of his duties in the sum of one thousand pounds. A substitute shall give security in such sum as the Governor may require.

Security to be
given by them.

8—The Deputy Keeper of the Records shall superintend all persons employed in the execution of this Law, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him, subject to the directions of the Keeper of the Records.

Duties of De-
puty Keeper.

9—The Governor may from time to time appoint and remove such officers as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this Law.

Appointment
and duties of
other officers.

Officers so appointed shall assist in the execution of this Law under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, and subject to the directions of the Keeper of the Records.

10—The Deputy Keeper of the Records, and the officers employed under him, shall receive such salaries as the Governor in Privy Council may from time to time order: Provided that such salaries and the contingencies of office do not exceed in the whole the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds.

Salaries of De-
puty Keeper
and officers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RECORD OFFICE.

Record Office to be established.

11—There shall be established a Public Record and Register Office under the direction of the Keeper of the Records, to be called the Record Office.

Powers to provide office in Kingston.

12—The Governor may cause to be provided suitable buildings in Kingston for the safe keeping of all the Records, and registered deeds and writings, and registers and indices, in the legal custody of the Keeper of the Records, and for the convenient transaction of the business of the Record Office.

Temporary provision.

Until such suitable buildings are provided the office which at the time of the commencement of this Law is the office of the Island Secretary shall be the Record Office.

Branch offices.

13—Every office and place in which Public Records which by authority of Law are placed under the charge of the Keeper of the Records are deposited shall be deemed, so long as such Records remain therein, to be a branch of the Record Office.

Seal of the Record Office.

14—The Keeper of the Records shall cause to be made a seal of the Record Office, with which all certified copies issuing out of the office shall be sealed.

RULES OF RECORD OFFICE.

How and by whom, and in respect of what matters, rule may be made.

15—The Keeper of the Records may from time to time make and revoke rules in relation to the following matters or any of them, (that is to say,)

- (a) The management of the Record Office,
- (b) The duties to be performed by the Deputy Keeper of the Records and other officers,
- (c) The cleaning, repairing, arranging and preserving, of the Records under his charge,
- (d) The registration and enrollment of deeds and writings, and the making of entries,

- (e) The making and keeping of registers and indices,
- (f) The admission of the public to the use of the Records in the Record Office.
- (g) The conduct of searches, and the making and certifying of copies and extracts in the Record Office,
- (h) The fees to be paid in the Record Office,
- (i) The hours of business in the Record Office.

Such rules may provide that any person contravening any provision thereof shall be punished on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter and add to such rules, or any of them.

Copies of all rules under this section shall be exhibited in the Island Record Office and its branches. Publication thereof.

CUSTODY OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

16—All Public Records, and all registered deeds and writings, and all registers and indices which at the time of the commencement of this Law are or ought to be in the office of the Island Secretary and which after the commencement of this Law are lodged or kept in the Record Office under authority of Law, shall be under the charge and superintendence of the Keeper of the Records. Records of Island Secretary's office to be under charge of Keeper of the Records.

17—All the Records of the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Bankruptcy, or of any Supreme Court of Judicature to be established by any Law of 1879, in whatever custody they are deposited, shall be under the charge and superintendence of the Keeper of the Records. Also the Records of Superior Courts.

And wills.

All original wills of which probate or administration with the will annexed is granted in any such Supreme Court of Judicature as above mentioned shall be deposited and preserved in the Record Office as Public Records.

How other
Records may be
placed under
charge of the
Keeper of the
Records.

18—The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time order that the Public Records deposited in any particular place or custody shall be, and thereupon such Public Records shall be, under the charge and superintendence of the Keeper of the Records.

The provisions of this Law shall apply in relation to such Records and their custody in the same way as if they had been placed under the charge and superintendence of the Keeper of the Records by this Law.

Removal of
Records,—
How made.

19—The Keeper of the Records may make such orders as he thinks fit for the removal of Records in his charge from the place or custody in which they may be at the time when they are committed to his charge to the Record Office.

No such removal shall take place otherwise than on the warrant of the Keeper of the Records directed to the person having the Records in question under his care.

Every such warrant shall be kept among the Records of the Record Office.

Not to affect
validity of
Records re-
moved.

The removal of a Record by authority of the Keeper of the Records shall not affect the legal authenticity, validity or effect of such document.

BUSINESS OF RECORD OFFICE.

Pre-requisites
for recording
deeds, &c.

20—No deed or writing shall be received into the Record Office for record unless there is attached thereto

(a) A declaration specifying, in such manner as may be prescribed by rule, the number of words or other measure of the contents, and*

*Repealed by section 18 of Law 42 of 1887 by mistake, and re-enacted by section 3 of Law 33 of 1888.

(b)*

A declaration required under this section may be taken before the Deputy Keeper of the Records, or before any Magistrate.

No deed or writing shall be received into the Record Office to be registered unless it is duly stamped with such stamps as are by Law required.

The time at which a deed or writing is received in the Record Office for registration shall be deemed to be the time of the recording of such deed or writing.

Time of record
deeds, &c.

21—When any deed or writing which may lawfully be registered in the Record Office is presented for registration the Deputy Keeper, or the officer appointed for the duty,

Duty of Officers
and process of
registration of
deeds, &c.

- (a) Shall receive the deed or writing, and give a receipt for the same, and
- (b) Shall forthwith endorse the deed or writing with the day and hour of presentation, and a number denoting the order of presentment in the year,
- (c) Shall as soon as possible make an entry of the deed or writing in a book or books to be kept in the office to be called the Abstract Book,

The entry shall contain such particulars and be in such form as may be prescribed by rules,

- (d) Shall as soon as conveniently may be, and in the exact order of presentment, record the deed or writing in a book or books, to be kept in the office, to be called the Register Book and by such further title as may be prescribed by rules.†

The number and classification of the volumes of the Register Book shall be such as may be prescribed by rules.

* Repealed by combined operation of section 18 of Law 42 of 1887 and section 2 of Law 33 of 1888.

† Amended by section 19 of Law 42 of 1887, which see.

Examination
and certifying
of Records.

22—The Deputy Keeper of the Records, or some officer to be specially appointed for that purpose, shall carefully examine every Record made in the Register Book with the original deed or writing of which it is the Record, and shall certify under his hand at the foot of each Record that he has examined it with the original and that it is a true copy.

Keeping of
indices.

23—There shall be kept in the Record Office

(a) Indices of all Public Records in the Office, and

(b) A series of index books, in which there shall be made and kept entered up, as nearly as possible to date, indices of all registered deeds and writings, and of all registers in the Office.

The indices and index books shall be arranged according to such system and classification as may be prescribed by rules.

Return of ori-
ginal deeds and
writings after
record.

24—The Deputy Keeper of the Records shall, if required, return any deed or writing received into the Record Office for registration, at any time after registration, upon the request of any person authorized to make such request.

Searches in
Record Office.

25—All persons interested in making searches in the Record Office shall be at liberty to search and examine the Public Records, and the registers and the indices in the office, and to take abstracts or other short notes of any matters in the same, and to inspect in the presence of some person belonging to the Office any original registered deed or writing to which reference is obtained in such searches.

Taking copies of
Records.

26—The Deputy Keeper of the Records may allow copies to be made of any Public Records in the custody of the Keeper of the Records, at the request and cost of any person desiring the same.

Any copy so made shall be examined and certified as a true copy by the Deputy Keeper of the Records, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Office, and delivered to the party for whose use it was made.

27—When a person desires a copy of any registered deed or writing in the Record Office he must write a requisition for it in a book to be kept in the office to be called the "Copy Book."

As to procuring office copies.

Requisitions in the Copy Book shall be numbered in the order in which they are made, and shall be dated.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records shall with all due despatch cause a copy of the deed or writing in question, certified under his hand to be a true copy and sealed with the seal of the Office, to be furnished to the person applying for it.

Office copies of Records, how far evidence.

28—Every copy of a Record in the custody of the Keeper of the Records, certified by the Deputy Keeper to be a true copy and purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Office, shall be received in evidence in all Courts of Justice without further or other proof thereof in every case in which the original Record would have been received as evidence.

Office copies of Records, how far evidence.

No Public Record, and no original registered deed or writing, shall be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court, except under the provisions of section 24.

As to taking Records out of office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

29—The salaries of officers appointed under this Law, and all other expenses of carrying this Law into execution, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

Expenses of carrying out this Law, how paid.

30—The fees to be paid in the Record Office shall be prescribed by rules.

Fees.

Such fees as are payable under this Law shall be demandable before the doing of the act, or the performance of the duty in respect of which they are payable.

All fees received in the Record Office, or by or on behalf of the Keeper or Deputy Keeper of the Records, shall be paid over to the Treasury.

Until a new scale of fees is prescribed by rules the fees payable in the Island Secretary's Office at the time of the commencement of this Law shall continue to be the fees payable in respect of the like duties and business under this Law.

Deputy Keeper
to report an-
nually to the
Governor.

31—The Deputy Keeper of the Records, under the direction of the Keeper of the Records, shall once in every year report to the Governor the proceedings had in execution of this Law.

Such report shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

SCHEDULE.

33 Charles 2, Chapter	24	Whole Act
10 Anne,	4	Secs. 2, 3
11 Anne,	4	Secs. 5, 7
11 George 2,	4	Whole Act
21 George 3,	23	Secs. 5, 6
56 George 3,	19	Whole Act
60 George 3,	23	Whole Act
11 George 4,	12	Whole Act
21 Victoria,	30	Sec. 26
Law 26 of 1869		Whole Law
Law 19 of 1872		Whole Law.

JAMAICA—LAW 7 OF 1879.

The Debenture Law, 1879.

WHEREAS in cases in which loans are authorized to be obtained on debentures for the payment of which the Public Revenues are pledged certain provisions are customarily made which it is undesirable to repeat in each Law authorizing any such loan :

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

1—Where any loan has been or is authorized by any Law of this Island to be raised by debentures charged on or payable out of the General Revenue or any special revenues of this Island, and there is no special provision of any Law to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply :

General provisions applicable to debentures issued on the credit of the Island.

(a.) The debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and such interest shall be payable quarterly.

As to interest.

(b.) The debentures shall be in such form, and under such conditions, and for such sums as the Governor determines, and shall be transferable and negotiable.

As to form and negotiability.

(c.) Every debenture shall be redeemable at such time or times and in such manner as may be therein conditioned ; and from the day on which any debenture becomes redeemable interest upon it shall cease, provided that the Treasurer is prepared to pay the money required for its redemption.

As to redemption.

(d.) Every debenture shall before it is issued be signed as by the Special Law required, and shall be countersigned by the Treasurer, and thereupon the principal and interest of the debenture shall

How signed and payable.

be guaranteed by the Revenues of this Island, and shall be paid by the Treasurer as they become due, in the same manner as the principal and interest of Island debentures are usually paid.

As to renewal or payment of lost debenture.

(e.) When proof is made to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary

(1.) of the loss or destruction by accident of any standing debenture, and

(2.) of the amount of such debenture, he may sanction the issue of a new debenture corresponding to the debenture lost or destroyed, or, if the debenture lost or destroyed is an overdue debenture, may authorize the Treasurer to pay the money due thereon.

As to publication of notice of lost debenture; as to security, and payment of expenses.

(f.) Before any debenture is renewed or paid under the foregoing provisions, the Colonial Secretary shall cause a "Gazette" notice of the particulars of the debenture to be published for four consecutive weeks, and shall take good security against any loss or damage in case the debenture should at any time afterwards be presented for payment, or interest should be claimed thereon, and may, if he thinks fit, require the person applying for renewal or payment to pay to the Treasurer, to the credit of such account as the Colonial Secretary may direct, such sum as the Colonial Secretary may think reasonable to pay for the advertisements in the "Gazette," and for the new debenture, and for any other expense incidental to the issuing of the new debenture or the making of the payment.

JAMAICA—LAW 8 OF 1879.

The Married Woman's Property Law, 1879.*

JAMAICA—LAW 9 OF 1879.

The Appropriation Law, 1879. †

[31st *January*, 1879.]

JAMAICA—LAW 10 OF 1879.

The Main Road Law, 1879. ‡

[*February*, 1879.]

THE VERE IRRIGATION LAW, 1879.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Preliminary.

1. Incorporation of Lands Clauses Law.
2. Definitions.
3. Suspension of proceedings under this Law pending agreement by proprietors of lands.

* Repealed by section 23 of Law 21 of 1886.

† Omitted as spent.

‡ Repealed by section 1 of Law 41 of 1887.

Vere Irrigation Commission.

4. Constitution of Commission.
5. Election of Commissioners.
6. Death or resignation of Commissioner.
7. Employment of Officers.
8. Rules.
9. Office.

The Works.

10. Commissioners to construct works and take water.
11. Powers of Director of Roads incorporated.
12. Power of Commissioners to enter on lands. Compensation.
13. Property of lands vested in Colonial Secretary.
14. Special provision as to compensation for diminution of water supply.

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15. Raising money by debentures.
16. Appropriation of money raised.
17. Appropriation of money realized.
18. Expenditure of money by Commissioners.

Business of the Commission.

19. Disposal of revenue from works.
20. Priority of right to supply of water.
21. Special contracts for water supply.
22. Lands charged for payment for water supply.
23. Recovery of water rate.

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24. Commissioners exempt from personal liability.
25. Exemptions from stamp duty.

 JAMAICA—LAW 11 OF 1879.

The Vere Irrigation Law, 1879.

[8th February, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable that works should be established for the Irrigation of Lands in the Parish of Clarendon by means of water from the Rio Minho and the Milk River,

and for the establishing of such Works it will be necessary to raise a loan and to acquire lands.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1—The Lands Clauses Law 1872 is incorporated with this Law, except Sections 10, 11, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101, 104, 105, and 106, and except where the provisions of that Law are inconsistent with the provisions of this Law:

Lands Clauses Law, 1872, partially incorporated.

Provided that none of the Commissioners shall be liable personally for any penalty to which the promoters of an undertaking may be liable under the said Law.

2—In this Law and in the Lands Clauses Law as incorporated herewith, (except when the context requires a different construction,)

Definitions.

“Proprietor” means the owner or one of the owners for the time being of one or more of the estates to which the agreements in section 3 of this Law mentioned apply.

“Commissioners” means the Commissioners for the time being appointed under this Law.

“Promoters of the Undertaking” means the Vere Irrigation Commissioners.

“The Undertaking” and “The Works” include the laying out, constructing, making, altering, repairing, improving, maintaining and managing of the Irrigation Works contemplated by this Law, and the works and undertaking by this Law authorized to be executed.

3—No money shall be raised, and no works shall be undertaken, under the powers of this Law, until and unless a sufficient number of the proprietors of lands in the district to be

Works not to be undertaken until a sufficient number of

estates subscribe to the undertaking.

affected by the proposed works have before the first day of February, 1880, severally agreed on behalf of themselves and their respective heirs, executors, administrators and successors, to receive from the works supplies of water to be paid for at a rate not exceeding twenty-five shillings a year per cubic yard per hour, or so much thereof as circumstances will permit to be delivered, sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council to ensure that the aggregate payment for the same will suffice for the payment of the interest, and of the cost of the management and maintenance of the works, and for the redemption within twenty-seven years of the principal of the Loan to be raised in the first instance under the powers of this Law.

Powers of persons having limited interests to bind the inheritance.

All persons who under section 7 of the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, would be entitled to convey lands required for public purposes shall be deemed to be proprietors within the meaning of this section, and shall have full power to charge such lands and the inheritance thereof for the perpetual payment for such supplies, and all lands in relation to which any such agreement applies shall be deemed to be as fully bound and charged thereby as if the person agreeing were the owner in fee simple of such lands.

THE VERE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The Vere Irrigation Commission, its constitution, and the nomination of members, and Chairman, and its quorum.

4—This Law shall be carried out by and under the direction and control of Commissioners, who shall be a Body Corporate under the style of "The Vere Irrigation Commission," and shall have a common seal, and may sue and be sued, and acquire property, real and personal, by that name.

The Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall be five in number, of whom two shall be nominated by the Governor, and three shall be elected and nominated for appointment by the owners for the time being of the lands to which the agreements in section 3 of this Law mentioned apply.

The appointment of a Commissioner shall not be vitiated by irregularity or informality in his election or nomination.

One of the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor to be Chairman of the Commission, with full power to call meetings of Commissioners.

Three Commissioners shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and may do any thing that the Commissioners may do under this Law.

5—The Governor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall when requested by any proprietor, appoint one of the Proprietors as Chairman to convene and preside over a meeting of proprietors to elect and nominate a Commissioner.

Election of
Commissioners
nominated by
Proprietors.

Notice of the time and place of holding such election shall be given by advertisements in two issues of the "Jamaica Gazette" before the time fixed for the election, which shall be held at some place within the District of Vere to be named in such notice.

The election shall be determined by a majority of votes of the Proprietors present at the meeting and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his personal vote.

The Chairman shall report to the Governor the name of each person elected as being a Commissioner nominated by the Proprietors, and Gazette notice of such election and nomination shall be given.

6—Whenever any Commissioner dies, resigns, or leaves the Island, or becomes incapable or unwilling further to act as a Commissioner, the Governor may declare his place vacant, and the vacancy shall thereupon be filled up by nomination of the Governor or of the Proprietors, as the case may require.

Supplying va-
cancies in Com-
missions.

Employment
&c., of officers
and servants,

7—The Commissioners may from time to time, in their discretion, employ and appoint and remove such surveyors, engineers, officers and servants as they deem necessary for the purposes of this Law.

Rules. How and
by whom to be
made and ap-
proved.
Publication and
evidence there-
of.
Penalty for
breach of same.

8—The Commissioners may from time to time make, and when made revoke, add to or alter rules for the management, protection and care of the works, for the regulation of officers and servants of the Commission, and of persons making use of the works, or contracting for taking or using any of the water supply under the control of the Commission, and for fixing the scale of rates to be paid by persons using the works or taking water therefrom, and the manner of delivery of the water and payment for the same.

Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter or add to such rules or any of them.

Such rules when approved shall be published in the "Gazette" and shall come into operation at the date mentioned in the publication.

It shall not be necessary in any proceeding to enforce such rules to prove that such regulations have been published in the "Jamaica Gazette," and a printed copy of regulations purporting to be signed by any one of the Commissioners, and to be the regulations made and approved as directed by this Law, shall be received as prima facie evidence of such regulations in all Courts.

Any person contravening any of such rules shall be guilty of an offence against this Law, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Office of the
Commission.

9—The office of the Commissioners shall be at such place as they from time to time appoint, and the place designated by them as their office, and every change thereof, shall be notified in the "Gazette."

THE WORKS.

10—The Commissioners may establish and construct across the Rio Minho and the Milk River, at such places as with the approval of the Governor they may select, dams and such other headworks as they may deem necessary for the purpose of Irrigation contemplated by this Law, and may lay out and establish such reservoirs, canals, and branches from canals, as may from time to time be deemed proper for the like purposes, and may from time to time uphold, maintain, repair, improve, alter and reconstruct the same respectively as may be deemed advisable, and for all or any of the purposes of this Law may take, collect, use, divert and distribute all or so much as they may from time to time require of the waters of the Rio Minho and Milk River and tributaries, and may acquire such lands as may be deemed necessary or desirable, not exceeding twenty acres, as the site or sites of the dams, headworks and buildings in connection with the Irrigation Works, and other lands not exceeding a breadth of sixty-six feet on either side of the centre line of each canal and branch from a canal where such canals and branches do not pass through the acreage lands acquired in connection with the works.

Powers to construct works, canals, &c., and to acquire lands subject to specific limitations.

11—For the purposes of this Law the Commissioners shall have all the powers that are by Law 16 of 1868 given to the Director of Roads with reference to the erection of public buildings, and for making and enforcing contracts in relation thereto.

Certain powers of the Director of Roads given to the Commission.

12—The Commissioners, and persons duly authorized by them, may enter upon lands for the purpose of making surveys or taking levels for the purposes of this Law, or of marking on the ground the line of canal and any branch to be made under this Law, after three days' notice in writing has been given to the occupier of the lands.

Powers of entry on lands.

Compensation shall be made by the Commissioners for any damage that may be thereby done to the owner or occupier of the said land.

Compensation.

Ownership and management of lands acquired under this Law.

13—Lands acquired under this Law shall be conveyed to and vested in the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, and his successors, and shall be held by him for the purposes of the works, and for securing the repayment of the money raised under this Law, and of the interest thereon; but the Commissioners shall have the entire occupation and management of and control over the works, and of all lands so acquired, subject to the provisions of this Law.

Compensation for diminished supply of water in the rivers, in consequence of the works. Under what circumstances, and within what period, and by what Court and how awarded.

14—The Commissioners shall make to the owners, and occupiers of and other parties interested in any lands, compensation for damage sustained by such owners, occupiers and other parties, in respect of such lands, by reason of any diminution in the water of the Rio Minho or Milk River below the works to be constructed under this Law, caused by such construction: Provided that no such owners, occupiers or other parties, shall be entitled to compensation under this section if and so long as the Commissioners supply to such lands, without charge, by means of their canals or works, water in such quantity and in such manner as to compensate for any damage which would otherwise be caused by such diminution:

Provided that the mere fact of any such diminution of water as aforesaid shall not of itself entitle any such owners, occupiers or other parties to any compensation, without proof by them that such diminution has caused actual and appreciable pecuniary damage to them in respect of such lands:

And provided that no claim for compensation for damage sustained by reason of any diminution in such water shall be allowed unless the same is sued for within two years after construction of the works causing such diminution, or within one year after the right to compensation accrues in cases where the Commissioners supply water under the first proviso to this section.

It shall be lawful for the Judge of the District Court to decide, subject to an appeal or a new trial, as in other cases under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, all questions respecting such supply of water, to give all such directions as may be necessary for that purpose, and to adjourn any proceedings from time to time as he may see fit for the purpose of having such directions duly carried out.

FINANCIAL.

15—The Commissioners may from time to time as may be requisite for carrying out the objects of this Law, and with the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council, raise money by Debentures charged on the General Revenue of the Island :

Power to raise
£100,000 by
debentures.

Provided that the total sum raised shall not exceed one hundred thousand pounds.

The Debentures shall be signed by the Commissioners, or by any two of them, the Chairman being one.

16—All moneys to be borrowed under the provisions of this Law shall be paid by the lender to the Treasurer, to the credit of the Commissioners; and all moneys realized in any manner by the Commissioners shall be by them forthwith lodged with the Treasurer to be held at their credit.

The moneys of
the Commis-
sion to be lodged
in the Treasury
to their credit.

All moneys held by the Treasurer at the credit of the Commissioners shall be available to the Treasurer in payment of all sums guaranteed under this Law by the Colony.

Compound interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be calculated half yearly, shall be allowed by the Colony to the Commissioners on so much of the balances in the hands of the Treasurer, at the credit of the Commissioners, as the Commissioners may from time to time deposit in the Treasury for the term of one year certain, or for any longer term ;

Interest thereon
and investments
thereof.

Provided that if at any time hereafter the Colony issues debentures bearing a less rate of interest, such less rate shall be substituted for the rate of five per cent. or the Commissioners may invest the balances in either Imperial or Colonial securities, or in the Government Savings Bank, or in debentures whose interest and principal are guaranteed by the Government.

Application of
revenue.

17—The revenue which shall be realized from the works is hereby pledged for the due payment of all moneys to be borrowed in pursuance of this Law, and of the interest thereof; and such revenue shall be applied first for the payment of the interest becoming due on the debentures, secondly for the management and maintenance of the works, and thirdly for the redemption of the debentures.

Payment of the
Commissioners'
drafts on Treas-
urer.

18—The Treasurer may pay, from the money in his hands at the credit of the Commissioners, the drafts of the Commissioners on account of the cost of carrying out the objects of this Law, and of current charges of management and maintenance and on account of such extraordinary charges for repairs and renewals of works, and new works, and purchases of additional property, and extraordinary expenses connected with the management, as may be specially authorized by the Governor.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMISSION.

Right of the
Commissioners
to revenue
derived from
diverted water.

19—The Commissioners shall have the exclusive right to the revenue derived from the sale or use of the water which may be diverted as before mentioned from the Rio Minho, the Milk River or other sources; and such water may be conveyed to such places as the Commissioners may appoint, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of on behalf of the Commissioners according to rules to be made under section 8 of this Law, and at such rates as may be fixed by such rules.

20—The owners for the time being of the lands to which the agreements in section 3 of this Law mentioned apply shall in preference to all other applicants for a supply of water be entitled to receive, and shall if so required by the Commissioners be bound to accept, at such points on the boundary line of their respective properties as may be fixed by the Commissioners, the supplies of water mentioned in their agreements, or as near thereto as the supply of water at the command of the Commissioners for the time being permits, and shall pay therefor at the agreed rates, and at such times and places, and in such manner, and to such persons, as may be prescribed by regulations under this Law.

Prior rights of subscribers to supplies of water.

21—The Commissioners may in their discretion, and subject to the prior rights of the owners in the last section mentioned, make special contracts for the supply of water to any person whether or not an owner of such lands.

Powers to contract for supply of water to others.

Such contracts shall be subject to the rules made under this Law, except where special provision to the contrary is expressed therein.

22—The lands to which agreements under section 3 may apply are hereby charged as and for a perpetual payment of the full amount of the rate, as fixed under this Law for the time being, calculated as upon the quantity of water subscribed for in such agreements, and all moneys at any time overdue in respect of such charges for any such lands may be enforced accordingly, in addition to any other remedy therefor.

Subscribing estates charged with water rate on the quantity subscribed for.

The Commissioners shall, in so far as is practicable, see that the several lands to which agreements under this Law apply receive water supplies on equitable footing, and in case any inequality may have arisen therein may in special cases, subject to the approval of the Governor, make such repayment out of the rate as in their opinion may be fair and reasonable.

Powers of remission.

Enforcement of
water rates.

23—All moneys at any time overdue or unpaid in respect to water supplied on any estate or property may be levied and raised by distress and sale of the personalty on such estate or property in the same way as if they were overdue taxes, and for such purpose the officer of the Commissioners appointed to make the distress shall have all the rights and powers and protection of a tax collector distraining for taxes.

All water rates and sums payable for the supply of water may, in addition to or in lieu of any other remedy, be recovered by action as for water supplied on request, or upon any special contract, at the option of the Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exemption of
Commissioners
from personal
liability.

24—The Commissioners shall be exempt from personal responsibility in respect of debentures issued or signed by them, and in respect of any suit or proceeding against them or any of them for any contract, act or omission, of them or of any of them as such ; and any sums of money, damages or costs, which may be recovered against them or any of them for any contract, act or omission, as such Commissioners shall be paid by the Treasurer with the sanction of the Governor out of the money in the Treasurer's hands standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

Exemption of
documents from
stamp duty.

25—All conveyances, agreements, receipts and other documents, made or given by or to the Commissioners, or any persons in charge of the works, under this Law, in any proceedings at Law, or in the management of the works, shall be free of stamp duty.

JAMAICA—LAW 12 OF 1879.

The Railway Loan Law, 1879.

[8th February, 1879.]

WHEREAS money is required by the Government of Jamaica for the purchase and restoration of the Jamaica Railway, and it is expedient to raise such money by the creation and issue of debentures :

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

1—The Governor of Jamaica may raise, by the issue of debentures under this Law, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one hundred and forty thousand pounds, to be applied exclusively in the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, and in the purchase of such materials, plant, rolling stock and other things, and in the execution of such works, as may be required for the establishment of the Railway in good working order.

Power to raise £140,000 by debentures for purchasing the Jamaica Railway and plant, &c.

2—The principal moneys and interest secured by the debentures issued under this Law are hereby charged upon and shall be payable out of the General Revenues and assets of the Government of Jamaica.

Charged on the Island Revenues.

3—Every debenture issued under this Law shall be for a sum not less than one hundred pounds sterling, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

Amount of each debenture. Interest thereon.

4—The debentures shall be issued in London, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, (in this Law referred to as the Crown Agents), and shall be signed by them on that behalf.

Debentures how signed and where to be issued and by whom?

Registry of debentures.

5—Every debenture shall, before being issued, be registered in a Register Book to be kept for that purpose at the office in London of the Crown Agents.

Coupons for interest on debentures.

6—There shall be attached to every debenture coupons for the payment of the interest to become due in each half-year upon the principal secured by the debenture. The coupons shall be sufficient in number to provide for the payment of the interest, either during the whole period for which the debenture has to run, or for such limited period as the Crown Agents acting on behalf of the Government of Jamaica may determine.

Forms of debentures and coupons.

7—The debentures and the coupons thereto may be in such form as the Governor, or Crown Agents acting on his behalf, may direct or approve.

Debentures and coupons transferable.

8—Every debenture and coupon, and the right to receive the principal and interest secured or represented thereby, shall be transferable by delivery.

Amounts to be remitted periodically by the Governor to the Crown Agents.

9—So long as any of the debentures remain outstanding the Governor shall, in each half year ending with the day on which the interest on the debentures falls due, appropriate, out of the General Revenues and assets of this Colony, a sum equal to one half-year's interest on the whole of the debentures previously issued, including any which may have been redeemed, and remit that sum to the Crown Agents at such time as will enable them to pay thereout the then current half-year's interest on the day when it falls due.

After the expiration of five years from the day on which the first of the debentures is issued, and so long thereafter as any of the debentures remain outstanding, the Governor shall in each half-year ending as aforesaid appropriate, out of the Revenues and assets of this Colony, an additional sum equal to ten shillings sterling per cent. on the total nominal amount of all the debentures issued on or before the first day

of that half-year, including any which may have been redeemed, and remit that sum to the Crown Agents with the remittance hereinbefore mentioned.

10—The Crown Agents shall, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, place and keep the moneys so remitted to them, or so much thereof as may not be required for immediate payments, on deposit at interest in their names with some Bank or Banks in London or Westminster, and shall hold all such moneys and the accumulations thereon in trust to apply them, in the first place in payment of the interest for the current half-year upon the debentures for the time being outstanding, and in the next place in the formation of a sinking fund.

How moneys remitted to be dealt with.

11—The interest upon the principal secured by each debenture shall run from the day named in that behalf in the debenture, and shall be paid half-yearly, on the days named in that behalf in the debenture, at the office in London of the Crown Agents.

Interest when and where payable.

12—The sinking fund shall be applied in the first place in payment of all expenses of or incidental to the redemption of debentures, including the charges of the Notary Public attending at any drawing thereof, and the costs and expenses of all notices required by this Law to be given, and in the next place, subject to the aforesaid payments, in repayment of the principal moneys for the time being secured by the debentures.

Application of the sinking fund.

13—The debentures shall at the option of the Crown Agents, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, be redeemed either by purchase in the open market or by annual drawings, and, subject to the aforesaid payments, the sum to be applied annually to such redemption shall correspond as nearly as may be to, but not exceed, the amount for the time being standing at the credit of the sinking fund.

Redemption of debentures.

Appointment of time for drawings for redemption.

14—So long as any of the debentures remain outstanding and unsatisfied, the Crown Agents shall, in every year after the day on which the first of the debentures is issued, unless the whole of the money applicable in that year to the redemption of debentures has been applied in the purchase thereof, appoint a day in that year for the drawing by lot of the debentures to be redeemed.

Notice of time of drawings.

15—If a day is appointed for drawing, the Crown Agents shall give, by advertisement in the "London Times" newspaper, not less than fifteen days' previous notice, specifying the day on which, and the hour and place at which, the drawing will take place, and the nominal amount of the debentures to be redeemed at that drawing.

Drawing of debentures for redemption.

16—On the day and at the hour and place so specified the Crown Agent shall hold a meeting, at which the holder of any debenture may if he think fit be present, and shall then in the presence of such debenture holders (if any) as may attend, and of a Notary Public, draw by lot, out of the whole number of debentures for the time being, outstanding debentures of the specified nominal amount.

Appointment of time for payment of debentures drawn for redemption.

17—The Crown Agents shall thereupon declare the distinguishing numbers of the debentures drawn for redemption and shall as soon as may be, by advertisement in the "London Times" newspaper, specify those numbers and appoint a day (not being later as to each debenture than the day on which the then current half-year's interest thereon is payable) on which the principal moneys secured by the debentures so distinguished will be repaid.

Payment of such debentures.

18—On the day so appointed the Crown Agents shall, at their office in London, on demand pay to the holders of the debentures drawn for repayment the principal moneys secured by those debentures, with all interest payable thereon up to that day.

19—From and after the day appointed for the repayment of any debenture all interest on the principal moneys secured thereby shall cease and determine, whether payment of the principal have or have not been demanded.

Interest thereon to cease after day appointed for payment.

20—Upon the repayment of the principal moneys secured by the debenture, the debenture with all the coupons thereunto belonging shall be delivered up to the Crown Agents, to be by them cancelled and forwarded to the Government of Jamaica. Any debenture redeemed by purchase shall likewise be cancelled and forwarded.

Cancellation of redeemed debentures.

21—No money applied in redemption of a debenture shall be re-borrowed, and no debenture shall be issued in respect of or in substitution for any cancelled debenture.

Cancelled debentures not to be renewed.

22—The provisions of the Debenture Law, 1879, shall not apply to debentures issued under this Law.

Law 7 of 1879 not applicable.

JAMAICA—LAW 13 OF 1879.

A. Law in aid of the Medical Law 47 of 1872.*

[20th February, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Medical Law 1872: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

1—This Law shall commence and come into operation on the first day of March, 1879, hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Law. Commencement of this Law.

* Incorporated by sec. 1 with Law 28 of 1885.

Law 47 of 1872,
incorporated.

2—This Law and Law 47 of 1872 as hereby amended shall be read together as one Law.

Repeal of part
of Law 47 of
1872.

3—This Law repeals sections 3, 4, 5, 9, 18 and 29, and Forms A and E of Law 47 of 1872; but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of those sections, nor any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under them or any of them, nor any consequences or penalty or proceeding in respect of any offence committed against them or any of them.

Definitions.

4—In the construction of Law 47 of 1872, and of this Law, the terms

“ Register ” and “ New Register ” include the Register by this Law directed to be opened.

“ Medical Laws ” means the Laws for the time being in force in this Island in relation to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners, and the regulation of the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

The terms “ Medicine ” and “ Surgery ” do not include “ Midwifery .”

Registrar under
this Law,

5—The office of the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the Registry Office of Qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners, and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the Registrar under this Law, and all Medical Registers in the office of the Island Secretary at the time of the commencement of this Law shall be transferred to the custody of the Registrar under this Law.

and transfer of
Registers.

Medical Register
to be kept as
per Schedule.

6—The Registrar shall on or before the first day of May, 1879, open, and hereafter keep, a new Register of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners, as nearly as may be according to the Form in the Schedule to this Law, stating in full, in the third column of such Register, the nature of the qualification.

7—A copy of the New Register shall be published by the Registrar in the "Gazette" as soon as may be after the first day of May, 1879; and thereafter a copy of the Register, as it stands at any such time, shall be published by the Registrar in the first "Gazette" issued after every succeeding first of May and first of November.

Publication of Register in "Gazette."

Any copy of the "Gazette" containing the most recent copy of the Register shall be prima facie evidence in all legal proceedings that the persons therein specified are registered under this Law; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be prima facie evidence that such person is not registered under this Law.

How far "Gazette" to be evidence.

8—On the commencement of this Law every Practitioner registered under Law 47 of 1872 shall, unless known to be dead, be forthwith registered by the Registrar in the New Register, and the particulars already registered in respect to him shall be transferred to the New Register.

Transfer of Registry of Practitioners already registered.

9—Every person registered under the Medical Laws shall be entitled to practice in Medicine and Surgery and Midwifery in this Island, and to demand and recover reasonable charges for medical and surgical aid rendered by such person, and for midwifery, and the costs of medicines and surgical appliances supplied by him.

Registered Practitioners entitled to recover charges.

10—No person shall be entitled to recover in any action any charge for any practice of medicine by any person not registered under the Medical Law.

Unregistered persons not entitled to recover.

11—Any person not registered under the Medical Laws who falsely takes or uses in this Island any name or title or addition implying a qualification to practice Medicine or Surgery shall be liable for each offence, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty on falsely using a title implying a qualification to practice.

SCHEDULE.

PERSONS QUALIFIED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Name.	Postal Address.	Nature of Qualification.	Date of Qualification.	Date of first Registration.
Abdy, Charles	Kingston	Doctor of Medicine, Cambridge University. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.	3rd July, 1850. 8th March, 1851.	
Brown, John	Yallahs	Fellow of the Royal Col- lege of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, Lon- don.	2nd May, 1862. 5th June, 1865.	
Morgan, Hugh	Not residing in Jamaica. Address not at present known.	Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ire- land. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	7th March, 1870. 6th August, 1869.	
Smith, John	Kingston	Registered and practis- ing in Jamaica before 1860.		

THE DIVORCE LAW—1879.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Commencement of Law
2. Definitions

GENERAL JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES AND MATTERS.

3. Nature and extent of jurisdiction conferred
4. Powers of the Court of Chancery conferred
5. In what name jurisdiction to be exercised
6. Principles and rules to be observed in the exercise of certain parts of
the jurisdiction
7. Power to make rules

SUITS FOR NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

8. Grounds for decrees of nullity of marriage.

SUITS FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

9. Power of Court to decree on certain grounds
10. Reversal of decree
11. Effect of decree generally
12. Order for alimony
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SUITS FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

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SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST ADULTERER.

25. Damages recoverable against adulterer
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DISPOSITIONS AND ORDERS PENDING AND AFTER SUITS.

27. Orders as to custody, maintenance, education and protection of children of marriage
28. Settlement of wife's property in certain cases
29. Provisions for children and parents out of settlements

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE COURT.

30. Notice of petition to parties
31. Mode of trying petition and issues
32. Power of Court to examine petitioner, and as to requiring evidence
33. Evidence: how to be taken
34. Costs.

 JAMAICA—LAW 14 OF 1879.

The Divorce Law, 1879.

[26th February, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to confer upon the Supreme Court of Judicature jurisdiction in this Island in matters matrimonial, with authority in certain cases to decree the Dissolution of a Marriage :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

PRELIMINARY.

**Commencement
of this Law,**

1—This Law shall not come into operation until her Majesty's Royal assent thereto has been signified.

When such assent has been signified, the Law shall come into operation upon a day to be notified by the Governor by Proclamation.

2—In this Law, the expression

“ Rules of Court” means such rules and orders of Court in relation to causes and matters matrimonial as may be made under this Law. Definitions.

GENERAL JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES AND MATTERS.

3—The Supreme Court of Judicature shall be a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and shall have and exercise as such in this Island, and subject to the provisions of this Law, jurisdiction and power to pronounce and enforce decrees of dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, and such other jurisdiction in relation thereto or subsidiary thereto as is by this Law conferred, and including jurisdiction to make and enforce decrees and orders for the reversal of decrees of judicial separation, for damages against an adulterer and for the proper application of the same, for the making of pecuniary provision in certain cases for wives being parties to suits in the Court, and for settlements of property of parties to suits in the Court, and for the custody, protection, and maintenance of the children of parties to suits in the Court. Supreme Court to have jurisdiction, in Divorce and Matrimonial matters.

4—The Supreme Court shall have, in addition to its own powers, all the powers of the Court of Chancery necessary to enable it to exercise such jurisdiction as is by this Law conferred on it, and for the purpose of enforcing its orders and decrees. With all necessary powers of the Court of Chancery.

5—The Supreme Court in relation to or in the exercise of such jurisdiction shall be called “ The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes” hereinafter referred to as “ the Court.” Name of Court for purposes of this Law.

6—In suits and proceedings for nullity of marriage and judicial separation the Court shall act and give relief in Principles to guide the Court in suits for judicial

separation or
nullity of
marriage

accordance with the principles and rules which, in the opinion of the Court, shall be as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Ecclesiastical Courts in England acted and gave relief before the passing of the Imperial Act 20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 85, but subject to the provisions of this Law.

Rules of Court,
how made and
to have effect.

7—The Court may make, and when made revoke and alter and add to, rules and orders for regulating the practice and procedure, and the fees to be paid, in proceedings under this Law.

Such rules and orders shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter or add to such rules or orders or any of them.

No such rules or orders shall have effect until so approved and published in the "Gazette."

SUITS FOR NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

Grounds for
pronouncing
Decrees of
nullity of mar-
riage.

8—Decrees of nullity of marriage in respect of Marriages celebrated in Jamaica may be pronounced by the Court on the ground that one of the parties to the marriage had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage, or that the parties to the marriage were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, or that the parties to the marriage were not mutually consenting thereto by reason of duress or fraud, or incapacity of mind; or on the ground of the physical incapacity of one of the parties, or on the ground that the marriage was void under the provisions of the Laws relating to marriage in force for the time being in this Island.

SUITS FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Grounds for
decree of judi-
cial separation.

9—A husband or wife may petition the Court for a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards.

If the Court is satisfied of the truth of the allegations in the petition, and that there is no legal ground why the same should not be granted, it may decree a judicial separation.

10—A person against whom the decree has been pronounced may at any time petition the Court to reverse it on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable ground for the alleged desertion where desertion was the ground of such decree.

Reversal of
decree.

The Court may, on being satisfied of the truth of the facts alleged, reverse the decree accordingly.

11—Where the decree is granted on the wife's petition, the Court may make any order it deems just for alimony, and may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which it deems fit, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee if it deems fit, and may impose any terms it thinks fit as to the payment thereof.

Power to order
alimony for the
wife.

12—The decree of judicial separation shall have the effect of a divorce à mensâ et thoro under the Law as it existed in England before the coming into operation of the Imperial Act 20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 85.

Effect of decree
of judicial separa-
tion between
the parties.

13—From the date of the decree, and whilst the separation continues, the wife shall be considered as in the position of a single woman with respect to property of every description which she may acquire or which may come to or devolve upon her.

As to property
of the wife and
her civil status
during separa-
tion, and after
the separation
ceases.

If the wife again cohabits with her husband the property to which she is entitled when such cohabitation takes place shall be held to her separate use, subject to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

The above provisions shall extend to property to which during separation the wife becomes entitled in a fiduciary capacity, or for an estate in remainder or in reversion.

From the date of the decree, and whilst the separation continues, the wife shall be considered as in the position of a single woman for the purposes of civil rights, liabilities and proceedings, except in relation to the contract of marriage: Provided that where alimony has been decreed and is not duly paid by the husband he shall be liable for necessaries supplied for the wife's use:

And provided that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining at any time during the separation in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband. The termination of the separation shall not affect the rights or remedies as against the wife of parties who dealt with the wife during the separation.

The rights and remedies of parties dealing with a wife as a single woman after the termination of a separation and without notice thereof shall be the same as if the separation continued at the time of such dealings.

SUITS FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Grounds for dissolution of marriage.

14—A husband may petition the Court for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground that his wife whilst such has been guilty of adultery; and a wife may petition the Court for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground that her husband whilst such has been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or rape, or of sodomy or bestiality, or adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce à mensâ et thoro, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years or upwards.

Definitions.

For the purposes of this Law

“Incestuous adultery” shall mean adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom if his wife were dead he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; and,

“Bigamy” shall mean marriage of any person being married to any other person during the life of the former husband or wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within the dominions of her Majesty or elsewhere.

15—Where a husband is [the petitioner he shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the petition, unless he is excused from doing so on special grounds to be allowed by the Court.

As to co-respondents.

Where a wife is the petitioner the Court may, if it sees fit, direct the person with whom the husband is alleged to have committed adultery to be made a co-respondent to the petition.

The Court may dismiss any co-respondent from the suit if after the evidence for the petitioner it thinks there is no sufficient evidence against him or her.

16—Upon any petition for dissolution of marriage the Court shall satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged but also as to whether the petitioner has been accessory to or conniving at the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter charge which may be made against the petitioner.

Inquiries as to petitioner's conduct.

17—Where on the evidence in relation to the petition the Court is not satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed, or finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, it shall dismiss the petition.

In what cases petition to be dismissed.

18—Where on the evidence the Court is satisfied that the case of the petitioner has been proved, and does not find as in section 17 of this Law mentioned, it shall pronounce a decree nisi for a dissolution of the marriage:

Decree nisi, when to be pronounced.

Proviso in respect of petitioner's conduct.

Provided that it shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or if the petitioner in the opinion of the Court has unreasonably delayed presenting or prosecuting the petition, or has been guilty of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage, or of having deserted or wilfully separated without reasonable excuse from the other party before the adultery complained of and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Time to elapse before decree made absolute.

19—The decree shall not be made absolute till after the expiration of six months from the date of the decree nisi, and during that period any person may shew cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not brought before the Court.

Shewing cause against same.

On cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree nisi, or by requiring further inquiry or otherwise as justice may require.

Intervention by direction of a Judge when collusion suspected.

20—At any time during the progress of the cause, or before the decree is made absolute, any person may give information to the Clerk of the Court of any matter material to the due decision of the case, who shall thereupon lay the same before a Judge of the Court, and if from any such information or otherwise there appears to the Judge to be reason to suspect that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce contrary to the justice of the case, he may direct the papers and information before him to be sent by the Clerk to a solicitor to be named by such Judge, with directions to intervene in the suit alleging such case of collusion, and to retain counsel and subpoena witnesses to prove it; and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the costs of such counsel and witnesses, and otherwise arising

from such intervention, to be paid by the parties or such of them as it sees fit, including a wife if she has separate property, and in case the solicitor engaged is not thereby fully satisfied his reasonable taxed costs, he shall be entitled to charge and be reimbursed the difference, and be paid the same by such person and in such manner as the Governor in Privy Council by order from time to time directs.

21—On any decree for the dissolution of marriage the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the husband to the satisfaction of the Court to secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it deems reasonable, and for that purpose may refer it to any barrister or solicitor to settle and approve of a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties, and may order the costs of such instrument to be paid by the parties, or such of them as it sees fit, and the Court may in such case, if it sees fit, suspend the pronouncing of its decree until the deed has been duly executed; and upon any petition for dissolution of marriage the Court shall have the same power to make interim orders for payment of money, by way of alimony or otherwise to the wife, as it would have in a suit instituted for judicial separation.

Powers of the Court to make provisions for the wife.

If the husband has no property on which the payment of such gross or annual sum can be secured, but will nevertheless in the opinion of the Court be able to make a monthly or weekly payment to the wife during their joint lives, the Court may make an order on him for payment to the wife during their joint lives of such monthly or weekly sums for her support as it thinks reasonable.

If the husband afterwards becomes unable to make such payments the Court may discharge or modify or for a time suspend, the order as to a whole or part of the money so ordered to be paid.

Power to afford relief to respondent as to offences by petitioner.

22—In any suit for dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground of the husband's adultery, cruelty or desertion, or on the ground of the wife's adultery or cruelty, the Court may give the respondent on his or her application the same relief that he or she might have had if he or she had filed a petition seeking for it.

As to co-respondent's liability to costs.

23—Where in a petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer has been made a co-respondent, and the adultery has been established, the Court may order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

Rights of divorced parties to marry again.

24—When the time limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage has expired and no such appeal has been presented, or when any such appeal has been dismissed, or when in the result of any appeal any marriage is declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, the respective parties thereto may marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST ADULTERER.

Proceedings by husband for damages against adulterer.

25—A husband may either in a petition for dissolution of marriage, or for judicial separation, or in a petition limited to such object only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner.

The petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court dispenses with such service, or directs some other service to be substituted.

The claim made by such petition shall be heard and tried on the same principles, in the same manner, and subject to the same or the like rules and regulations, as actions for criminal conversation were tried and decided in Courts of Common Law before the passing of this Law.

All the enactments herein contained with reference to the hearing and decision of petitions to the Court shall, so far as may be necessary, be deemed applicable to the hearing and decision of petitions presented under this section.

The damages to be recovered on any such petition shall in all cases be ascertained by the verdict of a jury, although the respondents or either of them may not appear.

After a verdict has been given, the Court shall have power to direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied, and to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children (if any) of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

26—After the commencement of this Law no action shall be maintainable in Jamaica for criminal conversation.

Action of crim.
con. abolished.

DISPOSITIONS AND ORDERS PENDING AND AFTER SUITS.

27—In any suit or proceeding for a decree of judicial separation, nullity of marriage or dissolution of marriage, the Court may from time to time before the final decree make such interim orders, and in the final decree make such provision, and after the final decree upon petition for such purpose from time to time make such orders and provisions, as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the children, the marriage of whose parents is or was the subject of the suit or decree, and for placing such children under the protection of the Court of Chancery.

Powers to make
provision for
children of the
marriage.

28—Where the Court pronounces a decree of divorce or for judicial separation for adultery of the wife, and it is made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, the Court may if it thinks proper order such settlement as it thinks reasonable to be

Power to pro-
vide for child-
ren and husband
out of separate
property of
guilty wife.

made of such property, or any part thereof, for the benefit of the innocent party and of the children of the marriage, or any of them.

The disability of coverture shall not affect the validity of any instrument executed pursuant to such order.

Power to make provision for children or parents out of settled property.

29—The Court after a final decree of nullity of marriage or dissolution of marriage may inquire into the existence of antenuptial or postnuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled, either for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of their respective parents, as to the Court shall seem fit.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF COURT.

Notice of petition.

30—All parties to be affected by a petition shall be served with notice thereof in such manner as the Court may direct by rules, except in cases where the Court deems it expedient to dispense with notice.

Trial of questions of fact.

31—Any of the parties to a suit shall be entitled to have the issues of fact raised by the petition tried by a jury, and the Court may in any case direct that questions of fact arising in proceedings under this Law shall be tried by a jury.

In other cases questions of fact may be tried before a Judge of the Court without a jury, as the Court directs.

Where the Court orders any issue of fact to be tried with a jury, it may make such order for the summoning of the jury and for the trial of the issue of fact, and for the adjournment of the proceedings in the meanwhile, as may be necessary.

Examination of petitioner.

32—The Court may if it thinks fit order the attendance of the petitioner, and may examine him or her, or permit him or her to be examined or cross-examined on oath on the hearing of any petition.

Such petitioner shall not be bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery.

The Court may from time to time adjourn the hearing of a petition, and may require further evidence thereon if it thinks fit.

33—The witnesses in proceedings before the Court where their attendance can be had shall be examined vivâ voce and in open Court. **Examination of witnesses.**

Provided that parties, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in such case shall, on the application of the opposite party or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party vivâ voce in open Court, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally in open Court as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

Where the Court dispenses with the attendance of a witness for illness or other sufficient cause, it may order him or her to be examined by interrogatories, or otherwise by a Commissioner or Examiner to be appointed by the Court.

34—The Court on the hearing of any proceeding under this Law may make such order as to costs as may seem fit. **Costs.**

MARRIAGE LAW, 1879.

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2. Repeal.
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8. Ministers of Religion may be Marriage Officers.
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Schedules.

JAMAICA—LAW 15 OF 1879.

The Marriage Law 1879*.

[15th March, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the Solemnization and Registration of the Civil Contract of Marriage :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

PRELIMINARY.

Commencement of this Law.

1—This Law shall not come into operation until after her Majesty's royal assent thereto has been signified.

When such assent has been signified, so much of this Law as relates to the appointment of officers, and the provision of books and registration materials, and the expenses thereof, and the making and approving of rules for the execution of the Law, shall come into operation immediately, and the rest of the Law on a day to be notified by the Governor by Proclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Law.

Repeal clause.

2—The Laws specified in Schedule O to this Law are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this Law :

Provided that this repeal shall not affect the past operation of, nor any thing duly done under, nor any right or liability acquired or incurred under, any enactment so repealed, and shall not revive any right, matter or thing, not in force at the commencement of this Law :

Provisions as to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Law.

And provided also that in cases where banns of Marriage have been partly or completely published, or a license to marry has been issued, before the commencement of this Law, the Marriages to which such banns or license relate may be

*This Law as amended has by section 1 been incorporated with Law 11 of 1880, and extended as amended to the Caymans Islands, by section 1 of Law 12 of 1885.

solemnized and registered in accordance with the provisions of such repealed Laws, or under the authority of such license, in the same way as if this Law had not passed :

Provided that no such Marriage shall be solemnized after the expiration of twenty-eight days after the commencement of this Law.

3—In this Law the expressions

Definitions.

“Registrar General,” “Superintendent Registrar,” “Marriage Officer,” mean respectively Registrar General of Marriages, Superintendent Registrar of Marriages, and Marriage Officer under this Law.

“General Register Office” means General Register Office for the keeping of Registers of Marriages solemnized in this Island as appointed by this Law, and

“Criminal Code” means any Law entitled “The Criminal Code” to be passed in the year 1879.

AS TO LAWFULNESS AND VALIDITY OF CERTAIN MARRIAGES.

4—It shall not be lawful to solemnize any Marriage in Jamaica otherwise than under the provisions of this Law.

Marriages otherwise than under this Law prohibited.

5—If both the parties to a Marriage knowingly and wilfully acquiesce in the solemnization of the Marriage ceremony between them

In what cases Marriage void.

(a) by or before a person not being a Marriage Officer,
or

(b) otherwise than in the presence of two witnesses besides the Marriage Officer solemnizing or witnessing and registering the Marriage,

the Marriage shall be void.

Effect of the non-observance of the conditions of this Law.

6—Except as aforesaid, and except as in section 29 of this Law provided with respect to Marriages under that section, no Marriage otherwise lawful which has been actually solemnized shall be declared void on the ground that any of the conditions by this Law directed to be observed have not been duly observed.

CIVIL OFFICERS FOR MARRIAGE.

7—*

Superintendent Registrar and Marriage Officer.

The Governor shall from time to time appoint, and remove at pleasure, for each parish in this Island,

an officer to be called a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages, and such ministers of religion as may be entitled to appointment under the provisions of this Law to be called Marriage Officers.

Appointments and removals of Superintendent Registrars and Marriage Officers shall be notified in the "Gazette," and shall take effect from the date of publication.

8—†

Marriage Officers to be Ministers of religion.

Ministers of religious denominations, whether acting for one congregation or having the local superintendence of several congregations, shall ordinarily be entitled to be Marriage Officers of the parish or parishes in which they are so acting, but the Governor may refuse to appoint any such minister if he thinks him unfit:—

Provided that in every case of refusal the Governor shall report the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the reasons for such refusal.

Superintendent Registrar to be a Marriage Officer ex-officio.

9—A Superintendent Registrar shall be ex-officio a Marriage Officer for his parish, but shall not act as such elsewhere than in his office or otherwise than subject to the provisions of section 22 of this Law.

* Original section repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 3 of Law 11 of 1880.

† Original section repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 4 of Law 11 of 1880.

10—No minister of religion who is a Marriage Officer shall be required to act as a Marriage Officer with respect to any marriage which is contrary to the rules of the religious denomination to which he belongs.

When Marriage Officer may refuse to act as such.

11—A Superintendent Registrar shall before entering on the duties of his office give security for the due execution of his duties in such sum as the Governor may from time to time require.

Security to be given by Superintendent Registrar.

12—A Superintendent Registrar shall, subject to the approval of the Governor, appoint by writing under his hand a fit person to act as his deputy in case of his illness or absence.

Deputies to Superintendent Registrars—their appointment, removal, powers and duties.

Such deputy shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Superintendent Registrar by whom he is appointed, but shall be removable from his office by the Governor.

Such deputy while so acting shall have all the powers and duties and be subject to all the penalties herein declared concerning Superintendent Registrars.

A Superintendent Registrar shall be civilly responsible for the acts and omissions of his deputy.

In case a Superintendent Registrar dies, or otherwise ceases to hold his office, his deputy shall act as Superintendent Registrar in his place until the appointment of another Superintendent Registrar is made and notified by the Governor.

13—*

All applications by ministers of religion for appointment as Marriage Officers must be made in writing to the Registrar General. Every minister of religion acting as such for a congregation, or having the local superintendence of several congregations, who applies to be appointed a Marriage Officer, must state in his application the name or other description of the place of public worship in which he so acts, or of the places of public worship of the congregations over which he has such local superintendence.

Marriage Officers application for appointment.

*Original section repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 5 of Law 11 of 1880.

The Superintendent Registrar of each parish shall keep affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a list of all Marriage Officers of the parish. The list shall state the name and dwelling place of each officer, and the name or other description of the place or places of public worship in or for which they respectively so act.

Every Marriage Officer who is a minister of religion acting for a congregation or having the local superintendence of several congregations shall, if he ceases so to act, forthwith notify the fact to the Registrar General.

No minister of religion who is not a Marriage Officer or expressly authorized by a Marriage Officer shall publish any banns of Marriage.

A Marriage Officer who is a minister of religion may act as such in any other parish than that for which he is appointed: Provided that such Marriage Officer complies with all the rules and requirements with regard to the registration of any Marriage so solemnized or witnessed by him.

PRELIMINARIES TO SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE:

14—*

Authority for
Marriage.

Marriage may be solemnized under the authority.

- (a) Of Superintendent Registrar's certificate or Superintendent Registrar's certificates,
- (b) Of Marriage Officer's certificate or Marriage Officer's certificates.
- (c) Of license from the Governor; and without any such authority in the cases specially provided for in section 29 of this Law.

Preliminaries of
Marriage on a
Superintendent
Registrar's
certificate.

15—In every case of persons residing in Jamaica intending that a Marriage shall be solemnized between them under the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's certificate of notice, each of such persons shall on or about the same date give notice of the intended Marriage to the Superintendent Registrar of the parish in which he or she has resided for a period of not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of such notice, in the form as nearly as may be set forth in Schedule A to this Law :

*Original section repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 6 of Law 11 of 1880.

Provided that when both of such persons reside within the same parish a single notice shall suffice :

Provided also that where one of the persons intending Marriage is not residing in Jamaica a single notice by the other person shall suffice.

On the receipt of a notice of an intended Marriage the Superintendent Registrar, being satisfied that the notice is conformable to the requirements of this Law, shall forthwith enter the particulars set forth in the notice in a book to be called "The Marriage Notice Book," and shall on the same day put up, in a conspicuous and accessible place on the door or outer wall of his office, a public notice of the intended Marriage in the form as nearly as may be set forth in Schedule B to this Law, and shall keep the same so put up for seven consecutive days thereafter.

The Marriage Notice Book shall be open at all reasonable times to any person desiring to inspect it.

The Superintendent Registrar having complied with the requirements of this Law shall, on the expiration of seven clear days after the receipt of the notice of an intended Marriage, in the event of no objection to the Marriage being in force as hereinafter mentioned, grant upon request to the person who gave the notice, or to any person authorized by the person who gave the notice, a certificate of the due publication thereof, in this Law referred to as the Superintendent Registrar's certificate, as nearly as may be in one of the forms set forth in Schedule C to this Law, and shall therein set forth whether any objection has been offered to such intended Marriage.

16—*

In every case of persons residing in Jamaica intending that a Marriage shall be solemnized between them under the authority of a Marriage Officer's certificate or certificates of banns, each

Banns of Marriages, their publication, and certificates thereof.

*Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 7 of Law 11 of 1880.

of such persons shall on or about the same date give notice in writing, in the form as nearly as may be set forth in Schedule D to this Law, to the minister (being a Marriage Officer) of the congregation to which he or she belongs or is considered to be attached, or if not belonging or not considered to be attached to any congregation then to any minister being a Marriage Officer of the parish in which he or she resides: Provided that when both of such persons belong to the same congregation a single notice shall suffice: Provided also that where one of the persons intending Marriage is not residing in Jamaica a single notice by the other person shall suffice.

On the receipt of a notice of an intended Marriage the minister (being a Marriage Officer), being satisfied that the notice is conformable to the requirements of this Law, shall (subject to his right of refusal under section 10 of this Law) by himself, or some other person by him duly authorized, publish the banns of Marriage between the parties named therein conformably to the notice in the place of public worship in which he ministers.

The publication shall be made in an audible manner sometime during public Divine service on a Sunday, or in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion on a Saturday, in the face of the congregation, and shall be in the words as nearly as may be in Schedule E to this Law, and shall be made for three Sundays or Saturdays as above provided preceding the solemnization of the Marriage, during the morning service (if there is service in the morning), or if there is no morning service then during the evening service.

The minister (being a Marriage Officer) having complied with the requirements of this Law shall, after the publication is complete, in the event of no objection to the Marriage, being in force as hereinafter mentioned, grant upon request to the person who gave the notice, or to any person authorized by the person who gave the notice, a certificate of the due publication of banns, in this Law referred to as the Marriage Officer's certificate, as nearly as may be in one of the forms set forth in Schedule F to this Law, and shall therein set forth whether any objection has been offered to such intended Marriage.

Preliminaries to
Marriage on the
Governor's
license.

17—In any case of persons residing in Jamaica intending that a Marriage shall be solemnized between them, the Governor may, on application by or on behalf of either of the

parties, if he thinks fit, upon proof being made to his satisfaction that there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the intended Marriage, and where consent is required that the consent of the persons authorized to give such consent has been obtained, grant a license for such Marriage, as nearly as may be in the form set forth in Schedule G to this Law.

For the purposes of such proof, the Governor may prescribe any form of declaration that he thinks fit to be made before any persons that he may appoint, and declarations so prescribed shall be deemed to be declarations required by Law for the purposes of a Marriage.

Applications for Marriage licenses and the issue of Marriage licenses shall be made through the office of the Colonial Secretary.

PROHIBITION OF MARRIAGE.

18—*

Persons who have reached the age of twenty-one years and widowers and widows may marry without the consent of others.

Consent to
Marriage when
required and
who may give it.

Where a person under twenty-one years of age not being a widower or widow intends to marry, the father, or if the father is dead the lawful guardian or guardians, or if there is no such guardian the mother, if unmarried, of such person shall have authority to consent to the Marriage of such person, and such consent is hereby required unless there is no person authorized to give it resident in this Island.

If the parent or guardian whose consent is necessary is non compos mentis, or unreasonably withholds consent to the Marriage of any person, either party to the intended Marriage may refer the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall decide upon the same in a summary way, and if the proposed Marriage appears upon examination to be proper the Judge shall certify the same, and his certificate shall be as good and effectual as if the necessary consent had been given.

* Original sec. repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 8 of Law 11 of 1880.

Where either of the parties to a Marriage is under twenty-one years of age, not being a widower or widow, and is married under this Law without the consent of the person having authority to consent, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on an information by the Attorney General, to declare a forfeiture of all interest in any property acquired by such Marriage by the other party thereto, and to secure the same for the benefit of the party so under twenty-one years of age, and of the issue of the Marriage.

19—*

Objections to a marriage how to be dealt with.

Any person may notify his objection to an intended Marriage by giving notice of objection to the Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer publishing the notice or banns.

A Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer shall disregard all objections to an intended Marriage not appearing on the face of the notice, unless

- (a.) They are stated prior to the issuing of the certificate of publication,
- (b.) They are stated in writing by the person making the same,
- (c.) The person making the same appears personally to lodge the same with the Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer, and in his presence makes and subscribes a declaration as nearly as may be in the form set forth in Schedule H to this Law, which the Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer shall endorse on the written statement of objections.

With regard to objections timely and duly made as above provided, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a.) Where the objection does not set forth a legal impediment to a Marriage between the parties intending to solemnize Marriage, or a refusal of consent on the part of any person whose consent is required to such Marriage, the Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer shall suspend the issue of his certificate pending decision upon the objection, and shall consider the objection and make such enquiry thereabout as he sees fit, and himself decide thereupon.

* Original sec. repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 9 of Law 11 of 1880.

- (b.) Where the objection sets forth any legal impediment to a Marriage between the parties, or any refusal of consent on the part of any person whose consent is required to such Marriage, the Superintendent Registrar or Marriage Officer shall refer the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court (who shall decide upon the same in as summary a way and as expeditiously as the circumstances of the case will permit), and shall suspend the issue of his certificate until he receives a certified copy of the Judge's decision to the effect that the parties are not in respect of the said objection disqualified from contracting such Marriage, or where the objection is in the nature of a refusal of consent that such refusal is unreasonable and ought not to interfere with such marriage.

If it appears to the Judge that the objection in case of an objection to a Marriage, was frivolous and vexatious, he may condemn the party making it to pay, in addition to costs and all civil damages to which he may be liable, a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, to be enforced in the same way as a Judgment of the Supreme Court.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE.

20—Whenever a Marriage does not take place within three months of the date of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate, or a Marriage Officer's certificate, or a Governor's license, the certificate or license as the case may be shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the Marriage until new notice has been given and certificate issued or a new license has been granted.

Certificate or license void after three months.

21—*

After the issue of a Superintendent Registrar's certificate or Superintendent Registrar's certificates, or a Marriage Officer's certificate or Marriage Officer's certificates, or a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in the case of one of the parties and of a Marriage Officer's certificate in the case of the other party, or a license from the Governor, the Marriage may be solemnized between the parties described in the certificate or license according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt :—

Marriage, when and who to be performed.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by sec. 10 of Law 11 of 1880.

Provided that every such Marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of a Marriage Officer and of two credible witnesses between the hours of six a.m. and eight p.m. with open doors :—

Provided also that the certificate or certificates, or if the Marriage is by license the license, shall be first delivered to the Marriage Officer by or before whom the Marriage is solemnized :—

Provided also that in some part of the ceremony or immediately before the ceremony, and in the presence of such Marriage Officer and witnesses, each of the parties shall declare,

I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I A.B. may not be joined in matrimony to C.D.

and each of the parties shall say to the other ;

I call upon these persons here present to witness that I A.B. do take (or have now taken) the C.D. to be my lawful wife (or husband) :—

Provided also that there be no lawful impediment to the Marriage of such parties.

22—*

Marriage by Superintendent Registrar.

If the parties so desire they may, after certificate or license duly granted, contract and solemnize Marriage at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses, with open doors, and between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m., making the declaration and using the form of words provided in section 21 of this Law; but in such case no religious service shall be used.

As to a separate religious service.

23—If the parties to a Marriage contracted before the Superintendent Registrar or a Marriage Officer desire that there shall be separately performed any religious service of Marriage between them, they may present themselves to any acknowledged minister of religion, and such minister upon the production of the certificate of Marriage of the parties before the Superintendent Registrar or a Marriage Officer may, if he thinks fit, perform such religious service.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 11 of Law 11 of 1880.

Nothing in the reading or celebration of such service shall supersede or invalidate any Marriage previously contracted before the Marriage Officer, nor shall such ceremony be registered as a Marriage.

24—The Marriage Officer by or before whom a Marriage is solemnized may ask the parties to be married the particulars required to be registered touching the Marriage.

Inquiries by
Marriage Officer.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE.

25—Immediately after the solemnization of a Marriage, the Marriage Officer before whom it is solemnized shall register it in duplicate, that is to say,—

How Marriages
to be registered.

in a Marriage Register Book to be kept by him for the purpose, and also

in a duplicate form attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil,

and the entry of such Marriage both in the Marriage Register Book and the duplicate shall be signed by the Marriage Officer, and also by the parties married, and by two witnesses.

The Register shall contain the particulars and be in the form indicated in Schedule K to this Law.

26—Immediately after registration the Marriage Officer shall separate the duplicate register from the Marriage Register Book and transmit it to the Registrar General, and shall deliver a certified copy of the Register to each of the parties without fee.

Marriage Of-
ficer's duties
immediately af-
ter Registration.

27—The duplicate register transmitted by the Marriage Officer to the Registrar General shall be filed and safely preserved by him in the General Register Office, and shall be copied into a book to be kept by him in the General Register Office, to be called the "General Marriage Register Book,"

Registering
Marriage in the
General Regis-
ter Office.

Ratification of Register as to Marriage not properly registered.

28—Where a Marriage is solemnized under the provisions of this Law which without fault of the parties thereto has been omitted to be registered, or has been erroneously or imperfectly registered, or where the register of a Marriage has been lost or destroyed, it shall be lawful for either of the parties, or in case of his or her death the issue or other lawful representative of such party, having first given notice of his or her intention by two publications in the "Gazette," to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers for an order to have such Marriage correctly registered.

The Judge shall require notice of such application to be given to such persons as he thinks expedient.

If the Judge is satisfied after hearing such evidence as may be adduced that such Marriage has been proved he shall make an order to that effect, and shall certify the same to the Registrar General, who shall thereupon cause the Marriage to be specially registered, in accordance with the terms of the order, in a book to be kept for the purpose in the General Register Office, with a note of such order and the date thereof.

MARRIAGE IN ARTICULO MORTIS.

As to Marriage in articulo mortis.

29—It shall be lawful for a Marriage Officer to solemnize a Marriage without any certificate of notice or banns in the following special case, that is to say, where the Marriage is between two persons who have lived in unlawful connection and one of whom is in articulo mortis.

No such Marriage shall be solemnized unless both parties are able to signify their consent thereto in presence of two witnesses.

No such Marriage shall be solemnized where either of the parties is under twenty-one years of age not being a widower or widow, unless the person whose consent is required is present and gives his or her consent verbally.

A Marriage so solemnized shall be specially registered.

The Register shall contain the particulars and be in the form indicated in Schedule L to this Law.

No Marriage solemnized under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless the foregoing conditions are observed.

IMMIGRANT MARRIAGE REGISTRATION.

30—*

Every Indian Immigrant, as defined in the Immigration Laws, having been lawfully married may, upon his arrival in this Island, appear before a Marriage Officer with his wife, and then in presence of two witnesses make a declaration that he and his wife are so married. Provision for married Indian Immigrants.

The declaration shall thereupon be registered by the Marriage Officer in a special register, to be kept in duplicate, and shall be dated and signed by him, and shall be signed by the parties and witnesses to the declaration.

The Register shall contain the particulars and be in the form indicated in Schedule M to this Law.

The duplicate shall be transmitted forthwith to the Registrar General in the same way as an ordinary Register under the provisions of section 26 of this Law, and a certified copy of the register shall then be delivered by the Marriage Officer to each of the parties without fee.

ADMINISTRATION OF MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION LAW: RULES.

31—†

The Registrar General may from time to time make, and when made revoke, add to and alter, rules for the carrying out of the Registration provisions of this Law, and for the direction of officers connected with registration in the performance of duties under this Law. Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter and add to, such rules or any of them.

Rules how and by whom made.

* Original sec. repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 12 of Law 11 of 1880.

† Original sec. repealed by sec. 2 and sec. substituted by sec. 13 of Law 11 of 1880.

REGISTRATION BUSINESS AND OFFICERS.

General Register Office for Marriages.

32—The General Register Office for keeping a Register of Births and Deaths shall be the General Register Office for keeping a Register of all Marriages solemnized in this Island.

Seal of Office.

33—There shall be provided a seal of the General Register Office, with which all certified copies issuing out of the Office as in this Law provided shall be sealed.

Supply of books, forms, &c., to Marriage Officers.

34—There shall be supplied to the proper Officers all books, registers, forms and other materials, required for the execution of this Law.

All books so supplied to be kept for entries shall be of durable materials, and shall have the pages and places for entry respectively numbered progressively.

Forms of notice of Marriage shall be supplied by the Registrar General to the several Superintendent Registrars and Marriage Officers, who shall account for all forms so issued to them.

Registrar General of Marriages.

35—The Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be also the Registrar General of Marriages.

Registrar General to see to the execution of this Law.

36—The Registrar General of Marriages shall superintend, control and direct, all Officers entrusted with registration duties under this Law, and shall make all necessary provision for the execution of this Law.

Custody of and responsibility for existing and future Registers of Marriages.

37—The Registrar General shall have the custody and shall be responsible for the safe keeping,

Of all Registers of Marriage and documents relating thereto that may be in the Record Office at the time of the commencement of this Law, and all such Registers and documents shall be transferred to and deposited in the General Register Office, and also

Of all such other Registers of Marriage as may be committed to his keeping or be deposited in the General Register Office under the provisions of this Law.

38—The Registrar General shall cause to be made and kept in the General Register Office an index of the General Marriage Register Book, and of all duplicate Registers of Marriage filed in the Office.

Index to Register Book and duplicate registers.

39—The Registrar General shall allow all persons, within hours to be prescribed by rules, to search the index and the General Marriage Register Book in the General Register Office.

Searching records in the Register Office.

40—The Registrar General shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any duplicate register on the file, and of any entry in the General Marriage Register Book in the General Register Office, to any person requiring it.

Office copies of Registers.

41—All Marriage Officers shall be Registrars of Marriage for the purpose of registering Marriages solemnized or witnessed by them under this Law.

Marriage Officers to be Registrars of Marriages.

42—Every Marriage Officer as a Registrar of Marriage

Their duties as such.

(a.) Shall keep safely the Marriage Register Book supplied to him for the purposes of this Law until every place of entry therein is filled, or until he ceases to be a Marriage Officer, and shall then return it to the Superintendent Registrar of the parish.

(b.) Shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry in the Marriage Register Book in his keeping, to any person requiring it.

43—Every Superintendent Registrar

Duties of Superintendent Registrars.

(a.) Shall have an office to be approved by the Registrar General, and shall keep safely in his office

every Marriage Register Book kept by himself or returned to him by any Marriage Officer of his parish.

- (b.) Shall allow all persons within reasonable hours, to be prescribed by rules under this Law, to search the Marriage Register Books in his keeping.
- (c.) Shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry in the Marriage Register Book in his keeping, to any person requiring it.
- (d.) Shall make such periodical returns to the Registrar General relating to the duties performed by him in relation to this Law as may be required by rules to be made under this Law.
- (e.) Shall perform such other duties in relation to the execution of this Law as may be assigned to him by rules to be made under this Law.

AS TO FEES AND EXPENSES.

44—*

Fees.

The fees specified in Schedule N to this Law shall be payable under this Law, and shall in all cases be demandable and payable before the performance of the duty or the doing of the act to which they relate.

Fees received by or on behalf of the Registrar General in the General Register Office and under the provisions of this Law shall be accounted for and paid by him into the Treasury at such times as may be directed by rules under this Law.

Every Governor's Marriage License under this Law shall be deemed to be a Marriage License within the meaning of that term in the Schedule to Law 33 of 1868:—

Provided that every such Governor's Marriage License shall bear a stamp of the value of five pounds, instead of a stamp of the value of fifteen shillings as in the Schedule mentioned.

* Original section repealed by section 2 and section substituted by section 14 of Law 11 of 1880.

The expenses of carrying this Law into execution shall, where not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the General Revenue.

45—The expenses of carrying this Law into execution shall, where not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the General Revenue. Expenses of carrying out this Law.

EVIDENCE.

46—Every original Register in a Marriage Register Book, and also every copy thereof certified under the hand of the Officer who for the time being has the lawful custody of the original to be a true copy, and every duplicate original Register, and every record of Registers kept in the General Register Office, and every copy thereof or of any entry therein certified under the hand of the Registrar General to be a true copy, shall respectively be good evidence of the facts therein recorded in pursuance of this Law, in all proceedings and before all Courts. Registers, and office copies thereof,—how far evidence.

Registers and copies of declaration under section 30 of this Law shall be *prima facie* evidence of the Marriage of the persons therein mentioned.

CRIMES AGAINST MARRIAGE LAWS—REPORTS.

47—The Laws relating to crimes against the Marriage and Registration Laws are contained in the Criminal Code, and particularly in Articles 68, 71, 212, 214, 216, 218, 219, 275, 303, 306, 307, 334—341, 343. Offences generally, and by Marriage Officers.

Every officer under this Law who makes default in strictly complying with the provisions of this Law, whether by omission or commission, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The expression “Magistrate” in this Law means any Stipendiary Magistrate or a Judge of a District Court acting as a Justice of the Peace.

What prosecutions require the permission of the Attorney General.

48.—No prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence punishable on summary conviction under this Law without permission of the Attorney General.

Reports of omission of duty.

The Registrar General in the event of any failure in the transmission of Registers, or copies of Registers, as in this Law required by Marriage Officers, shall report the default of such Marriage Officer specially to the Attorney General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As to signatures by persons unable to write.

49—Any person unable to write may duly subscribe any notice or declaration under this Law by attaching thereto his cross or other mark in the presence of a witness, provided the witness duly subscribes a declaration relative to such cross or mark as having been so added by such person in his presence.

Schedules incorporated.

50—The Schedules to this Law, and all directions therein contained or specified, or thereto appended, shall be of the same force and effect as if the same were enacted in the body of this Law.

[SEC. 15. 50.]

SCHEDULE A.

FORM No. 1, (applicable to the case of parties residing in different parishes, or giving separate notices.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To the Superintendent Registrar of the Parish of

I, (*Here insert the name of the person giving notice,*) give you notice that a Marriage is intended to be had between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say,)

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.

And I give this notice with the assent of the other party herein named and described.

And I solemnly declare that I have for fifteen days immediately preceding the date of this notice had my usual place of abode within the above mentioned Parish of _____, and that I believe there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set and subscribed my hand this _____ day of _____ 187

(Signature.)

Subscribed and declared by the above named, in the presence of us the undersigned, householders in the above mentioned Parish, who declare that we believe the statements contained in this notice to be true.

A. B. *(Name and designation)* witness.

C. D. *(Name and designation)* witness.

FORM No. 2, (applicable to the case of parties residing in the same Parish or district and giving a single notice.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To the Superintendent Registrar of the Parish of

We (*here insert the names of the persons giving notice*) give you notice that a Marriage is intended to be had between us, the parties herein named and described, (that is to say,)

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	A e.	Parish and Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.

And we solemnly declare that we have for fifteen days immediately preceding the date of this notice had our usual place of abode and residence within the above mentioned Parish of _____, and that we believe there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set and subscribed our hands this _____ day of _____ 187

(*Signatures.*)

Subscribed and declared by the above named in the presence of us the undersigned, householders in the above mentioned Parish, who declare that we believe the statements contained in this notice to be true.

- A. B. (*name and designation*) witness.
- C. D. (*name and designation*) witness.

[SEC. 15.50.]

SCHEDULE B.

Superintendent Registrar's Office, Parish of

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice has this day been received, at this Office, of Marriage as intended to be solemnized between the following persons, that is to say,—

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Place of Residence.

All objections to a certificate being granted authorizing the celebration of this Marriage must be lodged with the Registrar in writing within seven days from this date by the objector, who must appear personally to declare to the truth thereof.

(Signed)

M.N.

Superintendent Registrar of the Parish of

Date of Notice.

SCHEDULE C.*

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.

FORM No. 1, (applicable to the case of parties residing in different Parishes.)

I, [M. N.] Superintendent Registrar for the Parish of
 hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ 18
 A. B. [here give name, surname, condition, calling, and place of residence

* Form substituted by section 15 of Law 11 of 1880.

[SECS. 16. 50]

SCHEDULE D.

FORM No. 1. (applicable to the case of parties belonging to different congregations, or giving separate notices.)

NOTICE FOR BANNs.

To Minister of Church (or
 Chapel) in the Parish of and a Marriage Officer
 of the said Parish.

I, (*here insert the name of the person giving notice*) being a member of the congregation of the said Church (or Chapel) give you notice that a Marriage is intended between me and the other party herein named and described, and that I desire you to publish the banns of such Marriage on three Sundays beginning with Sunday the day of next.

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Dwelling Place.

And I give this notice with the assent of the other party herein named and described.

And I solemnly declare that I believe there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set and subscribed my hand this day of 187
(Signature.)

Subscribed and declared by the above named in the presence of us the undersigned, householders in the above-mentioned Parish, who declare that we believe the statements contained in this notice to be true.

A. B. [*Name and designation*] witness.

C. D. [*Name and designation*] witness.

FORM No. 2. (applicable to the case of parties belonging to the same congregation and giving a single notice.)

NOTICE FOR BANNS.

To Minister of Church (or Chapel) in the Parish of and a Marriage Officer of the said Parish.

We, (*here insert the names of the persons giving notice,*) being members of the congregation of the said Church (*or Chapel*) give you notice that a Marriage is intended between us, the parties herein named and described, and that we desire you to publish the banns of such Marriage in your Church (*or Chapel*) on three Sundays beginning with Sunday the day of next.

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Dwelling Place.

And we solemnly declare that we believe there is no impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage,

In witness whereof we have hereunto set and subscribed
our hands this day of 187

(*Signatures.*)

Subscribed and declared by the above-named in the presence of us the undersigned, householders in the above-mentioned Parish, who declare that we believe the statements contained in this notice to be true.

A. B. [*name and designation*] witness.

C. D. [*name and designation*] witness.

(SECS. 16.50,)

SCHEDULE E.

FORM OF WORDS TO BE USED IN THE PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

I publish the banns of Marriage between A. B. of (*here state the Parish as stated in the notice*) and C. D. of (*here state the Parish as stated in the notice.*)

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony ye are to declare it.

This is for the first (*or second or third, as the case may be,*) time of asking.

[SECS. 16.50]

SCHEDULE F.

MARRIAGE OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.

FORM No. 1. (applicable to the case of parties belonging to different congregations.)

I Minister of (Church *or*
Chapel) in the Parish of and a Marriage Officer
for the said Parish hereby certify that on the day of
187 A. B. (*here give name, surname, condition, calling and*

place of residence of A. B.) duly gave notice to me of his (*or her*) desire to have the banns of his (*or her*) intended Marriage with C.D. (*here give name, surname, condition, calling and place of residence of C.D.*) published in my said Church (*or Chapel*), and that all the requirements of Law in respect of such notice and publication so far as the said A.B. is concerned have been complied with, and no objections stated (*or written objections lodged with me, as the case may be.*)

Certified by me the said _____ this _____ day of
187

(Signed)

P. Q.

Minister of _____ Church (*or Chapel*) in the
Parish of _____ and a Marriage Officer of the said Parish.

FORM No. 2. (applicable to the case of parties belonging to the same congregation.)

MARRIAGE OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.

I, _____ Minister of _____ Church
(*or Chapel*) in the Parish of _____ and a Marriage
Officer for the said Parish hereby certify that on the
day of _____ 187 A.B. (*here give name, surname,
condition, calling and place of residence of A.B.*) and on
the _____ day of _____ 187 C.D. (*here give
name, surname, condition, calling and place of resi-
dence of C.D.*) duly gave notice to me of their
desire to have the banns of a Marriage intended between
them published in said Church (*or Chapel*), and that all
the requirements of Law in respect of such notices and
publication have been complied with, and no objections
stated (*or written objections lodged with me, as the case
may be.*)

Certified by me the said _____ this _____ day of
187

(Signed)

Minister of _____ Church (*or Chapel*) in the
Parish of _____ and a Marriage Officer of the said Parish.

[SEC. 17.50.]

SCHEDULE G.



GOVERNOR'S LICENSE.

JAMAICA.

To any Marriage Officer of this Island.

These are to License and Permit you to solemnize a Marriage between A. B. [*here give name, surname, condition, calling and place of residence of A. B.*] and C. D. [*here give name, surname, condition, calling and place of residence of C. D.*] according to the provisions of the Marriage Law, 1879, you knowing no lawful cause or impediment to the contrary.

Given under my hand at
this day of 187

Passed the Colonial Secretary's Office,

(Signed)

This License will be void if the Marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date hereof.

[SEC. 19.50.]

SCHEDULE H.

I hereby solemnly declare that the facts as stated by me in the written statement of objections to the Marriage intended between A. B. and C. D. on which this declaration is endorsed are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

P. Q., Objector.

I certify that this declaration was made before me and subscribed in my presence this day of
187 at

(Signed)

M. N.,

Superintendent Registrar [*or*
Minister of Church (*or* Chapel) and a Mar-
riage Officer, *as the case may be*] of the Parish of

[Sections 25.50.]

SCHEDULE K.—(1.)
MARRIAGE REGISTER.

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Residence at the time of Marriage.	Fathers' Name and Surname.

Married at _____ by (*or* before) me _____ a Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

This Marriage was celebrated }
between us }
In the presence }
of us }
This } day of }
187

(2.)

MARRIAGE (DUPLICATE) REGISTER.

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Residence at the time of Marriage.	Fathers' Name and Surname.

Married at _____ by (or before) me _____ a Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

This Marriage was celebrated }
 between us }
 in the presence }
 of us }
 This } day of } 187

[Secs. 29.50.]
 SCHEDULE L.—(1.)
 MARRIAGE REGISTER (MARRIAGE IN ARTICULO MORTIS.)

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Residence at the time of Marriage.	Fathers' Name and Surname

Married at _____ by (or before) me _____ a Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

This Marriage was Solemnized }
 between us, }
 In the presence }
 of us, }

I hereby Certify that immediately before the solemnization of this Marriage the said _____ solemnly declared to me, in the presence of the witnesses who have above tested this Marriage, that he (or she) believed himself (or herself) to be at the point of death.

_____ Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____
 This _____ day of _____ 187

L- (2.)
 MARRIAGE (DUPLICATE) REGISTER MARRIAGE (IN ARTICULO MORTIS.)

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling.	Age.	Parish and Residence at the time of Marriage.	Fathers' Name and Surname.

Married at _____ by (or before) me _____ a Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

This Marriage was Solemnized }
 between us, }
 In the presence }
 of us, }

I hereby Certify that immediately before the solemnization of this Marriage the said _____ solemnly
 declared to me, in the presence of the witnesses who have above attested this Marriage, that he (or she) believed him-
 self (or herself) to be at the point of death.

_____ Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

This _____ day of _____ 187 _____

[Sections 30.50.] **SCHEDULE M.—(1.)**
MARRIAGE REGISTER (IMMIGRANTS.)

No.	When Registered.	Where Registered.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Age.	Name of Ship in which arrived, and date of arrival.

The above described parties whose signatures are hereto attached came before me Marriage
 Officer of the Parish of _____ this day, and each of them in the presence of the other, and in the presence of the
 witnesses whose signatures are hereto attached, solemnly declared to me that they are lawfully married to each other.

(Signed)

Marriage Officer of the Parish of _____

The above declaration }
 was made by us }

in the presence }
 of us }

This _____ day of _____ 187

M. (2).
MARRIAGE REGISTER (DUPLICATE) IMMIGRANTS.

No.	When Registered.	Where Registered.	Name and Surname.	Condition.	Age.	Name of Ship in which arrived, and date of arrival.

The above described parties whose signatures are hereto attached came before me Marriage Officer of the Parish of this day, and each of them in the presence of the other, and in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are hereto attached, solemnly declared to me that they are lawfully married to each other.

(Signea)

Marriage Officer of the Parish of

The above declaration }
 was made by us }

in the presence }
 of us }

This day of 187

[SECS. 44. 50.]

SCHEDULE N.

MARRIAGE FEES AND REGISTER FEES.

	£	s.	d.
TO A MARRIAGE OFFICER :			
For receiving a Notice for Banns ...	0	1	0
Payable by each party giving notice.			
For receiving an objection ...	0	2	6
Payable by the party making the objection			
For witnessing or solemnizing a Marriage ...	0	2	6
Payable by one of the parties to the Marriage.			
TO A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR :			
For receiving a Notice of Marriage ...	0	1	0
Payable by each party giving notice			
For receiving an objection ...	0	2	6
Payable by the party making the objection			
For witnessing a Marriage solemnized in his office under section 22 ...	0	2	6
Payable by one of the parties to the Marriage.			
TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL :			
For every search in the General Register Office, per hour and each part of an hour ...	0	5	0
Payable by the person making the search			
For every certified copy of an entry of a Register of Marriage, ...	0	5	0
Payable by the person requiring the copy ...			
TO THE SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR :			
For every search of any Marriage Register Books in his Office, per hour and each part of an hour, ...	0	1	0
Payable by the person making the search			
For every certified copy of any entry in any Mar- riage Register Book in his Office, ...	0	5	0
Payable by the person requiring the copy ...			

TO A MARRIAGE OFFICER :

	£	s.	D.
For every search of the Marriage Register Book in his keeping,	0	5	0
Payable by the person making the search ...			
For a certified copy of an entry in the Marriage Register Book in his keeping,	0	5	0
Payable by the person requiring the copy. ...			

[SECS. 2. 50] SCHEDULE O.

- 4 Victoria, Chapter 44
- 26 Victoria, Session 2, Chapter 10.
- Law 6 of 1871.

L E G A C Y D U T Y L A W, 1879.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Repeals.
2. Incorporation of Stamp Law.
3. Definitions.

LEGACY DUTY.

4. What duty to be raised.

MANAGEMENT OF DUTY.

5. Duties of Commissioner in relation to duty.

PAYMENT AND CALCULATION OF DUTY.

6. Duty to be paid by executors and administrators.
7. Legacies by way of annuity.
8. Duty payable in certain cases on actual application of legacy.
9. Legacies to be enjoyed in succession.
10. Legacies in kind.

11. Legacies for the benefit of persons in joint tenancy.
12. Legacies liable to be defeated by contingencies.
13. Legacy subject to power of appointment.
14. Legacy free of duty.
15. Legacy compounded for.
16. Release from legatee.
17. Receipt for legacy.
18. Payment of duty on legacies to executors and administrators.
19. Court to provide for payment of duty in certain cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. Duty may be sued for.

SCHEDULES.

- A. Duty.
- B. Form of receipt.
- C. Annuity tables.

 JAMAICA—LAW 16 OF 1879.

The Legacy Duty Law, 1879.*

[23rd April, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the arising and collection of duties upon legacies:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Legacy duty under Stamp Law repealed.

1—This Law repeals so much of Schedule 1 of Law 33 of 1868 as comes under the heading “Legacies;” but such repeal shall not affect any duties payable, or penalties or liabilities incurred, before the commencement of this Law, and such duties, penalties and liabilities may be recovered and enforced as if this Law had not passed.

Law 33 of 1868, incorporated.

2—This Law so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof shall be construed as one with Law 33 of 1868.

*Amended by secs. 1 and 2 of Law 5 of 1881 by defining “kinship” and “stranger in blood.”

3—In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires,

Definitions.

“Commissioner” means Commissioner of Stamps;

“Duties” means duties to be raised under this Law;

“Payment” includes satisfaction, and words relating to payment relate to satisfaction;

“Executor or administrator” includes any person or persons having or taking the burthen of the execution of the will or other testamentary instrument, or the administration of the personal estate;

“Will” includes testamentary instrument;

“Legacy” includes

(a.) Every gift in any form or for any interest given by will which by virtue of the will has effect out of or is charged upon personal estate, or real estate, or rents or profits of real estate, or money to arise by the sale or mortgage or disposition of real estate,

(b.) Every clear residue when devolving to one person, and every share of the residue when devolving to two or more persons, after deducting debts, funeral expenses, bequests and other charges first payable thereout, accruing either by will or upon a partial or total intestacy out of personal estate, or money to arise from the sale, mortgage or other disposition under the will, of real estate.

DUTIES.

4—There shall be raised for the use of the Government of this Island in respect of the instruments and matters mentioned in Schedule A to this Law the duties as therein specified,

Duties to be paid.

MANAGEMENT OF DUTIES.

Power and
duties of Com-
missioner.

5—The duties shall be under the care and management of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may, in any case where it appears to him expedient to do so, specially enlarge the time for the payment of any duty.

The Commissioner may, in any case where it appears to him expedient to do so, compound any duty on such terms as he thinks fit.

The Commissioner must do everything necessary for the execution of this Law according to the directions herein contained.

The Commissioner may incur the necessary expenses for the execution of this Law.

The expenses shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the General Revenues.

The Commissioner must make the necessary arrangements so that it may at all times appear upon his books what payments have been made under this Law in respect of the estate of any person.

The Commissioner must provide forms for receipts according to the form given in Schedule B to this Law.

PAYMENT AND CALCULATION OF DUTY.

Payment of
legacy duty, by
whom, when and
how.

6—The duty shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be paid or accounted for by the executor or administrator of the deceased upon his retaining or paying any legacy.

Where an executor or administrator has omitted so to pay the duty,

If he retains the legacy, or

If having paid the legacy to the person entitled thereto he has received or deducted from the payment to such person the amount of the duties,

The duty shall be a debt from him to the Government;

If having paid the legacy to the person entitled thereto he has not received or deducted from the payment to such person the amount of the duty,

The duty shall be a debt both from him and from such person to the Government.

7—The value of a legacy given by way of annuity shall be calculated according to the tables in Schedule C to this Law.

Annuities, value how calculated, and duty how, and by whom, and when payable, indifferent cases.

The duty chargeable shall be paid by four equal payments, the first of which shall be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity, and the three others in like manner successively before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The value of the annuity if determinable upon any contingency besides a death shall be calculated without regard to such contingency.

If the annuity determines by the death of any person before the fourth year's payment is due, the duty shall be payable in proportion only to so many of the payments as have actually accrued.

If the annuity determines upon any other contingency than a death, then not only all payments of duty which might otherwise become due after the happening of such contingency shall cease, but the person who has paid any duties which have previously become due may apply for and shall obtain a return of so much thereof as will reduce their total amount to what would have been payable for such annuity calculated according to the term for which it has actually endured.

The Commissioner shall settle the abatement according to the tables in Schedule C to this Law, and cause the amount to be paid to the person entitled to the same.

The value of a legacy by way of annuity payable out of any other legacy shall be calculated in the same manner as that of other annuities.

The duty, if any, on the legacy charged with such annuity shall be calculated on the value of the legacy less the value of the annuity.

The duty for the annuity shall be paid by the person entitled to the legacy charged with the annuity by four equal payments, in the same manner as it would be payable if the annuity had been a direct gift to the annuitant.

An amount equal to what is paid for the duty shall be retained by the person paying it out of the first four years' payments of the annuity, or out of so many of them as become due, by equal portions.

The duty payable upon a legacy given by direction to purchase an annuity shall be calculated upon the sum necessary for the purpose according to the tables in Schedule C to this Law, and shall be deducted from such sum, and paid as in the case of other pecuniary legacies.

The person for whose benefit the same is paid shall be thereupon free from all other demands in respect of duty on such legacy.

The annuity to be purchased shall be reduced in proportion to the amount of the duty payable thereon as aforesaid.

The purchase of the reduced annuity together with the payment of the duty shall satisfy the legacy as fully as if the whole had been spent in the purchase of an annuity.

8—Where any benefit is given by a will in such terms that the value of the benefit can only be ascertained from time to time by the actual application of the fund allotted for the purpose, or where the value cannot by reason of the manner of the gift be ascertained in any other of the ways herein mentioned, the duty shall be charged upon the several sums of money or effects applied from time to time for the purposes directed by the will, as separate legacies, and shall be paid out of the fund applicable for such purposes.

How duty payable in certain cases when the value of the benefit cannot be ascertained under other sections of this Law.

9—Where a legacy is given for or to be enjoyed by different persons in succession who are chargeable with duty at one and the same rate, the duty shall be paid out of the legacy as in the case of a legacy to one person.

As to legacies to be enjoyed in succession.

Where a legacy is given for or to be enjoyed by different persons in succession, some or one of whom are chargeable with no duty, or some of whom are chargeable with different rates of duty, so that one rate of duty cannot be immediately charged thereon, persons entitled for any temporary interest shall be chargeable with duty in respect of the legacy in the same manner as if the annual produce thereof had been given by way of annuity, and the same shall be payable as they respectively begin to receive such produce, and shall be paid by equal portions for four years if they continue so long to receive the produce.

Where any other partial interest is given or arises out of such property so to be enjoyed in succession, the duty on such partial interest shall be charged and paid in the same manner as duty on like partial interests given or arising out of property given otherwise than to different persons in succession.

All persons who become absolutely entitled to a legacy enjoyable by different persons in succession shall, as they respectively begin to enjoy the same, pay the duty in the same manner as if what they so enjoy had come to them immediately on the death of the testator or intestate.

The duty chargeable on a legacy so given or to be enjoyed in succession by persons chargeable with duty at one rate shall be paid by the executor or administrator when he pays the legacy to any trustee to whom it may be payable in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled in succession, or, if the legacy is not paid to a trustee in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled in succession out of the capital of the property so given, upon receipt by any persons so entitled in succession of any produce of the capital or any part thereof, according to the amount of capital of which the produce is so received.

Where the duty chargeable on a legacy so given to be enjoyed in succession is chargeable at different rates so that it cannot be paid at one time but must be paid in succession, the executor or administrator shall be chargeable with such duties in succession in the same way as he would be chargeable with the like duties in case of immediate bequest, unless the legacy is paid to a trustee, in which case the trustee shall be chargeable with the duties on the property so vested in him as if he had been the executor or administrator.

Where any partial interest arises out of any such property so to be enjoyed in succession, and the partial interest is paid by the persons enjoying the property, those persons shall be chargeable with the duties on the partial interests, and shall retain and pay the same as if they were the executors or administrators.

As to specific legacies to be enjoyed in succession,

10—No duty shall be paid on furniture or other things not yielding income, and given for the benefit of or so as to be enjoyed by different persons in succession, whilst it is enjoyed in kind only by a person not having the power to convert it into money or other property yielding income; but if it is actually sold, or comes to any person having power to sell, then duty shall be paid on it as if it had been originally given absolutely with full power to sell, and shall be chargeable

upon the person for whose benefit the property is actually sold, or who has power to sell it, or who has an absolute interest in it, and shall become his debt, but shall not be a charge on any person by reason of his having assented to such bequest as executor or administrator of the deceased.

11—Where a legacy is given or devolves for the benefit of any persons in joint tenancy, some or one of whom are chargeable with duty and some or one of whom are not, the persons chargeable shall pay duty in proportion to their interests in the bequest.

Legacies to persons in joint tenancy.

If any person chargeable with duty and entitled in joint tenancy becomes entitled by survivorship, or by severance of the joint tenancy, to any larger interest in the property bequeathed than that in respect of which he has paid duty as joint tenant, he shall be charged with the same duty as if the property to which he so becomes entitled had been originally given for his benefit only.

12—Where a legacy is given or devolves subject to any contingency which may defeat it, it shall, unless chargeable as an annuity under the provisions herein contained, be charged with duty as an absolute bequest to the person who takes subject to the contingency.

As to legacies subject to contingencies.

The duty shall be paid out of the capital notwithstanding that the same may upon the contingency go to some person not chargeable with the same duty or with any duty, and if the contingency afterwards happens, and the property goes in such manner that if taken immediately after the death of the testator under the same title it would have been chargeable with a higher rate of duty than the duty so paid, the person becoming entitled shall be charged with the difference between the duty so paid and the higher rate of duty.

As to legacies
subject to pow-
ers of appoint-
ment.

13—Where a legacy is subjected to a power of appointment for the benefit of any person specially named as the object of such power, the property shall be charged with duty as property given to different persons in succession.

In so charging the duty, not only the person who takes previous or subject to the power of appointment but also any person who takes under or in default of any such appointment, when and as they so take respectively shall, in respect of their several interests, be charged with the same duty, and in the same manner, as if the same interests had been given to them respectively by the will in the order of succession that actually takes place under or in default of appointment.

Where any property is given for any limited interest, and a general and absolute power of appointment is given to any person to whom the property would not belong in default of such appointment, the property upon the execution of the power shall be charged with the same duty and in the same manner as if it had been immediately given to the person having the power, after allowing any duty before paid in respect thereof.

Where any property is given with any such general power of appointment, which property in default of the appointment will belong to the person to whom the power is given, the property shall be charged with duty in the same manner as if it had been given to such person absolutely in the first instance without power of appointment.

As to legacies
free of duty.

14—Where a direction is given by a will for payment of the duty chargeable upon any legacy out of some other fund, so that such legacy may pass to the person for whose benefit it is given free of duty, no duty shall be chargeable upon the money to be applied for the payment of such duty.

15—Where a legacy whereon duty is chargeable is satisfied otherwise than by payment of money or application of specific effects for that purpose, or is released for consideration, or compounded for less than the value thereof, the duty shall be charged according to the value of what is taken in satisfaction or as consideration for release or composition.

As to legacies compounded for.

Where a legacy or bequest is made in satisfaction of any other legacy remaining unpaid the duty shall not be paid on both subjects, but shall be paid on the subject yielding the largest duty.

16—Where an executor or administrator, or any other person chargeable with duty under this Law, offers to pay or to dispose of any legacy for the benefit of the person entitled, or to any trustee for such person, first deducting or being paid the duty payable in respect thereof, and the person entitled or the trustee for such person refuses to accept the offer and to give a proper release and discharge for what is so offered, then although no actual tender is made, if any suit is afterwards instituted for such legacy the Court in which such suit is pending may order all costs and expenses attending the same to be paid by the person who has so refused, or may order them to be deducted out of the legacy together with the duty payable thereon, as it sees fit.

As to tender of legacy less duty, and releases of legacies.

In case any suit is instituted for payment of any legacy, and the person sued is desirous of staying proceedings on paying or disposing of what is demanded after deducting or being paid the duty payable thereon, the Court may, if it sees fit, on application in a summary way, make such order for the paying or disposing of such legacy, and for payment or deducting of the duty payable thereon, and all costs and expenses attending such suit, as is just.

17—An executor or administrator may from time to time pay or dispose of a legacy on paying such proportions of the duty as accrue in respect of what is so administered.

As to receipt to be given on payment of legacies.

No person by this Law required to account for any duty shall pay or dispose of any legacy subject to duty without taking a receipt or discharge in writing for the same in such form as may be determined by the Commissioner.

No such receipt shall be received in evidence or be available in any manner unless it is stamped as required by this Law, and no evidence shall be given of any payment or release of such legacy without producing such receipt or discharge duly stamped, unless the actual payment of the duty is first given in evidence.

In case of the payment of an annuity, or of payment in respect of any legacy by this Law subject to duty in the same manner as an annuity, the stamped receipt shall not be required except for the several payments which complete the payments for each of the first four years during which the annuity is payable, or in respect of which the legacy is chargeable with duty as an annuity.

The receipt must be brought within twenty-one days after the date thereof to be stamped, paying the duty for the same and upon such payment the officer receiving the payment must write and sign on the receipt an acknowledgment of the payment of the duty so paid, and enter an account thereof in his books, and cause the receipt to be stamped.

In applying the provisions of section 26 of Law 33 of 1868 to this section the period of time therein mentioned shall be deemed to run not from the date of the receipt but from the end of twenty-one days after such date.

As to legacies to executors or administrators.

18—Where an executor or administrator is entitled to a legacy, he shall be chargeable with the duty on the legacy whenever he becomes entitled in the due course of administration to retain to his own use any part of the estate in satisfaction of the legacy.

Before such retainer he must transmit to the Commissioner a note containing the particulars of the legacy intended to be retained, and the value thereof, and the duty which he offers to pay thereon, and the Commissioner shall charge and assess the duty thereon, and such duty must be paid accordingly.

On payment of the duty the officer receiving it must at the foot of a duplicate of the assessment duly stamped in such manner as the Commissioner directs for the purpose, give a receipt for the duty.

The receipt shall be a discharge for the duty expressed therein.

If any executor or administrator neglects to pay the duty that ought to have been paid before retainer within fourteen days after the same ought to have been paid he shall be liable to treble the duty which ought to have been paid.

19—If in any suit instituted concerning the administration of the estate of any person dying testate or intestate any direction is given touching the payment of any legacy subjected to duty under this Law, the Court must, in giving directions concerning the same, provide for the due payment of the duties, and take care that no allowance is made in respect of any legacy without proof of the payment of the duties.

In administration suits the Court to provide for payment of duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20—The Commissioner may proceed by action in the Supreme Court or District Court for duties in arrear.

Power to sue for arrears of duties.

Such action shall be brought in the name of the Commissioner, who shall describe himself therein by his name and style of office.

Such action shall not abate by the death or removal from office of the Commissioner.

LAW 16, 1879.

SCHEDULE A.

CONTAINING THE DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

For every legacy of the value of twenty pounds or upwards,

Where any such legacy is given or devolves to or for the benefit of a person of kin to the deceased, a duty at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum thereon.

Where any such legacy is given or devolves to or for the benefit of a stranger in blood to the deceased, a duty at the rate of five pounds per centum thereon ;

Where any legatee takes two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will which are together of the amount or value of twenty pounds at least, each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.

EXEMPTIONS.

Legacies given or devolving to or for the benefit of the husband or wife, or children or grand-children, of the deceased.

SCHEDULE B.

LEGACY DUTY LAW, 1879.

FORM TO BE USED BY THE COMMISSIONER IN PROVIDING BLANK FORMS FOR RECEIPTS AND DISCHARGES GIVEN UNDER THIS LAW.

STAMP OFFICE.

On account of the estate of _____ deceased,
 between _____ taking the administration of the
 said estate and _____ legatee [*or next*
 of kin, *as the case may be*]

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the sum [<i>or value if not in money</i>] accounted for			
Duty allowed at the rate of per centum			
Balance received ...			

Received the day of the above
balance in full [*or in part, as the case may be*] of my
legacy [*or share as the case may be*] out of the estate
above mentioned.

Signed

SCHEDULE C.

T A B L E I.

The Values of an Annuity of £100 per Annum held on a single Life.

Years of Age.	Values.	Years of Age.	Values.
Birth ..	£1,892 8 6	48 ..	£1,300 9 6
1 ..	1,906 13 0	49 ..	1,271 19 6
2 ..	1,919 2 0	50 ..	1,242 19 6
3 ..	1,926 8 0	51 ..	1,213 17 0
4 ..	1,928 16 0	52 ..	1,185 14 0
5 ..	1,926 19 6	53 ..	1,157 17 6
6 ..	1,921 12 0	54 ..	1,130 13 0
7 ..	1,913 4 6	55 ..	1,103 18 0
8 ..	1,902 16 6	56 ..	1,077 10 0
9 ..	1,890 19 6	57 ..	1,051 10 0
10 ..	1,878 3 0	58 ..	1,025 10 0
11 ..	1,864 7 0	59 ..	999 1 0
12 ..	1,849 12 0	60 ..	972 1 0
13 ..	1,833 18 6	61 ..	943 15 6
14 ..	1,817 7 6	62 ..	914 2 0
15 ..	1,800 8 6	63 ..	883 6 0
16 ..	1,783 13 0	64 ..	852 9 0
17 ..	1,767 16 0	65 ..	821 12 6
18 ..	1,753 5 6	66 ..	790 15 0
19 ..	1,740 11 0	67 ..	761 19 0
20 ..	1,729 9 6	68 ..	733 8 6
21 ..	1,719 17 0	69 ..	705 4 0
22 ..	1,713 1 0	70 ..	677 9 0
23 ..	1,706 16 6	71 ..	650 8 0
24 ..	1,700 11 6	72 ..	623 19 6
25 ..	1,694 0 0	73 ..	597 7 6
26 ..	1,686 14 6	74 ..	569 13 0
27 ..	1,677 5 6	75 ..	541 0 6
28 ..	1,667 1 0	76 ..	511 9 6
29 ..	1,656 1 0	77 ..	477 17 0
30 ..	1,644 7 6	78 ..	444 9 6
31 ..	1,632 0 0	79 ..	412 9 6
32 ..	1,619 0 6	80 ..	381 3 0
33 ..	1,605 4 0	81 ..	350 14 6
34 ..	1,590 9 6	82 ..	321 14 6
35 ..	1,574 17 6	83 ..	292 10 0
36 ..	1,558 9 6	84 ..	263 2 0
37 ..	1,541 10 6	85 ..	234 18 6
38 ..	1,524 0 0	86 ..	207 16 0
39 ..	1,506 1 6	87 ..	184 11 6
40 ..	1,487 10 0	88 ..	164 17 6
41 ..	1,468 4 0	89 ..	148 7 9
42 ..	1,447 11 6	90 ..	133 9 0
43 ..	1,426 2 0	91 ..	122 16 0
44 ..	1,403 10 0	92 ..	107 7 0
45 ..	1,379 14 6	93 ..	93 3 0
46 ..	1,354 16 6	94 ..	79 8 6
47 ..	1,328 2 6	95 ..	64 11 0

T A B L E II.

The Values of an Annuity of £100 per Annum held on the Joint continuance of Two Lives.

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
95	95	£23 13 0	95	44	£63 7 0
95	94	26 9 6	95	43	63 7 6
95	93	28 18 6	95	42	63 7 6
95	92	31 8 0	95	41	63 7 6
95	91	33 19 0	95	40	63 7 6
95	90	34 16 0	95	39	63 7 6
95	89	37 1 6	95	38	63 8 0
95	88	39 4 6	95	37	63 8 6
95	87	41 13 0	95	36	63 9 0
95	86	44 4 0	95	35	63 9 0
95	85	46 16 0	95	34	63 9 6
95	84	48 15 6	95	33	63 9 0
95	83	50 9 6	95	32	63 9 0
95	82	51 15 6	95	31	63 9 0
95	81	52 16 6	95	30	63 9 0
95	80	53 19 6	95	29	63 9 0
95	79	55 0 0	95	28	63 9 0
95	78	55 18 0	95	27	63 8 6
95	77	56 16 0	95	26	63 8 6
95	76	57 10 0	95	25	63 7 0
95	75	57 13 0	95	24	63 6 6
95	74	57 18 6	95	23	63 6 6
95	73	58 4 6	95	22	63 6 6
95	72	58 9 6	95	21	63 7 0
95	71	58 15 6	95	20	63 9 6
95	70	59 10 0	95	19	63 12 0
95	69	59 10 6	95	18	63 14 0
95	68	59 17 6	95	17	63 16 6
95	67	60 3 6	95	16	63 18 6
95	66	60 9 6	95	15	64 0 0
95	65	60 17 6	95	14	64 1 0
95	64	61 3 0	95	13	64 1 6
95	63	61 7 6	95	12	64 1 6
95	62	61 12 0	95	11	64 1 6
95	61	61 14 6	95	10	64 1 6
95	60	61 15 6	95	9	64 1 0
95	59	61 17 0	95	8	64 0 6
95	58	61 18 6	95	7	64 0 0
95	57	62 1 0	95	6	63 18 6
95	56	62 3 6	95	5	63 16 6
95	55	62 6 6	95	4	63 14 0
95	54	62 9 6	95	3	63 10 6
95	53	62 12 6	95	2	63 6 0
95	52	62 15 6	95	1	63 1 0
95	51	62 18 6	95	0	62 18 0
95	50	63 2 0			
95	49	63 4 0	94	94	29 19 0
95	48	63 5 6	94	93	32 19 0
95	47	63 6 6	94	92	35 19 0
95	46	63 7 6	94	91	39 1 0
95	45	63 7 0	94	90	40 5 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
94	89	£43 0 0	94	35	£77 18 0
94	88	45 13 6	94	34	77 18 6
94	87	48 14 0	94	33	77 18 6
94	86	51 18 6	94	32	77 18 0
94	85	55 5 0	94	31	77 18 0
94	84	57 17 6	94	30	77 18 0
94	83	60 3 0	94	29	77 18 0
94	82	61 18 0	94	28	77 17 6
94	81	63 7 0	94	27	77 17 6
94	80	64 17 6	94	26	77 17 0
94	79	66 5 0	94	25	77 15 6
94	78	67 9 6	94	24	77 14 6
94	77	68 13 6	94	23	77 14 0
94	76	69 13 6	94	22	77 14 6
94	75	69 19 0	94	21	77 15 6
94	74	70 6 6	94	20	77 18 6
94	73	70 14 6	94	19	78 1 6
94	72	71 1 6	94	18	78 4 6
94	71	71 9 6	94	17	78 7 6
94	70	71 19 0	94	16	78 10 6
94	69	72 9 0	94	15	78 13 0
94	68	72 18 6	94	14	78 14 6
94	67	73 7 6	94	13	78 15 6
94	66	73 15 6	94	12	78 15 6
94	65	74 6 0	94	11	78 15 6
94	64	74 14 0	94	10	78 15 0
94	63	75 0 6	94	9	78 14 6
94	62	75 6 0	94	8	78 14 0
94	61	75 10 0	94	7	78 13 0
94	60	75 12 0	94	6	78 11 6
94	59	75 13 6	94	5	78 8 6
94	58	75 16 0	94	4	78 5 0
94	57	75 19 0	94	3	78 0 6
94	56	76 2 0	94	2	77 14 6
94	55	76 6 0	94	1	77 8 0
94	54	76 10 6	94	0	77 4 0
94	53	76 14 6			
94	52	76 19 0	93	93	36 8 6
94	51	77 3 0	93	92	39 18 0
94	50	77 7 6	93	91	43 9 6
94	49	77 10 6	93	90	44 19 6
94	48	77 13 0	93	89	48 2 6
94	47	77 14 6	93	88	51 5 0
94	46	77 15 6	93	87	54 16 0
94	45	77 15 6	93	86	58 12 6
94	44	77 15 6	93	85	62 12 0
94	43	77 15 6	93	84	65 17 0
94	42	77 15 6	93	83	68 13 6
94	41	77 16 0	93	82	70 17 6
94	40	77 16 0	93	81	72 14 0
94	39	77 16 0	93	80	74 12 0
94	38	77 16 6	93	79	76 6 6
94	37	77 17 0	93	78	77 17 0
94	36	77 17 6	93	77	79 7 6

T A B L E II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
93	76	80 12 6	93	22	90 19 6
93	75	81 1 0	93	21	91 0 6
93	74	81 11 0	93	20	91 4 6
93	73	82 1 0	93	19	91 8 0
93	72	82 9 6	93	18	91 12 0
93	71	82 19 6	93	17	91 16 0
93	70	83 11 6	93	16	91 19 6
93	69	84 4 6	93	15	92 3 0
93	68	84 16 6	93	14	92 5 0
93	67	85 7 6	93	13	92 6 0
93	66	85 17 6	93	12	92 6 6
93	65	86 11 0	93	11	92 6 0
93	64	87 1 0	93	10	92 6 0
93	63	87 9 6	93	9	92 5 6
93	62	87 17 0	93	8	92 4 6
93	61	88 2 0	93	7	92 3 6
93	60	88 5 0	93	6	92 1 6
93	59	88 7 0	93	5	91 18 0
93	58	88 10 0	93	4	91 13 6
93	57	88 13 6	93	3	91 8 0
93	56	88 18 0	93	2	91 0 6
93	55	89 3 0	93	1	90 12 6
93	54	89 8 0	93	0	90 7 0
93	53	89 13 6			
93	52	89 19 0	92	92	43 16 6
93	51	90 4 0	92	91	47 17 6
93	50	90 10 0	92	90	49 13 6
93	49	90 14 0	92	89	53 5 0
93	48	90 17 6	92	88	56 16 6
93	47	90 19 6	92	87	60 18 6
93	46	91 1 0	92	86	65 6 6
93	45	91 1 0	92	85	69 19 6
93	44	91 1 0	92	84	73 16 6
93	43	91 1 0	92	83	77 4 0
93	42	91 1 0	92	82	79 18 0
93	41	91 1 6	92	81	82 2 6
93	40	91 1 6	92	80	84 8 0
93	39	91 1 6	92	79	86 10 0
93	38	91 2 0	92	78	88 7 6
93	37	91 3 0	92	77	90 4 6
93	36	91 3 6	92	76	91 15 0
93	35	91 4 0	92	75	92 7 0
93	34	91 4 6	92	74	93 0 0
93	33	91 4 6	92	73	93 12 0
93	32	91 4 0	92	72	94 3 0
93	31	91 4 0	92	71	94 15 0
93	30	91 4 0	92	70	95 9 6
93	29	91 4 0	92	69	96 5 0
93	28	91 3 6	92	68	96 19 6
93	27	91 3 6	92	67	97 13 0
93	26	91 3 0	92	66	98 6 0
93	25	91 1 0	92	65	99 2 0
93	24	91 0 0	92	64	99 14 6
93	23	90 19 6	92	63	100 5 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
92	62	£100 14 6	92	8	£106 4 0
92	61	101 1 0	92	7	106 2 6
92	60	101 5 0	92	6	106 0 6
92	59	101 8 0	92	5	105 16 6
92	58	101 11 6	92	4	105 11 0
92	57	101 16 0	92	3	105 4 0
92	56	102 1 0	92	2	104 15 0
92	55	102 7 0	92	1	104 5 0
92	54	102 13 6	92	0	103 18 0
92	53	103 0 0			
92	52	103 6 6	91	91	52 9 6
92	51	103 13 0	91	90	54 11 0
92	50	104 0 0	91	89	58 11 6
92	49	104 5 6	91	88	62 13 6
92	48	104 9 6	91	87	67 6 6
92	47	104 12 6	91	86	72 7 6
92	46	104 14 0	91	85	77 14 6
92	45	104 14 6	91	84	82 5 0
92	44	104 14 6	91	83	86 5 0
92	43	104 14 6	91	82	89 9 0
92	42	104 15 0	91	81	92 3 6
92	41	104 15 0	91	80	94 17 6
92	40	104 15 0	91	79	97 7 6
92	39	104 15 6	91	78	99 12 6
92	38	104 16 0	91	77	101 17 0
92	37	104 17 0	91	76	103 14 0
92	36	104 17 6	91	75	104 10 0
92	35	104 18 6	91	74	105 6 0
92	34	104 19 0	91	73	106 1 0
92	33	104 19 0	91	72	106 14 0
92	32	104 18 6	91	71	107 8 6
92	31	104 18 6	91	70	108 6 0
92	30	104 18 6	91	69	109 4 6
92	29	104 18 0	91	68	110 2 0
92	28	104 18 0	91	67	110 18 6
92	27	104 17 6	91	66	111 14 0
92	26	104 17 0	91	65	112 13 0
92	25	104 15 0	91	64	113 8 6
92	24	104 13 6	91	63	114 2 0
92	23	104 13 0	91	62	114 13 6
92	22	104 13 0	91	61	115 1 6
92	21	104 14 0	91	60	115 6 6
92	20	104 18 6	91	59	115 10 6
92	19	105 3 0	91	58	115 15 0
92	18	105 7 6	91	57	116 0 0
92	17	105 12 6	91	56	116 6 0
92	16	105 17 0	91	55	116 13 6
92	15	106 1 0	91	54	117 1 0
92	14	106 4 0	91	53	117 9 0
92	13	106 5 6	91	52	117 17 6
92	12	106 6 0	91	51	118 5 0
92	11	106 6 0	91	50	118 13 6
92	10	106 5 6	91	49	119 0 6
92	9	106 5 0	91	48	119 5 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
91	47	£119 9 0	90	85	£ 81 19 0
91	46	119 11 6	90	84	86 19 6
91	45	119 12 0	90	83	91 9 0
91	44	119 12 0	90	82	95 2 0
91	43	119 12 6	90	81	98 3 0
91	42	119 12 6	90	80	101 4 6
91	41	119 13 0	90	79	104 1 0
91	40	119 12 6	90	78	106 12 6
91	39	119 13 0	90	77	109 3 0
91	38	119 13 6	90	76	111 5 6
91	37	119 15 0	90	75	112 5 6
91	36	119 16 0	90	74	113 4 0
91	35	119 17 0	90	73	114 1 6
91	34	119 17 6	90	72	114 17 0
91	33	119 17 6	90	71	115 13 6
91	32	119 17 0	90	70	116 13 0
91	31	119 17 0	90	69	117 14 0
91	30	119 17 0	90	68	118 14 0
91	29	119 16 6	90	67	119 13 0
91	28	119 16 6	90	66	120 10 6
91	27	119 16 0	90	65	121 12 6
91	26	119 15 6	90	64	122 10 6
91	25	119 13 0	90	63	123 6 0
91	24	119 11 0	90	62	123 19 6
91	23	119 10 0	90	61	124 9 0
91	22	119 10 0	90	60	124 15 6
91	21	119 11 6	90	59	125 0 0
91	20	119 16 6	90	58	125 5 0
91	19	120 2 0	90	57	125 11 0
91	18	120 7 6	90	56	125 18 0
91	17	120 13 6	90	55	126 6 6
91	16	120 19 0	90	54	126 15 0
91	15	121 4 0	90	53	127 4 0
91	14	121 7 6	90	52	127 13 6
91	13	121 9 6	90	51	128 2 6
91	12	121 10 6	90	50	128 12 6
91	11	121 10 6	90	49	129 0 6
91	10	121 10 0	90	48	129 6 6
91	9	121 9 0	90	47	129 10 6
91	8	121 8 6	90	46	129 13 6
91	7	121 6 6	90	45	129 14 0
91	6	121 4 0	90	44	129 14 6
91	5	120 19 0	90	43	129 15 0
91	4	120 12 6	90	42	129 15 0
91	3	120 4 6	90	41	129 15 6
91	2	119 14 0	90	40	129 15 6
91	1	119 2 0	90	39	129 16 0
91	0	118 13 0	90	38	129 16 6
			90	37	129 18 0
90	90	56 17 6	90	36	129 19 0
90	89	61 3 6	90	35	130 0 0
90	88	65 11 6	90	34	130 1 0
90	87	70 12 3	90	33	130 1 0
90	86	76 2 0	90	32	130 0 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
90	31	£130 0 6	89	68	£131 1 0
90	30	130 0 0	89	67	132 3 0
90	29	130 0 0	89	66	133 3 6
90	28	130 0 0	89	65	134 9 0
90	27	129 19 6	89	64	135 10 0
90	26	129 19 0	89	63	136 8 0
90	25	129 16 0	89	62	137 4 0
90	24	129 14 0	89	61	137 15 6
90	23	129 13 0	89	60	138 3 0
90	22	129 12 6	89	59	138 8 6
90	21	129 14 0	89	58	138 15 0
90	20	129 19 6	89	57	139 2 0
90	19	130 5 6	89	56	139 10 0
90	18	130 12 0	89	55	139 19 6
90	17	130 19 0	89	54	140 9 6
90	16	131 5 6	89	53	141 0 0
90	15	131 11 0	89	52	141 11 0
90	14	131 15 6	89	51	142 1 6
90	13	131 18 0	89	50	142 13 0
90	12	131 19 0	89	49	143 2 0
90	11	131 19 0	89	48	143 9 6
90	10	131 18 6	89	47	143 14 6
90	9	131 18 0	89	46	143 18 6
90	8	131 17 0	89	45	143 19 6
90	7	131 15 0	89	44	144 0 0
90	6	131 12 0	89	43	144 0 6
90	5	131 6 6	89	42	144 0 6
90	4	130 19 6	89	41	144 1 6
90	3	130 10 0	89	40	144 1 0
90	2	129 18 0	89	39	144 1 6
90	1	129 4 6	89	38	144 2 6
90	0	128 14 0	89	37	144 3 6
			89	36	144 5 0
89	89	65 18 0	89	35	144 6 6
89	88	70 14 6	89	34	144 7 0
89	87	76 5 0	89	33	144 7 6
89	86	82 6 6	89	32	144 7 0
89	85	88 16 6	89	31	144 7 0
89	84	94 9 6	89	30	144 6 6
89	83	99 10 6	89	29	144 6 6
89	82	103 14 6	89	28	144 6 0
89	81	107 4 6	89	27	144 5 6
89	80	110 15 0	89	26	144 5 0
89	79	114 0 0	89	25	144 1 6
89	78	116 19 6	89	24	143 19 6
89	77	119 17 0	89	23	143 18 0
89	76	122 7 0	89	22	143 18 0
89	75	123 11 0	89	21	143 19 6
89	74	124 13 6	89	20	144 5 6
89	73	125 14 0	89	19	144 12 6
89	72	126 12 0	89	18	144 19 6
89	71	127 11 6	89	17	145 7 6
89	70	128 13 6	89	16	145 15 0
89	69	129 17 6	89	15	146 2 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
89	14	£146 7 0	88	50	£158 2 6
89	13	146 10 6	88	49	158 13 6
89	12	146 11 6	88	48	159 2 0
89	11	146 12 0	88	47	159 8 6
89	10	146 11 6	88	46	159 13 0
89	9	146 10 6	88	45	159 14 6
89	8	146 9 6	88	44	159 15 6
89	7	146 7 6	88	43	159 16 0
89	6	146 4 0	88	42	159 16 6
89	5	145 18 0	88	41	159 17 0
89	4	145 10 0	88	40	159 17 0
89	3	144 19 0	88	39	159 17 6
89	2	144 5 6	88	38	159 18 0
89	1	143 10 0	88	37	160 0 0
89	0	142 17 6	88	36	160 1 6
			88	35	160 3 0
88	88	76 1 0	88	34	160 4 0
88	87	82 2 6	88	33	160 4 0
88	86	88 17 6	88	32	160 4 0
88	85	96 1 6	88	31	160 3 6
88	84	102 8 6	88	30	160 3 6
88	83	108 3 0	88	29	160 3 0
88	82	112 18 6	88	28	160 3 0
88	81	116 19 6	88	27	160 2 6
88	80	121 0 0	88	26	160 1 6
88	79	124 14 6	88	25	159 18 0
88	78	128 3 0	88	24	159 15 0
88	77	131 9 6	88	23	159 13 6
88	76	134 7 6	88	22	159 13 6
88	75	135 16 6	88	21	159 15 0
88	74	137 3 6	88	20	160 1 6
88	73	138 7 6	88	19	160 9 6
88	72	139 8 6	88	18	160 17 6
88	71	140 11 0	88	17	161 7 0
88	70	141 17 0	88	16	161 15 6
88	69	143 4 6	88	15	162 3 6
88	68	144 11 6	88	14	162 10 0
88	67	145 17 0	88	13	162 14 0
88	66	147 1 0	88	12	162 15 6
88	65	148 10 0	88	11	162 16 0
88	64	149 14 6	88	10	162 16 0
88	63	150 15 6	88	9	162 15 0
88	62	151 14 6	88	8	162 13 6
88	61	152 18 6	88	7	162 11 6
88	60	152 17 6	88	6	162 7 6
88	59	153 4 6	88	5	162 0 6
88	58	153 12 0	88	4	161 11 0
88	57	154 0 0	88	3	160 19 0
88	56	154 9 6	88	2	160 3 6
88	55	155 0 6	88	1	159 5 6
88	54	155 12 0	88	0	158 11 0
88	53	156 4 6			
88	52	156 17 0	87	87	88 18 0
88	51	157 9 0	87	86	96 7 6

TABLE II, *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
87	85	£104 9 0	87	31	£179 0 6
87	84	111 12 6	87	30	179 0 0
87	83	118 3 0	87	29	179 0 0
87	82	123 13 0	87	28	178 19 6
87	81	128 6 6	87	27	178 19 0
87	80	132 19 6	87	26	178 18 0
87	79	137 5 6	87	25	178 13 6
87	78	141 5 0	87	24	178 10 6
87	77	145 2 0	87	23	178 8 6
87	76	148 9 6	87	22	178 8 6
87	75	150 5 6	87	21	178 10 0
87	74	151 17 6	87	20	178 17 6
87	73	153 6 6	87	19	179 6 6
87	72	154 11 6	87	18	179 16 0
87	71	155 17 6	87	17	180 7 0
87	70	157 7 6	87	16	180 17 0
87	69	158 19 6	87	15	181 6 6
87	68	160 11 0	87	14	181 14 0
87	67	162 0 6	87	13	181 19 0
87	66	163 9 0	87	12	182 1 6
87	65	165 2 6	87	11	182 2 0
87	64	166 11 6	87	10	182 2 0
87	63	167 16 6	87	9	182 1 0
87	62	168 19 0	87	8	181 19 6
87	61	169 15 6	87	7	181 17 0
87	60	170 7 0	87	6	181 12 6
87	59	170 15 6	87	5	181 4 6
87	58	171 4 6	87	4	180 14 0
87	57	171 14 0	87	3	179 19 6
87	56	172 5 0	87	2	179 1 6
87	55	172 17 6	87	1	178 1 0
87	54	173 11 6	87	0	177 4 0
87	53	174 5 6	86	86	104 15 0
87	52	175 0 6	86	85	113 16 6
87	51	175 14 6	86	84	121 19 6
87	50	176 10 0	86	83	129 9 0
87	49	177 3 6	86	82	135 16 0
87	48	177 13 6	86	81	141 5 0
87	47	178 1 6	86	80	146 12 6
87	46	178 7 0	86	79	151 13 6
87	45	178 9 0	86	78	156 6 0
87	44	178 10 6	86	77	160 16 0
87	43	178 11 0	86	76	164 15 6
87	42	178 11 6	86	75	166 19 0
87	41	178 12 6	86	74	168 18 0
87	40	178 12 6	86	73	170 12 6
87	39	178 13 0	86	72	172 2 6
87	38	178 14 0	86	71	173 13 6
87	37	178 15 6	86	70	175 8 6
87	36	178 17 6	86	69	177 6 0
87	35	178 19 6	86	68	179 3 0
87	34	179 0 6	86	67	180 18 0
87	33	179 1 0	86	66	182 11 6
87	32	179 0 6	86	65	184 11 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
86	64	£186 5 0	86	10	£204 17 0
86	63	187 15 0	86	9	204 16 0
86	62	189 1 6	86	8	204 14 6
86	61	190 2 0	86	7	204 11 6
86	60	190 16 0	86	6	204 16 0
86	59	191 6 6	86	5	203 17 6
86	58	191 17 6	86	4	203 4 6
86	57	192 9 0	86	3	202 8 0
86	56	193 1 6	86	2	201 7 6
86	55	193 16 6	86	1	200 3 0
86	54	194 12 6	86	0	199 2 6
86	53	195 9 6			
86	52	196 7 0	85	55	124 1 0
86	51	197 4 0	85	84	133 6 6
86	50	198 2 0	85	83	141 18 6
86	49	198 18 0	85	82	149 6 0
86	48	199 10 6	85	81	155 13 6
86	47	200 0 0	85	80	161 19 0
86	46	200 7 0	85	79	167 16 6
86	45	200 9 6	85	78	173 5 6
86	44	200 11 6	85	77	178 11 0
86	43	200 12 6	85	76	183 5 0
86	42	200 13 6	85	75	185 19 0
86	41	200 14 6	85	74	188 6 6
86	40	200 14 0	85	73	190 8 0
86	39	200 15 0	85	72	192 4 6
86	38	200 16 0	85	71	194 1 6
86	37	200 18 0	85	70	196 2 6
86	36	201 0 6	85	69	198 6 6
86	35	201 2 6	85	68	200 10 0
86	34	201 3 6	85	67	202 11 6
86	33	201 4 6	85	66	204 11 0
86	32	201 4 0	85	65	206 17 6
86	31	201 3 6	85	64	208 18 6
86	30	201 3 6	85	63	210 14 6
86	29	201 3 0	85	62	212 6 6
86	28	201 3 0	85	61	213 11 0
86	27	201 2 0	85	60	214 9 0
86	26	201 1 0	85	59	215 2 6
86	25	200 16 6	85	58	215 15 6
86	24	200 12 6	85	57	216 9 0
86	23	200 10 6	85	56	217 4 6
86	22	200 9 6	85	55	218 2 0
86	21	200 11 6	85	54	219 1 0
86	20	201 0 0	85	53	220 1 0
86	19	201 10 0	85	52	221 1 6
86	18	202 1 6	85	51	222 2 0
86	17	202 14 0	85	50	223 3 6
86	16	203 6 0	85	49	224 2 6
86	15	203 17 6	85	48	224 18 0
86	14	204 6 6	85	47	225 9 6
86	13	204 12 6	85	46	225 18 0
86	12	204 15 6	85	45	226 2 0
86	11	204 17 0	85	44	226 4 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
85	43	£226 6 0	84	75	£204 14 6
85	42	226 7 0	84	74	207 12 0
85	41	226 8 6	84	73	210 2 6
85	40	226 8 6	84	72	212 6 0
85	39	226 9 0	84	71	214 9 6
85	38	226 10 0	84	70	216 17 6
85	37	226 13 0	84	69	219 9 0
85	36	226 15 6	84	68	222 0 0
85	35	226 18 0	84	67	224 9 0
85	34	226 19 6	84	66	226 15 6
85	33	227 0 6	84	65	229 10 0
85	32	227 0 6	84	64	231 18 0
85	31	227 0 0	84	63	234 1 0
85	30	226 19 6	84	62	235 19 6
85	29	226 19 6	84	61	237 9 6
85	28	226 19 0	84	60	238 11 6
85	27	226 18 0	84	59	239 8 0
85	26	226 16 6	84	58	240 4 0
85	25	226 11 6	84	57	241 0 6
85	24	226 7 0	84	56	241 18 6
85	23	226 4 0	84	55	242 19 6
85	22	226 3 6	84	54	244 1 6
85	21	226 5 0	84	53	245 5 0
85	20	226 15 0	84	52	246 9 6
85	19	227 6 6	84	51	247 13 0
85	18	227 19 6	84	50	248 19 0
85	17	228 14 6	84	49	250 1 6
85	16	229 9 0	84	48	251 0 0
85	15	230 2 6	84	47	251 14 6
85	14	230 13 6	84	46	252 5 0
85	13	231 1 0	84	45	252 10 6
85	12	231 5 6	84	44	252 14 0
85	11	231 7 0	84	43	252 16 0
85	10	231 7 6	84	42	252 17 6
85	9	231 6 6	84	41	252 19 0
85	8	231 4 6	84	40	252 19 0
85	7	231 1 0	84	39	253 0 0
85	6	230 15 0	84	38	253 1 6
85	5	230 5 0	84	37	253 4 6
85	4	229 10 6	84	36	253 7 6
85	3	228 11 0	84	35	253 10 0
85	2	227 7 0	84	34	253 12 0
85	1	225 18 0	84	33	253 13 0
85	0	224 14 0	84	32	253 13 6
			84	31	253 13 0
84	84	143 16 0	84	30	253 12 6
84	83	153 11 0	84	29	253 12 0
84	82	162 0 6	84	28	253 11 6
84	81	169 7 6	84	27	253 10 6
84	80	176 12 6	84	26	253 9 6
84	79	183 9 0	84	25	253 3 0
84	78	189 15 6	84	24	252 18 0
84	77	195 18 6	84	23	252 14 6
84	76	201 8 6	84	22	252 13 6

T A B L E II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
84	21	252 15 6	83	52	272 12 6
84	20	253 6 0	83	51	274 0 6
84	19	253 19 6	83	50	275 11 0
84	18	254 14 6	83	49	276 17 6
84	17	255 12 0	83	48	277 19 6
84	16	256 9 0	83	47	278 17 0
84	15	257 5 0	83	46	279 10 6
84	14	257 18 6	83	45	279 17 6
84	13	258 8 0	83	44	280 2 0
84	12	258 13 6	83	43	280 5 0
84	11	258 16 6	83	42	280 7 0
84	10	258 16 6	83	41	280 9 0
84	9	258 16 0	83	40	280 9 6
84	8	258 14 0	83	39	280 10 6
84	7	258 10 0	83	38	280 12 0
84	6	258 3 0	83	37	280 15 6
84	5	257 11 6	83	36	280 18 6
84	4	256 14 6	83	35	281 2 0
84	3	255 12 6	83	34	281 4 6
84	2	254 4 0	83	33	281 6 0
84	1	252 10 6	83	32	281 6 0
84	0	251 2 0	83	31	281 5 6
			83	30	281 5 6
			83	29	281 5 0
83	83	164 10 0	83	28	281 4 6
83	82	174 2 6	83	27	281 3 6
83	81	182 11 0	83	26	281 1 6
83	80	190 16 6	83	25	280 15 0
83	79	198 13 0	83	24	280 9 0
83	78	205 19 0	83	23	280 5 0
83	77	213 1 0	83	22	280 3 6
83	76	219 9 0	83	21	280 5 0
83	75	223 8 6	83	20	280 17 0
83	74	226 17 6	83	19	281 12 0
83	73	229 17 6	83	18	282 9 6
83	72	232 9 0	83	17	283 9 6
83	71	235 0 6	83	16	284 9 6
83	70	237 16 6	83	15	285 8 6
83	69	240 16 0	83	14	286 4 0
83	68	243 15 0	83	13	286 16 0
83	67	246 12 6	83	12	287 3 0
83	66	249 7 0	83	11	287 6 6
83	65	252 10 0	83	10	287 8 0
83	64	255 6 6	83	9	287 7 0
83	63	257 17 0	83	8	287 5 6
83	62	260 3 0	83	7	287 1 0
83	61	261 19 0	83	6	286 13 6
83	60	263 6 0	83	5	286 0 0
83	59	264 6 6	83	4	285 1 0
83	58	265 6 0	83	3	283 15 6
83	57	266 5 6	83	2	282 3 0
83	56	267 6 6	83	1	280 4 0
83	55	268 11 0	83	0	278 10 6
83	54	269 16 6			
83	53	271 4 0			

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
82	82	£184. 16 6	82	28	£308. 10 6
82	81	194 6 6	82	27	308 9 6
82	80	203. 13 6	82	26	308 7 6
82	79	212 11 0	82	25	303 0 0
82	78	220 16 6	82	24	307 13 6
82	77	228 18 0	82	23	307 9 0
82	76	236 4 6	82	22	307 6 6
82	75	240 18 6	82	21	307 8 6
82	74	245 0 6	82	20	308 1 6
82	73	248 11 6	82	19	308 18 0
82	72	251 12 6	82	18	309 17 6
82	71	254 12 6	82	17	311 0 6
82	70	257 16 6	82	16	312 3 6
82	69	261 4 6	82	15	313 5 6
82	68	264 12 6	82	14	314 4 0
82	67	267 18 6	82	13	314 18 0
82	66	271 1 6	82	12	315 7 0
82	65	274 14 0	82	11	315 12 0
82	64	277 19 0	82	10	315 14 0
82	63	280 18 0	82	9	315 14 0
82	62	283 12 0	82	8	315 12 0
82	61	285 14 6	82	7	315 7 6
82	60	287 7 0	82	6	314 19 0
82	59	288 12 0	82	5	314 4 0
82	58	289 16 0	82	4	313 2 6
82	57	290 19 0	82	3	311 13 6
82	56	292 3 6	82	2	309 16 6
82	55	293 11 6	82	1	307 12 6
82	54	295 1 0	82	0	305 13 6
82	53	296 12 6			
82	52	298 5 6	81	81	204 17 6
82	51	299 18 0	81	80	215 5 6
82	50	301 13 0	81	79	225 3 6
82	49	303 4 6	81	78	234 9 0
82	48	304 10 6	81	77	243 10 6
82	47	305 11 6	81	76	251 16 0
82	46	306 8 0	81	75	257 6 0
82	45	306 17 0	81	74	262 1 0
82	44	307 3 0	81	73	266 4 0
82	43	307 7 0	81	72	269 15 0
82	42	307 9 6	81	71	273 4 6
82	41	307 12 0	81	70	276 18 0
82	40	307 13 0	81	69	280 14 6
82	39	307 14 0	81	68	284 11 6
82	38	307 16 0	81	67	288 6 6
82	37	307 19 6	81	66	291 18 6
82	36	308 3 6	81	65	296 1 0
82	35	308 7 6	81	64	299 15 0
82	34	308 10 6	81	63	303 3 0
82	33	308 12 0	81	62	306 5 6
82	32	308 12 6	81	61	308 15 6
82	31	308 12 0	81	60	310 14 0
82	30	308 12 0	81	59	312 4 6
82	29	308 11 6	81	58	313 12 6

TABLE II, *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
81	57	£314 19 6	81	3	£339 5 6
81	56	316 8 0	81	2	337 4 6
81	55	318 0 0	81	1	334 14 6
81	54	319 14 0	81	0	332 10 0
81	53	321 9 6			
81	52	323 7 6	80	80	226 15 0
81	51	325 4 6	80	79	237 14 0
81	50	327 4 6	80	78	248 0 6
81	49	329 0 6	80	77	258 3 0
81	48	330 11 6	80	76	267 8 6
81	47	331 16 0	80	75	273 15 0
81	46	332 16 0	80	74	279 5 0
81	45	333 7 0	80	73	284 1 0
81	44	333 15 0	80	72	288 3 6
81	43	334 0 6	80	71	292 3 0
81	42	334 4 0	80	70	296 6 6
81	41	334 7 0	80	69	300 13 0
81	40	334 8 0	80	68	305 0 0
81	39	334 9 6	80	67	309 4 6
81	38	334 12 0	80	66	313 6 0
81	37	334 16 0	80	65	317 18 6
81	36	335 0 6	80	64	322 3 0
81	35	335 5 0	80	63	326 1 0
81	34	335 8 0	80	62	329 12 6
81	33	335 10 0	80	61	332 10 6
81	32	335 11 0	80	60	334 16 0
81	31	335 10 6	80	59	336 12 0
81	30	335 10 6	80	58	338 5 6
81	29	335 10 0	80	57	339 17 0
81	28	335 9 6	80	56	341 10 0
81	27	335 8 0	80	55	343 6 6
81	26	335 6 0	80	54	345 5 0
81	25	334 17 6	80	53	347 5 6
81	24	334 10 6	80	52	349 8 0
81	23	334 5 0	80	51	351 10 6
81	22	334 2 0	80	50	353 16 6
81	21	334 4 0	80	49	355 17 6
81	20	334 17 6	80	48	357 13 0
81	19	335 16 0	80	47	359 2 0
81	18	336 18 0	80	46	360 5 6
81	17	338 3 0	80	45	360 19 6
81	16	339 9 6	80	44	361 9 6
81	15	340 15 0	80	43	361 16 6
81	14	341 16 6	80	42	362 1 6
81	13	342 13 6	80	41	362 5 6
81	12	343 4 6	80	40	362 7 0
81	11	343 11 0	80	39	362 9 0
81	10	343 14 0	80	38	362 12 0
81	9	343 14 0	80	37	362 16 0
81	8	343 12 6	80	36	363 1 0
81	7	343 7 6	80	35	363 6 0
81	6	342 18 0	80	34	363 10 0
81	5	342 2 0	80	33	363 12 0
81	4	340 18 0	80	32	363 13 0

T A B L E II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
80	31	£363 13 0	79	58	£363 4 0
80	30	363 13 0	79	57	365 1 0
80	29	363 12 6	79	56	366 19 0
80	28	363 12 0	79	55	369 0 0
80	27	363 10 6	79	54	371 3 6
80	26	363 8 0	79	53	373 9 6
80	25	362 19 0	79	52	375 17 6
80	24	362 11 0	79	51	378 5 6
80	23	362 5 0	79	50	380 17 0
80	22	362 1 6	79	49	383 4 0
80	21	362 3 0	79	48	385 5 0
80	20	362 18 0	79	47	386 18 6
80	19	363 17 6	79	46	388 6 0
80	18	365 2 0	79	45	389 3 6
80	17	366 10 0	79	44	389 16 0
80	16	367 19 6	79	43	390 5 0
80	15	369 8 6	79	42	390 11 0
80	14	370 13 6	79	41	390 16 6
80	13	371 13 0	79	40	390 18 6
80	12	372 6 6	79	39	391 1 0
80	11	372 15 0	79	38	391 4 6
80	10	372 19 0	79	37	391 9 6
80	9	373 0 6	79	36	391 15 0
80	8	372 19 0	79	35	392 0 6
80	7	372 14 0	79	34	392 4 6
80	6	372 4 0	79	33	392 7 6
80	5	371 6 0	79	32	392 8 6
80	4	369 19 6	79	31	392 9 0
80	3	368 3 6	79	30	392 9 0
80	2	365 17 6	79	29	392 8 6
80	1	363 2 0	79	28	392 8 0
80	0	360 11 6	79	27	392 6 6
			79	26	392 4 0
79	79	249 14 6	79	25	391 14 0
79	78	261 2 6	79	24	391 5 0
79	77	272 6 6	79	23	390 18 0
79	76	282 12 6	79	22	390 14 6
79	75	289 16 6	79	21	390 15 6
79	74	296 2 0	79	20	391 11 6
79	73	301 12 0	79	19	392 12 6
79	72	306 7 0	79	18	393 19 0
79	71	310 18 0	79	17	395 10 6
79	70	315 12 0	79	16	397 3 6
79	69	320 10 0	79	15	398 16 0
79	68	325 7 0	79	14	400 4 6
79	67	330 2 0	79	13	401 7 0
79	66	334 14 0	79	12	402 3 6
79	65	339 17 6	79	11	402 13 6
79	64	344 13 0	79	10	402 19 6
79	63	349 1 0	79	9	403 1 6
79	62	353 2 0	79	8	403 1 0
79	61	356 9 0	79	7	402 15 6
79	60	359 2 6	79	6	402 5 0
79	59	361 5 0	79	5	401 5 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
79	4	£399 16 6	78	30	£421 14 0
79	3	397 17 0	78	29	421 14 0
79	2	395 6 0	78	28	421 13 6
79	1	392 4 0	78	27	421 11 6
79	0	389 7 6	78	26	421 9 0
			78	25	420 18 6
78	78	273 12 0	78	24	420 8 6
78	77	285 17 6	78	23	420 1 0
78	76	297 5 0	78	22	419 16 6
78	75	305 7 0	78	21	419 17 6
78	74	312 9 6	78	20	420 14 0
78	73	318 14 6	78	19	421 17 0
78	72	324 2 6	78	18	423 6 0
78	71	329 6 0	78	17	425 0 0
78	70	334 12 0	78	16	426 16 6
78	69	340 1 0	78	15	428 12 6
78	68	345 9 6	78	14	430 5 0
78	67	350 15 6	78	13	431 11 6
78	66	355 18 6	78	12	432 10 6
78	65	361 13 6	78	11	433 3 0
78	64	367 0 0	78	10	433 10 6
78	63	371 19 0	78	9	433 14 0
78	62	376 10 6	78	8	433 14 0
78	61	380 7 6	78	7	433 9 0
78	60	383 9 0	78	6	432 17 6
78	59	385 18 6	78	5	431 16 6
78	58	388 4 0	78	4	430 5 0
78	57	390 7 0	78	3	428 2 0
78	56	392 10 6	78	2	425 5 6
78	55	394 17 0	78	1	421 17 6
78	54	397 6 0	78	0	418 14 0
78	53	399 17 6			
78	52	402 11 6	77	77	299 5 6
78	51	405 5 0	77	76	311 15 0
78	50	408 3 0	77	75	320 16 6
78	49	410 16 0	77	74	328 16 0
78	48	413 2 6	77	73	335 17 0
78	47	415 1 6	77	72	341 19 6
78	46	416 13 6	77	71	347 16 0
78	45	417 14 6	77	70	353 14 6
78	44	419 10 0	77	69	359 16 0
78	43	418 1 6	77	68	365 17 0
78	42	419 9 0	77	67	371 15 0
78	41	419 16 0	77	66	377 9 6
78	40	419 19 0	77	65	383 17 0
78	39	420 2 0	77	64	389 15 6
78	38	420 6 0	77	63	395 6 0
78	37	420 11 6	77	62	400 9 0
78	36	420 17 6	77	61	404 16 0
78	35	421 4 0	77	60	408 6 6
78	34	421 9 0	77	59	411 4 6
78	33	421 12 0	77	58	413 17 0
78	32	421 13 6	77	57	416 6 0
78	31	421 14 0	77	56	418 16 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
77	55	£421 9 0	77	1	£452 15 0
77	54	424 4 0	77	0	449 4 6
77	53	427 1 6			
77	52	430 1 6	76	76	325 6 6
77	51	433 2 0	76	75	335 7 0
77	50	436 6 0	76	74	344 5 0
77	49	439 5 6	76	73	352 2 6
77	48	441 18 6	76	72	359 0 0
77	47	444 3 6	76	71	365 10 0
77	46	446 0 0	76	70	372 2 6
77	45	447 5 0	76	69	378 17 6
77	44	448 4 0	76	68	385 11 0
77	43	448 18 0	76	67	392 1 0
77	42	449 8 0	76	66	398 8 0
77	41	459 16 6	76	65	405 8 0
77	40	450 0 6	76	64	411 19 6
77	39	450 4 6	76	63	418 2 6
77	38	450 9 6	76	62	423 17 0
77	37	450 16 0	76	61	428 15 0
77	36	451 2 6	76	60	432 15 6
77	35	451 9 6	76	59	436 1 6
77	34	451 15 0	76	58	439 2 0
77	33	451 19 0	76	57	441 18 6
77	32	452 0 6	76	56	444 15 0
77	31	452 1 6	76	55	447 14 6
77	30	452 1 6	76	54	450 16 0
77	29	452 1 6	76	53	454 0 6
77	28	452 1 0	76	52	457 7 0
77	27	451 19 6	76	51	460 14 0
77	26	451 16 6	76	50	464 5 6
77	25	451 5 0	76	49	467 12 0
77	24	450 14 0	76	48	470 11 6
77	23	450 5 6	76	47	473 2 0
77	22	450 0 6	76	46	475 4 6
77	21	450 1 6	76	45	476 13 6
77	20	450 19 0	76	44	477 16 6
77	19	452 3 6	76	43	478 13 6
77	18	453 14 6	76	42	479 6 0
77	17	455 12 0	76	41	479 16 0
77	16	457 12 0	76	40	480 1 6
77	15	459 12 6	76	39	480 7 0
77	14	461 8 6	76	38	480 12 6
77	13	462 18 6	76	37	481 0 0
77	12	464 0 6	76	36	481 7 6
77	11	464 16 0	76	35	481 15 0
77	10	465 5 6	76	34	482 1 6
77	9	465 10 6	76	33	482 6 0
77	8	465 11 6	76	32	482 8 0
77	7	465 6 6	76	31	482 9 0
77	6	464 15 0	76	30	482 9 6
77	5	463 12 6	76	29	482 10 0
77	4	461 18 0	76	28	482 9 0
77	3	459 11 0	76	27	482 7 6
77	2	456 10 0	76	26	482 4 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
76	25	£481 12 0	75	48	£495 1 0
76	24	481 0 6	75	47	497 17 6
76	23	480 11 0	75	46	500 5 6
76	22	480 5 6	75	45	501 19 6
76	21	480 6 0	75	44	503 6 0
76	20	481 4 6	75	43	504 6 6
76	19	482 10 6	75	42	505 1 6
76	18	484 4 0	75	41	505 14 0
76	17	486 4 6	75	40	506 1 0
76	16	488 8 6	75	39	506 7 6
76	15	490 12 6	75	38	506 14 6
76	14	492 12 6	75	37	507 2 6
76	13	494 6 6	75	36	507 11 0
76	12	495 12 0	75	35	507 19 6
76	11	496 10 0	75	34	508 6 6
76	10	497 2 0	75	33	508 11 6
76	9	497 8 6	75	32	508 14 6
76	8	497 11 0	75	31	508 15 6
76	7	497 7 0	75	30	508 16 6
76	6	496 14 6	75	29	508 17 0
76	5	495 11 0	75	28	508 16 0
76	4	493 14 0	75	27	508 14 6
76	3	491 3 0	75	26	508 11 6
76	2	487 16 6	75	25	507 18 6
76	1	483 15 0	75	24	507 6 0
76	0	479 17 6	75	23	506 16 0
			75	22	506 9 6
			75	21	506 10 0
75	75	346 5 6	75	20	507 9 0
75	74	356 0 0	75	19	508 16 6
75	73	364 13 0	75	18	510 12 0
75	72	372 5 0	75	17	512 15 6
75	71	379 8 6	75	16	515 2 6
75	70	386 14 0	75	15	517 10 0
75	69	394 1 0	75	14	519 14 0
75	68	401 7 0	75	13	521 11 6
75	67	408 9 6	75	12	523 0 6
75	66	415 7 6	75	11	524 1 6
75	65	423 0 0	75	10	524 16 0
75	64	430 3 0	75	9	525 4 6
75	63	436 17 6	75	8	525 8 0
75	62	443 4 0	75	7	525 4 6
75	61	448 12 0	75	6	524 12 6
75	60	453 2 0	75	5	523 7 6
75	59	456 17 0	75	4	521 9 0
75	58	460 5 0	75	3	518 14 6
75	57	463 9 0	75	2	515 3 0
75	56	466 12 0	75	1	510 15 3
75	55	469 18 6	75	0	506 11 0
75	54	473 6 6			
75	53	476 17 0			
75	52	480 10 6	74	74	366 10 6
75	51	484 4 0	74	73	375 19 0
75	50	488 2 0	74	72	384 5 0
75	49	491 15 0	74	71	392 2 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
74	70	400 0 0	74	16	540 16 0
74	69	408 0 0	74	15	543 7 6
74	68	415 18 6	74	14	545 15 6
74	67	423 12 6	74	13	547 16 6
74	66	431 2 6	74	12	549 8 6
74	65	439 7 0	74	11	550 12 6
74	64	447 2 0	74	10	551 9 6
74	63	454 8 0	74	9	552 0 0
74	62	461 5 6	74	8	552 5 0
74	61	467 4 6	74	7	552 3 0
74	60	472 4 0	74	6	551 11 0
74	59	476 7 6	74	5	550 5 6
74	58	480 4 0	74	4	548 4 6
74	57	483 15 0	74	3	545 7 6
74	56	487 5 6	74	2	541 11 0
74	55	490 18 6	74	1	536 17 6
74	54	494 13 6	74	0	532 7 0
74	53	498 11 0			
74	52	502 11 0	73	73	386 2 0
74	51	506 11 0	73	72	395 2 0
74	50	510 16 0	73	71	403 12 0
74	49	514 16 0	73	70	412 3 0
74	48	518 8 0	73	69	420 15 6
74	47	521 11 0	73	68	429 5 6
74	46	524 4 0	73	67	437 11 6
74	45	526 3 0	73	66	445 13 6
74	44	527 14 0	73	65	454 10 0
74	43	528 17 6	73	64	462 16 6
74	42	529 15 6	73	63	470 14 0
74	41	530 10 6	73	62	478 3 0
74	40	531 0 0	73	61	484 12 0
74	39	531 8 0	73	60	490 1 6
74	38	531 16 0	73	59	494 14 0
74	37	532 5 6	73	58	498 18 6
74	36	532 15 0	73	57	502 17 6
74	35	533 4 0	73	56	506 15 6
74	34	533 12 0	73	55	510 15 6
74	33	533 17 6	73	54	514 17 6
74	32	534 0 6	73	53	519 1 6
74	31	534 2 0	73	52	523 8 6
74	30	534 3 6	73	51	527 15 6
74	29	534 4 0	73	50	532 7 6
74	28	534 3 6	73	49	536 14 0
74	27	534 2 0	73	48	540 13 0
74	26	533 18 6	73	47	544 1 6
74	25	533 5 0	73	46	547 0 6
74	24	532 12 0	73	45	549 4 6
74	23	532 1 0	73	44	550 19 6
74	22	531 14 0	73	43	552 7 0
74	21	531 14 0	73	42	553 8 0
74	20	532 14 0	73	41	554 6 0
74	19	534 2 6	73	40	554 17 6
74	18	536 0 0	73	39	555 7 0
74	17	538 6 0	73	38	555 16 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
73	37	£556 7 6	72	57	£520 14 0
73	36	556 18 0	72	56	524 19 6
73	35	557 8 6	72	55	529 7 0
73	34	557 17 0	72	54	533 15 6
73	33	558 3 0	72	53	538 7 0
73	32	558 7 0	72	52	543 0 6
73	31	558 9 0	72	51	547 14 6
73	30	558 10 6	72	50	552 13 6
73	29	558 11 0	72	49	557 7 0
73	28	558 11 0	72	48	561 12 6
73	27	558 9 6	72	47	565 7 0
73	26	558 6 0	72	46	568 12 0
73	25	557 12 0	72	45	571 0 6
73	24	556 18 0	72	44	573 0 6
73	23	556 6 6	72	43	574 12 0
73	22	555 19 0	72	42	575 16 6
73	21	555 18 6	72	41	576 17 0
73	20	556 19 0	72	40	577 10 6
73	19	558 9 0	72	39	578 2 6
73	18	560 8 0	72	38	578 14 0
73	17	562 16 6	72	37	579 6 0
73	16	565 10 0	72	36	579 18 0
73	15	568 4 6	72	35	580 9 6
73	14	570 16 6	72	34	580 19 0
73	13	573 0 6	72	33	581 6 0
73	12	574 16 0	72	32	581 10 0
73	11	576 3 0	72	31	581 12 6
73	10	577 2 6	72	30	581 14 6
73	9	577 15 0	72	29	581 15 6
73	8	578 2 0	72	28	581 15 6
73	7	578 1 0	72	27	581 14 0
73	6	577 9 6	72	26	581 10 6
73	5	576 3 6	72	25	580 16 0
73	4	574 1 0	72	24	580 1 6
73	3	574 1 0	72	23	579 9 0
73	2	567 6 0	72	22	579 1 0
73	1	562 1 0	72	21	579 0 6
73	0	557 4 6	72	20	580 1 6
			72	19	581 12 6
			72	18	583 13 6
72	72	404 15 0	72	17	586 4 0
72	71	413 18 0	72	16	589 0 6
72	70	423 1 6	72	15	591 18 6
72	69	432 6 0	72	14	594 13 0
72	68	441 8 0	72	13	597 1 0
72	67	450 6 0	72	12	599 0 0
72	66	458 19 0	72	11	600 9 6
72	65	468 7 0	72	10	601 12 0
72	64	477 5 6	72	9	602 7 0
72	63	485 14 0	72	8	602 15 6
72	62	493 14 0	72	7	602 16 0
72	61	500 14 0	72	6	602 5 0
72	60	506 12 6	72	5	600 18 6
72	59	511 14 0	72	4	598 15 0
72	58	516 7 6	72		

TABLE II, *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
72	3	£595 12 0	71	22	£601 17 6
72	2	591 7 6	71	21	601 16 6
72	1	586 2 6	71	20	602 18 0
72	0	581 0 0	71	19	604 10 6
			71	18	606 12 6
71	71	423 13 6	71	17	609 6 0
71	70	433 9 0	71	16	612 5 0
71	69	443 5 6	71	15	615 6 0
71	68	453 0 0	71	14	618 4 6
71	67	462 9 6	71	13	620 15 6
71	66	471 13 6	71	12	622 17 6
71	65	481 14 0	71	11	624 10 6
71	64	491 3 6	71	10	625 15 0
71	63	500 3 6	71	9	626 12 6
71	62	508 14 6	71	8	627 3 0
71	61	516 4 6	71	7	627 5 0
71	60	522 13 6	71	6	626 15 0
71	59	528 4 0	71	5	625 8 6
71	58	533 5 6	71	4	623 3 6
71	57	538 0 6	71	3	619 18 0
71	56	542 13 0	71	2	615 10 0
71	55	547 8 6	71	1	610 0 0
71	54	552 4 6	71	0	604 11 6
71	53	557 3 0			
71	52	562 4 0	70	70	443 17 0
71	51	567 4 6	70	69	454 6 0
71	50	572 10 6	70	68	464 12 0
71	49	577 11 0	70	67	474 13 6
71	48	582 3 0	70	66	484 9 6
71	47	586 4 6	70	65	495 1 6
71	46	589 15 0	70	64	505 3 0
71	45	592 9 0	70	63	514 14 6
71	44	594 13 0	70	62	523 17 0
71	43	596 8 6	70	61	531 17 6
71	42	597 17 0	70	60	538 16 6
71	41	599 1 0	70	59	544 16 0
71	40	599 17 0	70	58	550 6 6
71	39	600 11 0	70	57	555 9 6
71	38	601 4 0	70	56	560 10 6
71	37	601 18 0	70	55	565 13 6
71	36	602 11 6	70	54	570 17 0
71	35	603 4 0	70	53	576 3 0
71	34	603 15 0	70	52	581 11 6
71	33	604 2 6	70	51	586 19 6
71	32	604 7 6	70	50	592 13 0
71	31	604 10 0	70	49	598 0 6
71	30	604 12 6	70	48	602 19 6
71	29	604 14 0	70	47	607 7 6
71	28	604 14 0	70	46	611 4 0
71	27	604 12 6	70	45	614 3 6
71	26	604 9 0	70	44	616 12 6
71	25	603 14 0	70	43	618 12 6
71	24	602 19 0	70	42	620 4 6
71	23	602 6 0	70	41	621 11 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
70	40	£ 622 10 6	69	57	£ 573 3 0
70	39	623 7 6	69	56	578 12 0
70	38	624 2 6	69	55	584 3 0
70	37	624 18 0	69	54	589 15 0
70	36	625 13 0	69	53	595 8 6
70	35	626 7 6	69	52	601 4 6
70	34	626 19 0	69	51	607 0 6
70	33	627 8 0	69	50	613 2 0
70	32	627 13 6	69	49	618 17 0
70	31	627 17 0	69	48	624 3 6
70	30	627 19 6	69	47	628 18 0
70	29	628 1 0	69	46	633 1 0
70	28	628 1 6	69	45	636 5 6
70	27	628 0 6	69	44	639 0 0
70	26	627 17 0	69	43	641 4 6
70	25	627 1 6	69	42	643 0 6
70	24	626 5 6	69	41	644 11 6
70	23	625 12 6	69	40	645 13 6
70	22	625 3 0	69	39	646 12 6
70	21	625 2 0	69	38	647 10 6
70	20	626 4 0	69	37	648 8 0
70	19	627 17 6	69	36	649 5 0
70	18	630 2 0	69	35	650 1 0
70	17	632 17 0	69	34	650 14 0
70	16	635 19 0	69	33	651 3 6
70	15	639 3 6	69	32	651 10 0
70	14	642 4 6	69	31	651 14 0
70	13	644 19 6	69	30	651 17 0
70	12	647 4 6	69	29	651 19 0
70	11	649 0 0	69	28	652 0 0
70	10	650 7 6	69	27	651 19 0
70	9	651 7 0	69	26	651 15 6
70	8	652 0 0	69	25	650 19 6
70	7	652 3 6	69	24	650 3 0
70	6	651 14 6	69	23	649 9 6
70	5	650 7 6	69	22	648 19 6
70	4	648 1 6	69	21	648 18 6
70	3	644 14 0	69	20	650 1 0
70	2	640 2 0	69	19	651 15 6
70	1	634 7 0	69	18	654 1 6
70	0	628 13 0	69	17	656 19 0
			69	16	660 3 6
69	69	465 7 0	69	15	663 11 6
69	63	476 5 6	69	14	666 16 0
69	67	486 19 0	69	13	669 14 0
69	66	497 7 0	69	12	672 2 6
69	65	508 11 0	69	11	674 1 0
69	64	519 4 6	69	10	675 11 6
69	63	529 8 0	69	9	676 13 6
69	62	539 2 0	69	8	677 8 6
69	61	547 13 6	69	7	677 13 0
69	60	555 2 6	69	6	677 5 0
69	59	561 11 6	69	5	675 18 6
69	58	567 11 0	69	4	673 11 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
69	3	£ 670 1 6	68	19	£676 0 0
69	2	605 6 0	68	18	678 8 0
69	1	659 5 6	68	17	681 8 0
69	0	653 6 0	68	16	684 15 0
			68	15	688 6 0
68	68	487 16 6	68	14	691 14 6
68	67	499 2 0	68	13	694 16 0
68	66	510 2 0	68	12	697 7 0
68	65	521 19 0	68	11	699 9 0
68	64	533 4 6	68	10	701 2 0
68	63	544 0 0	68	9	702 6 6
68	62	554 5 6	68	8	703 3 6
68	61	563 8 6	68	7	703 10 0
68	60	571 8 0	68	6	703 3 0
68	59	578 7 0	68	5	701 16 6
68	58	584 15 6	68	4	699 8 6
68	57	590 16 0	68	3	695 16 6
68	56	596 14 0	68	2	690 17 6
68	55	602 13 0	68	1	684 12 0
68	54	608 13 0	68	0	678 6 6
68	53	614 15 0			
68	52	620 19 6	67	67	510 19 6
68	51	627 3 0	67	66	522 11 6
68	50	633 13 0	67	65	535 1 0
68	49	639 16 0	67	64	546 19 6
68	48	645 10 0	67	63	558 7 0
68	47	650 11 6	67	62	569 4 6
68	46	655 1 0	67	61	578 19 0
68	45	658 11 6	67	60	587 9 0
68	44	661 11 0	67	59	594 18 0
68	43	664 0 6	67	58	601 16 0
68	42	666 0 6	67	57	608 6 0
68	41	667 15 6	67	56	614 12 0
68	40	669 0 6	67	55	621 0 6
68	39	670 3 0	67	54	627 9 0
68	38	671 3 0	67	53	633 19 0
68	37	672 3 0	67	52	640 12 0
68	36	673 2 0	67	51	647 4 0
68	35	673 19 6	67	50	654 2 0
68	34	674 14 6	67	49	660 13 6
68	33	675 5 0	67	48	666 15 0
68	32	675 12 6	67	47	672 4 0
68	31	675 17 6	67	46	677 0 6
68	30	676 1 0	67	45	680 17 0
68	29	676 3 6	67	44	684 2 0
68	28	676 4 6	67	43	686 16 6
68	27	676 3 6	67	42	689 1 0
68	26	676 0 6	67	41	691 0 0
68	25	675 4 0	67	40	692 8 6
68	24	674 7 0	67	39	693 14 0
68	23	673 12 6	67	38	694 17 0
68	22	673 2 6	67	37	695 19 6
68	21	673 1 0	67	36	697 0 6
68	20	674 4 0	67	35	698 0 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
67	34	£ 698 16 6	66	48	£ 687 19 0
67	33	699 9 0	66	47	693 15 6
67	32	699 17 6	66	46	698 19 0
67	31	700 3 0	66	45	703 2 0
67	30	700 7 6	66	44	706 13 0
67	29	700 10 6	66	43	709 12 0
67	28	700 12 0	66	42	712 1 6
67	27	700 11 0	66	41	714 4 6
67	26	700 8 0	66	40	715 17 0
67	25	699 11 0	66	39	717 5 6
67	24	698 13 6	66	38	718 11 6
67	23	697 18 6	66	37	719 17 0
67	22	697 8 0	66	36	721 0 6
67	21	697 6 0	66	35	722 2 6
67	20	698 10 0	66	34	723 0 6
67	19	700 7 0	66	33	723 14 6
67	18	702 17 0	66	32	724 4 0
67	17	705 19 6	66	31	724 11 0
67	16	709 9 6	66	30	724 16 0
67	15	713 4 0	66	29	724 19 6
67	14	716 15 6	66	28	725 1 6
67	13	720 0 6	66	27	725 1 0
67	12	722 15 0	66	26	724 18 0
67	11	724 19 6	66	25	724 0 6
67	10	726 15 6	66	24	723 3 0
67	9	728 2 6	66	23	722 7 0
67	8	729 1 6	66	22	721 16 0
67	7	729 10 0	66	21	721 14 0
67	6	729 4 0	66	20	722 18 6
67	5	727 18 0	66	19	724 17 0
67	4	725 9 6	66	18	727 8 6
67	3	721 15 0	66	17	730 13 6
67	2	716 12 6	66	16	734 6 6
67	1	710 2 0	66	15	738 4 0
67	0	703 11 0	66	14	741 19 6
			66	13	745 7 6
			66	12	748 5 6
66	66	534 16 0	66	11	750 13 0
66	65	547 18 0	66	10	752 11 6
66	64	560 9 0	66	9	754 1 0
66	63	572 9 0	66	8	755 3 0
66	62	583 19 0	66	7	755 13 0
66	61	594 5 0	66	6	755 8 6
66	60	603 6 0	66	5	754 2 6
66	59	611 5 0	66	4	751 13 0
66	58	618 12 6	66	3	747 16 6
66	57	625 11 6	66	2	742 10 0
66	56	632 7 0	66	1	735 15 0
66	55	639 4 0	66	0	728 18 6
66	54	646 1 6			
66	53	653 0 6			
66	52	660 2 0	65	65	561 13 6
66	51	667 2 3	65	64	574 17 6
66	50	674 9 6	65	63	587 11 0
66	49	681 9 0	65	62	599 13 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
65	61	£ 610 12 0	65	7	£783 12 0
65	60	620 4 6	65	6	783 9 0
65	59	628 14 0	65	5	782 3 3
65	58	636 12 6	65	4	779 13 0
65	57	644 1 0	65	3	775 14 6
65	56	651 6 0	65	2	770 5 0
65	55	658 12 6	65	1	763 4 0
65	54	665 19 0	65	0	756 1 6
65	53	673 7 6			
65	52	680 18 0	64	64	588 14 6
65	51	688 8 0	64	63	602 1 0
65	50	696 4 0	64	62	614 16 6
65	49	703 13 0	64	61	626 7 6
65	48	710 11 0	64	60	636 11 6
65	47	716 16 0	64	59	645 12 6
65	46	722 7 0	64	58	654 1 0
65	45	726 17 0	64	57	662 0 0
65	44	730 14 0	64	56	669 15 0
65	43	733 19 0	64	55	677 11 0
65	42	736 13 6	64	54	685 7 0
65	41	739 1 0	64	53	693 4 6
65	40	740 17 6	64	52	701 5 0
65	39	742 9 6	64	51	709 4 0
65	38	743 18 6	64	50	717 9 6
65	37	745 7 0	64	49	725 8 0
65	36	746 13 6	64	48	732 15 6
65	35	747 17 6	64	47	739 8 6
65	34	748 18 3	64	46	745 8 0
65	33	739 13 6	64	45	750 5 0
65	32	750 5 0	64	44	754 8 0
65	31	750 12 6	64	43	757 19 0
65	30	750 18 6	64	42	760 19 0
65	29	751 3 0	64	41	763 11 0
65	28	751 5 6	64	40	765 12 0
65	27	751 5 6	64	39	767 7 6
65	26	751 2 6	64	38	769 0 0
65	25	750 4 6	64	37	770 12 0
65	24	749 6 0	64	36	772 1 0
65	23	748 10 0	64	35	773 8 0
65	22	747 18 6	64	34	774 10 6
65	21	747 16 0	64	33	775 8 0
65	20	749 1 6	64	32	776 1 0
65	19	751 1 0	64	31	776 10 0
65	18	753 14 6	64	30	776 17 0
65	17	757 2 6	64	29	777 2 0
65	16	760 18 6	64	28	777 5 0
65	15	765 0 0	64	27	777 5 6
65	14	768 18 6	64	26	777 3 0
65	13	772 10 6	64	25	776 5 0
65	12	775 12 0	64	24	775 6 0
65	11	778 2 6	64	23	774 9 0
65	10	780 4 0	64	22	773 17 0
65	9	781 16 6	64	21	773 14 6
65	8	783 0 0	64	20	775 1 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
64	19	£ 777 1 6	63	30	£ 802 11 6
64	18	779 17 0	63	29	802 18 0
64	17	783 7 6	63	28	803 1 6
64	16	787 7 0	63	27	803 2 6
64	15	791 11 6	63	26	803 0 0
64	14	795 14 0	63	25	802 1 6
64	13	799 0 0	63	24	801 2 6
64	12	802 14 6	63	23	800 5 0
64	11	805 8 6	63	22	799 12 6
64	10	807 13 0	63	21	799 10 0
64	9	809 8 0	63	20	800 17 0
64	8	810 14 0	63	19	802 19 0
64	7	811 8 0	63	18	805 16 6
64	6	811 6 0	63	17	809 9 6
64	5	810 1 0	63	16	813 12 0
64	4	807 10 0	63	15	818 0 6
64	3	803 9 6	63	14	822 6 6
64	2	797 16 0	63	13	826 6 0
64	1	790 10 0	63	12	829 14 6
64	0	783 1 6	63	11	832 12 0
			63	10	834 19 0
			63	9	836 17 0
63	63	616 0 6	63	8	838 5 6
63	62	629 9 6	63	7	839 1 6
63	61	641 12 6	63	6	839 0 6
63	60	652 9 0	63	5	837 16 0
63	59	662 1 0	63	4	835 4 0
63	58	671 0 6	63	3	831 2 0
63	57	679 9 6	63	2	825 5 0
63	56	687 14 0	63	1	817 13 6
63	55	696 0 0	63	0	809 19 6
63	54	704 6 0			
63	53	712 13 0			
63	52	721 3 0	62	62	643 11 6
63	51	729 12 0	62	61	656 7 0
63	50	738 7 6	62	60	667 15 0
63	49	746 15 6	62	59	677 18 6
63	48	754 12 0	62	58	687 9 0
63	47	761 14 0	62	57	696 8 6
63	46	768 1 6	62	56	705 3 6
63	45	773 5 6	62	55	713 19 0
63	44	777 16 0	62	54	722 15 0
63	43	781 13 0	62	53	731 12 6
63	42	784 18 0	62	52	740 12 0
63	41	787 15 6	62	51	749 10 6
63	40	790 0 6	62	50	758 16 0
63	39	792 0 6	62	49	767 14 0
63	38	793 16 6	62	48	776 0 0
63	37	795 11 6	62	47	783 11 0
63	36	797 4 0	62	46	790 7 0
63	35	798 13 6	62	45	795 19 0
63	34	799 18 6	62	44	800 16 0
63	33	800 18 6	62	43	804 19 6
63	32	801 13 0	62	42	808 10 6
63	31	802 3 0	62	41	811 13 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
62	40	£ 814 3 0	61	49	£787 5 6
62	39	816 7 0	61	48	796 1 0
62	38	818 7 0	61	47	804 1 0
62	37	820 5 6	61	46	811 5 6
62	36	822 1 0	61	45	817 5 6
62	35	823 13 6	61	44	822 10 0
62	34	825 1 6	61	43	827 0 0
62	33	826 3 6	61	42	830 17 0
62	32	827 0 0	61	41	834 5 0
62	31	827 12 0	61	40	836 19 6
62	30	828 1 6	61	39	839 8 0
62	29	828 9 0	61	38	841 12 0
62	28	828 13 6	61	37	843 14 0
62	27	828 15 0	61	36	845 13 0
62	26	828 13 6	61	35	847 9 0
62	25	827 14 6	61	34	848 19 6
62	24	826 14 6	61	33	850 4 0
62	23	825 17 0	61	32	851 2 6
62	22	825 4 0	61	31	851 16 0
62	21	825 1 0	61	30	852 7 6
62	20	826 9 0	61	29	852 16 0
62	19	828 12 6	61	28	853 1 6
62	18	831 11 6	61	27	853 4 0
62	17	835 7 6	61	26	853 2 6
62	16	839 13 0	61	25	852 3 6
62	15	844 5 0	61	24	851 3 6
62	14	848 15 0	61	23	850 5 6
62	13	852 18 6	61	22	849 12 0
62	12	856 10 0	61	21	849 9 0
62	11	859 11 0	61	20	850 17 6
62	10	862 1 6	61	19	853 2 6
62	9	864 2 0	61	18	856 3 6
62	8	865 13 0	61	17	860 1 6
62	7	866 11 0	61	16	864 10 6
62	6	866 11 6	61	15	869 6 0
62	5	865 7 6	61	14	873 19 0
62	4	862 15 0	61	13	878 6 6
62	3	858 11 0	61	12	882 2 0
62	2	852 10 6	61	11	885 6 0
62	1	844 14 6	61	10	887 19 6
62	0	836 14 6	61	9	890 3 0
			61	8	891 16 6
			61	7	892 16 6
61	61	669 15 6	61	6	892 18 6
61	60	681 15 6	61	5	891 15 0
61	59	692 10 0	61	4	889 2 0
61	58	702 11 0	61	3	884 16 0
61	57	712 1 0	61	2	878 12 6
61	56	721 6 0	61	1	870 11 6
61	55	730 12 0	61	0	862 6 6
61	54	739 17 6			
61	53	749 5 0			
61	52	758 14 6	60	60	694 6 6
61	51	768 3 0	60	59	705 12 0
61	50	777 18 0	60	58	716 4 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
60	57	£726 4 0	60	3	£ 909 13 0
60	56	735 19 0	60	2	903 6 6
60	55	745 15 0	60	1	895 1 0
60	54	755 10 6	60	0	886 11 0
60	53	765 7 0			
60	52	775 6 6	59	59	717 8 6
60	51	785 4 6	59	58	728 10 6
60	50	795 9 6	59	57	739 0 6
60	49	805 6 6	59	56	749 5 6
60	48	814 11 5	59	55	759 11 0
60	47	823 0 6	59	54	769 16 0
60	46	830 13 6	59	53	780 2 6
60	45	837 1 6	59	52	790 11 6
60	44	842 13 0	59	51	800 18 6
60	43	847 9 6	59	50	811 13 6
60	42	851 12 6	59	49	822 0 0
60	41	855 6 6	59	48	831 14 0
60	40	858 6 0	59	47	840 12 0
60	39	860 19 0	59	46	848 13 6
60	38	863 7 0	59	45	855 9 0
60	37	865 13 0	59	44	861 8 0
60	36	867 15 6	59	43	866 11 6
60	35	869 15 0	59	42	871 0 6
60	34	871 8 0	59	41	875 0 0
60	33	872 15 0	59	40	878 4 6
60	32	873 16 0	59	39	881 2 6
60	31	874 11 6	59	38	883 14 6
60	30	875 4 6	59	37	886 5 0
60	29	875 14 6	59	36	888 11 0
60	28	876 1 0	59	35	890 13 6
60	27	876 4 0	59	34	892 10 0
60	26	876 3 6	59	33	893 19 6
60	25	875 4 6	59	32	895 2 6
60	24	874 4 0	59	31	896 0 6
60	23	873 5 6	59	30	896 15 0
60	22	872 12 0	59	29	897 6 0
60	21	872 9 0	59	28	897 14 0
60	20	873 18 6	59	27	897 18 6
60	19	876 4 6	59	26	897 18 6
60	18	879 7 6	59	25	896 19 6
60	17	883 8 0	59	24	895 19 0
60	16	887 19 6	59	23	895 0 6
60	15	892 18 6	59	22	894 6 6
60	14	897 15 6	59	21	894 3 6
60	13	902 6 0	59	20	895 13 6
60	12	906 5 0	59	19	898 0 6
60	11	909 12 0	59	18	901 5 6
60	10	912 9 0	59	17	905 8 0
60	9	914 14 6	59	16	910 2 6
60	8	916 11 0	59	15	915 4 6
60	7	917 13 0	59	14	920 5 0
60	6	917 16 6	59	13	924 19 0
60	5	916 13 6	59	12	929 1 0
60	4	914 0 6	59	11	932 11 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
59	10	935 11 0	58	16	931 13 6
59	9	938 0 0	58	15	936 18 6
59	8	939 18 6	58	14	942 2 0
59	7	941 2 6	58	13	946 19 0
59	6	941 8 0	58	12	951 4 6
59	5	940 6 0	58	11	954 18 0
59	4	937 12 6	58	10	958 0 6
59	3	933 3 6	58	9	960 12 0
59	2	926 14 6	58	8	962 13 6
59	1	918 5 0	58	7	963 19 6
59	0	909 10 0	58	6	964 6 6
			58	5	963 5 6
			58	4	960 11 6
58	58	740 2 6	58	3	956 1 6
58	57	751 2 6	58	2	949 10 0
58	56	761 17 6	58	1	940 16 6
58	55	772 12 6	58	0	931 17 0
58	54	783 7 0			
58	53	794 3 0			
58	52	805 1 0	57	57	762 12 6
58	51	815 18 0	57	56	773 17 0
58	50	827 2 0	57	55	785 1 6
58	49	837 18 0	57	54	796 5 6
58	48	848 1 6	57	53	807 10 6
58	47	857 8 0	57	52	818 18 6
58	46	865 18 0	57	51	830 4 6
58	45	873 1 6	57	50	841 18 6
58	44	879 7 6	57	49	853 3 6
58	43	884 18 0	57	48	863 16 0
58	42	889 13 6	57	47	873 11 6
58	41	893 19 0	57	46	882 10 0
58	40	897 9 0	57	45	890 1 0
58	39	900 11 6	57	44	896 15 0
58	38	903 8 6	57	43	902 12 6
58	37	906 2 6	57	42	907 14 6
58	36	908 12 6	57	41	912 6 0
58	35	910 18 6	57	40	916 1 0
58	34	912 18 0	57	39	919 8 6
58	33	914 10 6	57	38	922 10 0
58	32	915 16 0	57	37	925 8 6
58	31	916 16 0	57	36	928 2 6
58	30	917 12 6	57	35	930 12 0
58	29	918 5 0	57	34	932 15 0
58	28	918 14 6	57	33	934 10 6
58	27	919 0 0	57	32	935 18 6
58	26	919 0 6	57	31	937 0 6
58	25	918 2 0	57	30	937 19 0
58	24	917 1 6	57	29	938 13 6
58	23	916 3 0	57	28	939 4 6
58	22	915 9 0	57	27	939 11 0
58	21	915 6 0	57	26	939 13 0
58	20	916 16 6	57	25	938 14 6
58	19	919 5 0	57	24	937 14 0
58	18	922 11 0	57	23	936 15 6
58	17	926 16 0	57	22	936 1 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
57	21	£ 935 18 6	56	25	£ 959 4 6
57	20	937 10 0	56	24	958 4 6
57	19	939 19 6	56	23	957 5 6
57	18	943 7 6	56	22	956 11 6
57	17	947 14 6	56	21	956 9 0
57	16	952 14 6	56	20	958 1 0
57	15	958 2 6	56	19	960 11 6
57	14	963 9 6	56	18	964 1 6
57	13	968 9 6	56	17	968 10 6
57	12	972 18 0	56	16	973 13 0
57	11	976 14 6	56	15	979 4 0
57	10	980 0 0	56	14	984 14 0
57	9	982 14 0	56	13	989 17 6
57	8	984 18 0	56	12	994 9 6
57	7	986 6 6	56	11	998 9 0
57	6	986 15 0	56	10	1001 17 6
57	5	985 14 6	56	9	1004 14 0
57	4	983 1 0	56	8	1007 0 0
57	3	978 10 0	56	7	1008 11 0
57	2	971 15 6	56	6	1009 1 0
57	1	962 18 6	56	5	1008 1 6
57	0	953 14 6	56	4	1005 8 0
			56	3	1000 16 0
			56	2	993 19 6
			56	1	984 18 6
			56	0	975 10 6
56	56	785 10 6	55	55	809 8 6
56	55	797 5 0	55	54	821 11 6
56	54	808 18 0	55	53	833 15 6
56	53	820 13 0	55	52	846 2 6
56	52	832 10 0	55	51	858 7 6
56	51	844 5 6	55	50	871 0 6
56	50	856 9 0	55	49	883 4 6
56	49	868 3 6	55	48	894 15 6
56	48	879 5 0	55	47	905 9 0
56	47	889 9 6	55	46	915 4 6
56	46	898 16 6	55	45	923 12 0
56	45	906 15 6	55	44	931 1 0
56	44	913 17 0	55	43	937 12 6
56	43	920 1 6	55	42	943 8 0
56	42	925 10 0	55	41	948 11 6
56	41	930 7 6	55	40	952 18 6
56	40	934 8 6	55	39	956 16 6
56	39	938 1 0	55	38	960 8 0
56	38	941 7 6	55	37	963 15 6
56	37	944 10 6	55	36	966 18 0
56	36	947 8 0	55	35	969 15 0
56	35	950 2 0	55	34	972 5 0
56	34	952 8 0	55	33	974 7 0
56	33	954 6 6	55	32	976 0 6
56	32	955 17 6	55	31	977 7 6
56	31	957 2 0	55	30	978 10 0
56	30	958 2 6	55	29	979 8 6
56	29	958 19 0			
56	28	959 11 6			
56	27	959 19 6			
56	26	960 2 0			

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
55	28	980 3 0	54	30	£999 0 6
55	27	980 12 0	54	29	1000 1 0
55	26	980 16 0	54	28	1000 17 0
55	25	979 19 0	54	27	1001 8 0
55	24	978 19 6	54	26	1001 13 6
55	23	978 0 6	54	25	1000 17 0
55	22	977 7 0	54	24	999 17 6
55	21	977 4 6	54	23	998 19 6
55	20	978 17 6	54	22	998 5 6
55	19	981 9 6	54	21	998 3 6
55	18	985 0 6	54	20	999 17 6
55	17	989 12 6	54	19	1002 11 0
55	16	994 17 6	54	18	1006 4 0
55	15	1000 11 6	54	17	1010 18 0
55	14	1006 4 6	54	16	1016 5 6
55	13	1011 11 6	54	15	1022 2 6
55	12	1016 6 0	54	14	1027 19 0
55	11	1020 8 6	54	13	1033 9 0
55	10	1024 0 0	54	12	1038 7 0
55	9	1026 19 6	54	11	1042 12 6
55	8	1029 8 0	54	10	1046 6 6
55	7	1031 1 0	54	9	1049 8 6
55	6	1031 13 0	54	8	1052 0 0
55	5	1030 14 6	54	7	1053 15 0
55	4	1028 1 0	54	6	1054 8 6
55	3	1023 7 6	54	5	1053 11 0
55	2	1016 9 0	54	4	1050 17 6
55	1	1007 4 6	54	3	1046 3 6
55	0	997 12 0	54	2	1039 2 6
			54	1	1029 14 0
			54	0	1019 17 6
54	54	834 4 0			
54	53	846 17 6			
54	52	859 14 0	53	53	860 1 6
54	51	872 9 0	53	52	873 7 6
54	50	885 11 6	53	51	886 12 0
54	49	898 5 6	53	50	900 4 6
54	48	910 5 6	53	49	913 8 0
54	47	921 8 6	53	48	925 18 0
54	46	931 12 6	53	47	937 10 0
54	45	940 8 0	53	46	948 3 0
54	44	948 5 0	53	45	957 7 0
54	43	955 4 0	53	44	965 12 0
54	42	961 6 0	53	43	972 18 6
54	41	966 16 6	53	42	979 7 6
54	40	971 9 0	53	41	985 4 6
54	39	975 13 0	53	40	990 3 6
54	38	979 9 6	53	39	994 13 0
54	37	983 2 0	53	38	998 15 0
54	36	986 9 0	53	37	1002 12 0
54	35	989 10 6	53	36	1006 4 0
54	34	992 4 0	53	35	1009 10 0
54	33	994 9 0	53	34	1012 7 6
54	32	996 6 0	53	33	1014 16 6
54	31	997 15 6	53	32	1016 16 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.			Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
53	31	1018	8	6	52	31	£1039	8	0
53	30	1019	16	6	52	30	1040	19	0
53	29	1020	19	0	52	29	1042	4	0
53	28	1021	17	0	52	28	1043	4	0
53	27	1022	9	6	52	27	1043	18	6
53	26	1022	16	6	52	26	1044	6	6
53	25	1022	0	6	52	25	1043	12	0
53	24	1021	2	0	52	24	1042	13	6
53	23	1020	4	0	52	23	1041	16	0
53	22	1019	10	6	52	22	1041	3	0
53	21	1019	8	6	52	21	1041	2	0
53	20	1021	4	0	52	20	1042	18	0
53	19	1023	18	6	52	19	1045	14	6
53	18	1027	13	6	52	18	1049	11	6
53	17	1032	10	0	52	17	1054	10	0
53	16	1038	0	6	52	16	1060	3	6
53	15	1044	0	6	52	15	1066	7	0
53	14	1050	0	6	52	14	1072	10	0
53	13	1055	13	6	52	13	1078	6	6
53	12	1060	14	6	52	12	1083	11	0
53	11	1065	3	6	52	11	1088	2	6
53	10	1069	0	0	52	10	1092	2	6
53	9	1072	5	0	52	9	1095	10	0
53	8	1074	19	0	52	8	1098	6	0
53	7	1076	16	0	52	7	1100	5	6
53	6	1077	11	6	52	6	1101	3	0
53	5	1076	15	0	52	5	1100	7	6
53	4	1074	1	6	52	4	1097	14	0
53	3	1069	6	6	52	3	1092	18	0
53	2	1062	3	0	52	2	1085	12	0
53	1	1052	11	0	52	1	1075	16	6
53	0	1042	10	0	52	0	1065	11	0
52	52	887	3	6	51	51	915	2	0
52	51	900	17	6	51	50	929	15	0
52	50	915	0	6	51	49	943	18	6
52	49	928	14	0	51	48	957	8	6
52	48	941	13	6	51	47	969	19	6
52	47	953	15	0	51	46	981	11	0
52	46	964	17	6	51	45	991	12	6
52	45	974	10	0	51	44	1000	13	6
52	44	983	3	0	51	43	1008	15	6
52	43	990	17	0	51	42	1015	19	6
52	42	997	13	6	51	41	1022	10	6
52	41	1003	17	6	51	40	1028	2	0
52	40	1009	2	6	51	39	1033	3	6
52	39	1013	18	0	51	38	1037	16	6
52	38	1018	5	6	51	37	1042	5	0
52	37	1022	8	6	51	36	1046	6	6
52	36	1026	5	0	51	35	1050	1	6
52	35	1029	15	0	51	34	1053	8	0
52	34	1032	17	0	51	33	1056	4	6
52	33	1035	9	6	51	32	1058	11	0
52	32	1037	13	0	51	31	1060	9	6

TABLE II, *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
51	30	£ 1062 3 0	50	28	£ 1086 16 0
51	29	1063 11 0	50	27	1087 14 0
51	28	1064 13 0	50	26	1088 6 0
51	27	1065 9 6	50	25	1087 13 0
51	26	1065 19 0	50	24	1086 16 6
51	25	1055 5 6	50	23	1086 0 0
51	24	1064 8 0	50	22	1085 8 0
51	23	1063 11 0	50	21	1085 8 0
51	22	1062 18 6	50	20	1087 7 0
51	21	1062 17 6	50	19	1090 6 6
51	20	1064 15 6	50	18	1094 8 0
51	19	1067 13 0	50	17	1099 12 0
51	18	1071 12 6	50	16	1105 11 6
51	17	1076 13 6	50	15	1112 1 6
51	16	1082 10 0	50	14	1118 11 6
51	15	1088 16 6	50	13	1124 15 0
51	14	1095 3 0	50	12	1130 6 0
51	13	1101 3 0	50	11	1135 4 0
51	12	1106 10 6	50	10	1139 10 0
51	11	1111 5 6	50	9	1143 3 0
51	10	1115 8 0	50	8	1146 4 6
51	9	1118 18 6	50	7	1148 8 6
51	8	1121 17 6	50	6	1149 9 0
51	7	1123 19 0	50	5	1148 15 6
51	6	1124 18 0	50	4	1146 2 6
51	5	1124 3 6	50	3	1141 4 0
51	4	1121 10 6	50	2	1133 14 0
51	3	1116 13 0	50	1	1123 10 6
51	2	1109 5 0	50	0	1112 16 6
51	1	1099 5 6			
51	0	1088 16 0			
			49	49	974 16 6
			49	48	989 6 6
50	50	944 18 0	49	47	1002 17 6
50	49	959 12 0	49	46	1015 8 6
50	48	973 12 0	49	45	1026 8 0
50	47	986 13 0	49	44	1036 6 6
50	46	998 14 6	49	43	1045 4 6
50	45	1009 4 6	49	42	1053 4 0
50	44	1018 14 6	49	41	1060 9 6
50	43	1027 4 6	49	40	1066 14 6
50	42	1034 16 0	49	39	1072 8 6
50	41	1041 14 0	49	38	1077 14 0
50	40	1047 12 0	49	37	1082 13 6
50	39	1053 0 0	49	36	1087 6 0
50	38	1057 19 0	49	35	1091 11 6
50	37	1062 13 0	49	34	1095 7 0
50	36	1067 0 0	49	33	1098 12 0
50	35	1071 0 6	49	32	1101 6 6
50	34	1074 11 0	49	31	1103 12 0
50	33	1077 12 0	49	30	1105 11 6
50	32	1080 2 6	49	29	1107 5 0
50	31	1082 4 6	49	28	1108 12 0
50	30	1084 0 6	49	27	1109 12 6
50	29	1085 11 0	49	26	1110 6 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
49	25	£ 1109 14 6	48	21	£ 1129 5 0
49	24	1108 19 0	48	20	1131 7 0
49	23	1108 3 6	48	19	1134 10 6
49	22	1107 12 0	48	18	1138 16 0
49	21	1107 12 6	48	17	1144 5 6
49	20	1109 13 0	48	16	1150 11 6
49	19	1112 14 6	48	15	1157 8 6
49	18	1116 18 0	48	14	1164 6 0
49	17	1122 4 6	48	13	1170 16 6
49	16	1128 7 6	48	12	1176 14 6
49	15	1135 1 0	48	11	1181 19 0
49	14	1141 14 6	48	10	1186 10 6
49	13	1148 1 6	48	9	1190 9 6
49	12	1153 16 0	48	8	1193 16 6
49	11	1158 17 0	48	7	1196 5 0
49	10	1163 6 0	48	6	1197 9 6
49	9	1167 2 0	48	5	1196 18 0
49	8	1170 6 0	48	4	1194 5 0
49	7	1172 12 6	48	3	1189 4 6
49	6	1173 15 0	48	2	1181 9 6
49	5	1173 2 6	48	1	1170 19 0
49	4	1170 9 6	48	0	1159 16 0
49	3	1165 10 0			
49	2	1157 17 6	47	47	1032 18 6
49	1	1147 10 6	47	46	1046 8 6
49	0	1136 12 0	47	45	1058 6 0
			47	44	1069 1 6
48	48	1004 7 0	47	43	1078 16 6
48	47	1018 7 6	47	42	1087 11 0
48	46	1031 8 6	47	41	1095 11 6
48	45	1042 16 6	47	40	1102 10 6
48	44	1053 4 0	47	39	1108 17 6
48	43	1062 10 6	47	38	1114 15 6
48	42	1070 17 6	47	37	1120 7 0
48	41	1078 10 0	47	36	1125 10 6
48	40	1085 2 0	47	35	1130 6 6
48	39	1091 3 0	47	34	1134 12 0
48	38	1096 14 6	47	33	1138 6 0
48	37	1102 0 0	47	32	1141 9 0
48	36	1106 18 0	47	31	1144 2 0
48	35	1111 8 6	47	30	1146 8 0
48	34	1115 9 0	47	29	1148 7 6
48	33	1118 18 6	47	28	1150 0 6
48	32	1121 17 0	47	27	1151 5 6
48	31	1124 6 6	47	26	1152 3 6
48	30	1126 9 6	47	25	1151 14 6
48	29	1128 5 6	47	24	1151 1 0
48	28	1129 15 6	47	23	1150 7 6
48	27	1130 18 6	47	22	1149 18 0
48	26	1131 14 0	47	21	1150 0 0
48	25	1131 3 0	47	20	1152 3 6
48	24	1130 9 0	47	19	1155 8 6
48	23	1129 14 6	47	18	1159 16 6
48	22	1126 4 0	47	17	1165 9 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
47	16	£ 1171 18 0	46	10	£ 1230 4 6
47	15	1178 18 6	46	9	1234 9 0
47	14	1185 19 6	46	8	1238 0 6
47	13	1192 13 6	46	7	1240 14 0
47	12	1198 14 6	46	6	1242 2 0
47	11	1204 2 6	46	5	1241 12 6
47	10	1208 17 6	46	4	1239 0 6
47	9	1212 19 0	46	3	1233 18 6
47	8	1216 8 6	46	2	1225 19 0
47	7	1218 19 6	46	1	1215 1 6
47	6	1220 5 6	46	0	1203 11 0
47	5	1219 15 0			
47	4	1217 2 6	45	45	1085 9 0
47	3	1212 1 6	45	44	1097 1 6
47	2	1204 4 0	45	43	1107 12 0
47	1	1193 10 0	45	42	1117 2 6
47	0	1182 3 0	45	41	1125 17 6
			45	40	1133 10 0
46	46	1060 7 6	45	39	1140 10 6
46	45	1072 14 0	45	38	1147 0 6
46	44	1083 18 6	45	37	1153 4 6
46	43	1094 1 0	45	36	1158 19 0
46	42	1103 4 0	45	35	1164 6 0
46	41	1111 11 6	45	34	1169 1 6
46	40	1118 17 6	45	33	1173 5 0
46	39	1125 11 0	45	32	1176 16 0
46	38	1131 15 0	45	31	1179 17 0
46	37	1137 13 0	45	30	1182 10 6
46	36	1143 2 0	45	29	1184 17 0
46	35	1148 3 6	45	28	1186 15 6
46	34	1152 14 0	45	27	1188 6 0
46	33	1156 12 6	45	26	1189 8 6
46	32	1159 19 6	45	25	1189 3 0
46	31	1162 16 6	45	24	1188 12 0
46	30	1165 6 6	45	23	1188 1 0
46	29	1167 9 6	45	22	1187 13 6
46	28	1169 5 0	45	21	1187 17 6
46	27	1170 13 0	45	20	1190 4 6
46	26	1171 13 0	45	19	1193 13 0
46	25	1171 5 6	45	18	1198 6 0
46	24	1170 13 6	45	17	1204 3 6
46	23	1170 1 0	45	16	1210 18 6
46	22	1169 12 6	45	15	1218 5 0
46	21	1169 15 6	45	14	1225 13 0
46	20	1172 0 6	45	13	1231 14 0
46	19	1175 7 6	45	12	1239 2 0
46	18	1179 18 0	45	11	1244 16 0
46	17	1185 13 0	45	10	1249 17 0
46	16	1192 5 0	45	9	1254 4 0
46	15	1199 9 0	45	8	1257 18 6
46	14	1206 13 0	45	7	1260 14 0
46	13	1213 11 0	45	6	1262 4 0
46	12	1219 15 6	45	5	1261 15 6
46	11	1225 6 6	45	4	1259 3 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
45	3	£ 1254 1 0	43	40	£ 1159 7 0
45	2	1246 0 6	43	39	1167 0 6
45	1	1235 0 0	43	38	1174 3 0
45	0	1223 5 6	43	37	1180 18 0
			43	36	1187 4 0
44	44	1109 2 0	43	35	1193 1 6
44	43	1120 0 6	43	34	1198 7 0
44	42	1129 18 6	43	33	1203 0 0
44	41	1139 0 6	43	32	1207 0 0
44	40	1147 0 0	43	31	1210 9 0
44	39	1154 7 0	43	30	1213 10 0
44	38	1161 3 0	43	29	1216 3 0
44	37	1167 12 6	43	28	1218 8 0
44	36	1173 13 0	43	27	1220 4 6
44	35	1179 5 0	43	26	1221 11 6
44	34	1184 6 0	43	25	1221 10 0
44	33	1188 14 0	43	24	1221 2 6
44	32	1192 9 6	43	23	1220 14 0
44	31	1195 14 6	43	22	1220 9 0
44	30	1198 12 0	43	21	1220 16 0
44	29	1201 1 6	43	20	1223 6 0
44	28	1203 3 0	43	19	1226 18 6
44	27	1204 16 6	43	18	1231 15 6
44	26	1206 1 0	43	17	1237 18 6
44	25	1205 18 0	43	16	1244 19 6
44	24	1205 8 6	43	15	1252 12 6
44	23	1204 18 6	43	14	1260 6 6
44	22	1204 12 0	43	13	1267 13 6
44	21	1204 18 0	43	12	1274 7 6
44	20	1207 6 0	43	11	1280 7 6
44	19	1210 17 0	43	10	1285 14 0
44	18	1215 11 6	43	9	1290 6 6
44	17	1221 12 0	43	8	1294 6 0
44	16	1228 10 0	43	7	1297 5 6
44	15	1236 0 0	43	6	1298 19 0
44	14	1243 11 0	43	5	1298 13 6
44	13	1250 15 0	43	4	1296 2 6
44	12	1257 6 0	43	3	1290 19 0
44	11	1263 3 0	43	2	1282 15 0
44	10	1268 6 6	43	1	1271 9 6
44	9	1272 16 6	43	0	1259 9 0
44	8	1276 13 6			
44	7	1279 11 0	42	42	1152 4 0
44	6	1281 3 0	42	41	1162 0 0
44	5	1280 16 0	42	40	1170 12 6
44	4	1278 4 6	42	39	1178 12 0
44	3	1273 1 6	42	38	1186 0 6
44	2	1264 19 0	42	37	1193 1 6
44	1	1253 15 6	42	36	1199 13 6
44	0	1241 18 0	42	35	1205 16 0
			42	34	1211 6 6
43	43	1131 7 0	42	33	1216 4 0
43	42	1141 12 0	42	32	1220 8 6
43	41	1151 1 0	42	31	1224 1

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
42	30	£ 1227 6 6	41	19	£ 1256 4 6
42	29	1230 3 0	41	18	1261 6 0
42	28	1232 11 0	41	17	1267 13 6
42	27	1234 10 6	41	16	1274 19 6
42	26	1236 0 6	41	15	1282 18 6
42	25	1236 1 0	41	14	1290 18 6
42	24	1235 15 6	41	13	1298 11 6
42	23	1235 8 6	41	12	1305 11 0
42	22	1235 5 0	41	11	1311 16 6
42	21	1235 13 0	41	10	1317 8 6
42	20	1238 4 6	41	9	1322 6 0
42	19	1241 19 6	41	8	1326 10 0
42	18	1246 18 6	41	7	1329 14 6
42	17	1253 4 0	41	6	1331 11 6
42	16	1260 7 6	41	5	1331 8 0
42	15	1268 3 0	41	4	1338 18 6
42	14	1276 0 6	41	3	1323 14 6
42	13	1283 10 6	41	2	1315 8 6
42	12	1290 7 6	41	1	1303 18 6
42	11	1296 10 0	41	0	1291 12 6
42	10	1301 19 0			
42	9	1306 14 6	40	40	1190 7 0
42	8	1310 16 0	40	39	1198 18 6
42	7	1313 18 0	40	38	1206 19 0
42	6	1315 13 6	40	37	1214 11 6
42	5	1315 9 0	40	36	1221 14 0
42	4	1312 18 6	40	35	1228 7 0
42	3	1307 15 0	40	34	1234 7 6
42	2	1299 10 0	40	33	1239 14 6
42	1	1288 2 0	40	32	1244 7 6
42	0	1275 18 6	40	31	1248 8 6
			40	30	1252 1 0
41	41	1172 2 6	40	29	1255 5 0
41	40	1181 1 6	40	28	1257 19 6
41	39	1189 7 6	40	27	1260 5 0
41	38	1197 2 0	40	26	1262 0 6
41	37	1204 8 6	40	25	1262 5 6
41	36	1211 6 0	40	24	1262 4 0
41	35	1217 13 6	40	23	1262 0 6
41	34	1223 9 6	40	22	1262 0 0
41	33	1228 11 6	40	21	1262 11 6
41	32	1233 0 6	40	20	1265 6 6
41	31	1236 17 6	40	19	1269 5 6
41	30	1240 6 0	40	18	1274 9 0
41	29	1243 6 6	40	17	1280 19 0
41	28	1245 17 6	40	16	1288 8 0
41	27	1248 0 0	40	15	1296 9 6
41	26	1249 12 6	40	14	1304 12 0
41	25	1249 15 6	40	13	1312 8 0
41	24	1249 12 0	40	12	1319 10 6
41	23	1249 6 6	40	11	1325 18 6
41	22	1249 4 6	40	10	1331 12 6
41	21	1249 14 0	40	9	1336 12 6
41	20	1252 7 6	40	8	1340 19 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
40	7	£ 1344 5 6	38	34	£ 1254 3 6
40	6	1346 4 0	38	33	1259 19 6
40	5	1346 2 0	38	32	1265 1 6
40	4	1343 13 0	38	31	1269 10 6
40	3	1338 9 0	38	30	1273 11 0
40	2	1330 2 0	38	29	1277 1 6
40	1	1318 10 6	38	28	1280 3 0
40	0	1306 2 0	38	27	1282 14 6
			38	26	1284 16 0
39	39	1207 16 0	38	25	1285 6 0
39	38	1216 2 0	38	24	1285 8 6
39	37	1224 0 0	38	23	1285 8 6
39	36	1231 8 0	38	22	1285 12 0
39	35	1238 6 0	38	21	1286 6 6
39	34	1254 11 6	38	20	1289 6 0
39	33	1250 3 0	38	19	1293 8 6
39	32	1255 0 6	38	18	1298 16 6
39	31	1259 5 6	38	17	1305 11 6
39	30	1263 2 0	38	16	1313 5 6
39	29	1266 9 6	38	15	1321 12 6
39	28	1269 7 6	38	14	1330 0 6
39	27	1271 16 0	38	13	1338 2 0
39	26	1273 14 0	38	12	1345 9 6
39	25	1274 1 6	38	11	1352 2 6
39	24	1274 2 0	38	10	1358 1 6
39	23	1274 0 6	38	9	1363 6 0
39	22	1274 2 0	38	8	1367 17 0
39	21	1274 15 0	38	7	1371 7 0
39	20	1277 12 0	38	6	1373 9 6
39	19	1281 12 6	38	5	1373 10 0
39	18	1286 18 6	38	4	1371 2 6
39	17	1293 11 0	38	3	1365 18 6
39	16	1301 2 6	38	2	1357 10 0
39	15	1309 6 6	38	1	1345 15 0
39	14	1317 12 0	38	0	1333 2 6
39	13	1325 10 6			
39	12	1332 15 6	37	37	1241 5 6
39	11	1339 6 0	37	36	1249 4 0
39	10	1345 3 0	37	35	1256 12 0
39	9	1350 5 6	37	34	1263 7 0
39	8	1354 14 0	37	33	1269 7 6
39	7	1358 2 0	37	32	1274 13 6
39	6	1360 2 6	37	31	1279 7 0
39	5	1360 2 0	37	30	1283 11 0
39	4	1357 13 6	37	29	1287 5 6
39	3	1352 10 0	37	28	1290 10 6
39	2	1344 2 0	37	27	1293 5 0
39	1	1332 8 6	37	26	1295 9 0
39	0	1319 18 0	37	25	1296 1 6
			37	24	1296 6 6
28	38	1224 13 6	37	23	1296 9 0
32	37	1232 17 0	37	22	1296 14 6
33	36	1240 10 0	37	21	1297 10 6
38	35	1247 13 6	37	20	1300 11 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.			Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
37	19	1304	16	6	36	3	1391	9	6
37	18	1310	7	0	36	2	1383	0	0
37	17	1317	4	0	36	1	1371	2	0
37	16	1325	0	6	36	0	1358	6	0
37	15	1333	10	0					
37	14	1342	1	0	35	35	1272	18	0
37	13	1350	5	0	35	34	1280	2	6
37	12	1357	15	0	35	33	1286	12	0
37	11	1364	10	6	35	32	1292	6	6
37	10	1370	12	0	35	31	1297	8	0
37	9	1375	19	0	35	30	1302	0	0
37	8	1380	12	0	35	29	1306	1	6
37	7	1384	4	0	35	28	1309	13	0
37	6	1386	8	0	35	27	1312	14	0
37	5	1386	10	0	35	26	1315	4	0
37	4	1384	3	0	35	25	1316	1	6
37	3	1378	19	6	35	24	1316	11	0
37	2	1370	10	0	35	23	1316	17	6
37	1	1358	13	6	35	22	1317	6	6
37	0	1345	19	6	35	21	1318	7	0
					35	20	1321	12	6
36	36	1257	7	6	35	19	1326	1	6
36	35	1265	0	6	35	18	1331	16	6
36	34	1272	0	0	35	17	1338	18	6
36	33	1278	5	0	35	16	1347	0	6
36	32	1283	15	6	35	15	1355	15	0
36	31	1288	13	0	35	14	1364	11	6
36	30	1293	1	0	35	13	1373	0	6
36	29	1296	19	0	35	12	1380	15	6
36	28	1300	7	0	35	11	1387	16	0
36	27	1303	5	0	35	10	1394	2	0
36	26	1305	12	0	35	9	1399	13	0
36	25	1306	7	0	35	8	1404	10	0
36	24	1306	14	0	35	7	1408	6	0
36	23	1306	18	6	35	6	1410	13	0
36	22	1307	5	6	35	5	1410	17	6
36	21	1308	4	0	35	4	1408	12	0
36	20	1311	7	0	35	3	1403	9	0
36	19	1315	14	6	35	2	1394	19	0
36	18	1321	7	0	35	1	1382	19	6
36	17	1328	6	6	35	0	1370	2	0
36	16	1336	5	6					
36	15	1344	18	0	34	34	1287	11	6
36	14	1353	11	6	34	33	1294	5	0
36	13	1361	18	0	34	32	1300	4	0
36	12	1369	10	6	34	31	1305	9	6
36	11	1376	8	6	34	30	1310	5	0
36	10	1382	12	0	34	29	1314	10	0
36	9	1388	1	0	34	28	1318	5	0
36	8	1392	16	6	34	27	1321	9	0
36	7	1396	10	6	34	26	1324	2	0
36	6	1398	16	0	34	25	1325	2	0
36	5	1398	19	0	34	24	1325	14	0
36	4	1396	13	0	34	23	1326	2	6

TABLE II, *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
34	22	£ 1326 13 6	33	3	£1425 3 6
34	21	1327 16 0	33	2	1416 12 6
34	20	1331 3 6	33	1	1404 11 6
34	19	1335 15 6	33	0	1391 11 0
34	18	1341 12 6			
34	17	1348 17 0	32	32	1313 12 6
34	16	1357 1 0	32	31	1319 5 6
34	15	1365 18 6	32	30	1324 8 6
34	14	1374 17 6	32	29	1329 0 6
34	13	1383 9 0	32	28	1333 2 0
34	12	1391 6 6	32	27	1336 12 6
34	11	1398 9 0	32	26	1339 11 6
34	10	1404 17 6	32	25	1340 16 6
34	9	1410 10 6	32	24	1341 13 0
34	8	1415 10 0	32	23	1342 6 6
34	7	1419 7 6	32	22	1343 1 6
34	6	1421 16 0	32	21	1344 8 0
34	5	1422 2 0	32	20	1348 0 0
34	4	1419 17 0	32	19	1352 15 6
34	3	1414 14 0	32	18	1358 17 6
34	2	1406 3 6	32	17	1366 7 0
34	1	1394 3 6	32	16	1374 16 0
34	0	1381 4 6	32	15	1383 18 6
			32	14	1393 2 6
33	33	1301 3 3	32	13	1401 19 0
33	32	1307 6 0	32	12	1410 1 6
33	31	1312 15 0	32	11	1417 8 6
33	30	1317 14 6	32	10	1424 1 0
33	29	1322 3 0	32	9	1429 18 0
33	28	1326 1 6	32	8	1435 1 0
33	27	1329 8 6	32	7	1439 2 0
33	26	1332 4 6	32	6	1441 14 0
33	25	1333 7 0	32	5	1442 2 0
33	24	1334 1 0	32	4	1439 19 0
33	23	1334 12 6	32	3	1434 16 6
33	22	1335 5 6	32	2	1426 5 6
33	21	1336 9 6	32	1	1414 3 6
33	20	1339 19 6	32	0	1401 2 0
33	19	1344 13 0			
33	18	1350 12 6	31	31	1325 2 0
33	17	1358 0 0	31	30	1330 8 6
33	16	1366 6 6	31	29	1335 4 0
33	15	1375 6 6	31	28	1339 9 0
33	14	1384 8 0	31	27	1343 2 6
33	13	1393 2 0	31	26	1346 4 0
33	12	1401 2 0	31	25	1347 12 0
33	11	1408 7 0	31	24	1348 10 6
33	10	1414 17 0	31	23	1349 6 0
33	9	1420 12 6	31	22	1350 3 6
33	8	1425 13 6	31	21	1351 12 0
33	7	1429 13 0	31	20	1355 6 0
33	6	1432 3 0	31	19	1360 4 0
33	5	1432 10 0	31	18	1366 8 0
33	4	1430 6 0	31	17	1374 0 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
31	16	1382 11 6	29	25	1359 10 0
31	15	1391 16 6	29	24	1360 13 6
31	14	1401 2 6	29	23	1361 13 6
31	13	1410 2 0	29	22	1362 15 0
31	12	1418 6 6	29	21	1364 7 6
31	11	1425 15 6	29	20	1368 6 0
31	10	1432 10 0	29	19	1373 8 6
31	9	1438 9 0	29	18	1379 17 0
31	8	1443 14 0	29	17	1387 13 6
31	7	1447 16 6	29	16	1396 9 6
31	6	1450 10 0	29	15	1405 19 6
31	5	1450 19 0	29	14	1415 10 0
31	4	1448 17 0	29	13	1424 14 0
31	3	1443 15 0	29	12	1433 3 0
31	2	1435 3 6	29	11	1440 16 0
31	1	1423 1 0	29	10	1447 14 6
31	0	1409 18 6	29	9	1453 17 6
			29	8	1459 6 0
			29	7	1463 12 0
30	30	1335 18 6	29	6	1466 8 0
30	29	1340 17 0	29	5	1466 19 6
30	28	1345 5 0	29	4	1464 19 0
30	27	1349 1 6	29	3	1459 18 0
30	26	1352 6 0	29	2	1451 6 6
30	25	1353 16 6	29	1	1439 3 0
30	24	1354 17 6	29	0	1425 18 6
30	23	1355 15 6			
30	22	1356 15 0			
30	21	1358 5 6	28	28	1355 4 6
30	20	1362 1 6	28	27	1359 6 6
30	19	1367 2 0	28	26	1362 16 6
30	18	1373 8 0	28	25	1364 12 0
30	17	1381 2 6	28	24	1365 18 0
30	16	1389 16 0	28	23	1367 0 6
30	15	1399 3 6	28	22	1368 4 0
30	14	1408 12 0	28	21	1369 18 6
30	13	1417 13 6	28	20	1373 19 0
30	12	1426 0 6	28	19	1379 3 6
30	11	1433 11 6	28	18	1385 14 0
30	10	1440 8 0	28	17	1393 13 0
30	9	1446 9 6	28	16	1402 11 6
30	8	1451 16 0	28	15	1412 3 6
30	7	1456 0 6	28	14	1421 16 6
30	6	1458 15 0	28	13	1431 2 6
30	5	1459 5 6	28	12	1439 13 6
30	4	1457 4 0	28	11	1447 9 0
30	3	1452 2 0	28	10	1454 9 6
30	2	1443 11 0	28	9	1460 14 0
30	1	1431 7 6	28	8	1466 4 0
30	0	1418 4 6	28	7	1470 12 0
			28	6	1473 9 6
29	29	1345 19 9	28	5	1474 2 0
29	28	1350 10 6	28	4	1472 2 6
29	27	1354 9 6	28	3	1467 1 6
29	26	1357 17 0	28	2	1458 10 0

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
28	1	£ 1446 6 0	26	4	£ 1484 9 6
28	0	1433 1 0	26	3	1479 10 0
27	27	1363 11 6	26	2	1470 19 0
27	26	1367 4 6	26	1	1458 14 0
27	25	1369 2 0	26	0	1445 8 6
27	24	1370 10 6	25	25	1375 2 6
27	23	1371 15 0	25	24	1376 15 6
27	22	1373 1 0	25	23	1378 4 0
27	21	1374 17 6	25	22	1379 14 0
27	20	1379 0 0	25	21	1381 14 6
27	19	1384 6 6	25	20	1386 1 0
27	18	1390 19 6	25	19	1391 11 6
27	17	1399 0 0	25	18	1398 8 6
27	16	1408 1 0	25	17	1406 13 6
27	15	1417 15 0	25	16	1415 18 0
27	14	1427 10 6	25	15	1425 16 6
27	13	1436 18 6	25	14	1435 15 6
27	12	1445 12 0	25	13	1445 7 6
27	11	1453 9 0	25	12	1454 4 6
27	10	1460 11 6	25	11	1462 5 6
27	9	1466 18 0	25	10	1469 11 6
27	8	1472 9 6	25	9	1476 1 0
27	7	1476 19 0	25	8	1481 16 0
27	6	1479 18 0	25	7	1486 8 0
27	5	1480 11 6	25	6	1489 9 6
27	4	1478 13 0	25	5	1490 6 0
27	3	1473 12 6	25	4	1488 8 6
27	2	1465 1 6	25	3	1483 9 6
27	1	1452 16 6	25	2	1474 19 0
27	0	1439 11 6	25	1	1462 14 0
			25	0	1449 8 6
26	26	1370 19 6	24	24	1371 10 6
26	25	1373 0 0	24	23	1380 1 0
26	24	1374 10 6	24	22	1381 13 0
26	23	1375 17 0	24	21	1383 15 6
26	22	1377 5 0	24	20	1388 4 0
26	21	1379 3 6	24	19	1393 16 6
26	20	1383 8 0	24	18	1400 16 0
26	19	1388 17 0	24	17	1409 1 6
26	18	1395 11 6	24	16	1418 8 0
26	17	1403 14 6	24	15	1428 8 6
26	16	1412 17 6	24	14	1438 9 6
26	15	1422 14 0	24	13	1448 3 0
26	14	1432 11 6	24	12	1457 1 6
26	13	1442 1 6	24	11	1465 4 6
26	12	1450 16 6	24	10	1472 11 6
26	11	1458 16 0	24	9	1479 3 0
26	10	1466 0 0	24	8	1484 19 6
26	9	1472 8 6	24	7	1489 13 0
26	8	1478 2 0	24	6	1492 15 6
26	7	1482 12 6	24	5	1493 13 0
26	6	1485 13 0	24	4	1491 16 6
26	5	1486 8 0			

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
24	3	£ 1486 18 6	21	21	£ 1389 17 6
24	2	1478 8 0	21	20	1394 11 6
24	1	1466 3 6	21	19	1400 9 6
24	0	1452 18 0	21	18	1407 13 6
			21	17	1416 5 6
23	23	1381 14 0	21	16	1425 17 0
23	22	1383 7 6	21	15	1436 2 6
23	21	1385 12 0	21	14	1446 9 0
23	20	1390 2 6	21	13	1456 7 6
23	19	1395 17 0	21	12	1465 11 0
23	18	1402 17 0	21	11	1473 18 6
23	17	1411 5 6	21	10	1481 10 6
23	16	1420 14 0	21	9	1488 6 0
23	15	1430 15 6	21	8	1494 6 6
23	14	1440 18 6	21	7	1499 4 6
23	13	1450 14 0	21	6	1502 11 0
23	12	1459 14 0	21	5	1503 11 0
23	11	1467 18 6	21	4	1501 17 6
23	10	1475 7 0	21	3	1497 1 6
23	9	1482 0 0	21	2	1488 13 0
23	8	1487 17 6	21	1	1476 9 0
23	7	1492 12 6	21	0	1463 3 6
23	6	1495 16 6			
23	5	1496 15 0	20	20	1399 7 6
23	4	1494 19 6	20	19	1405 7 6
23	3	1490 2 0	20	18	1412 13 6
23	2	1481 12 6	20	17	1421 7 6
23	1	1469 8 0	20	16	1431 1 6
23	0	1456 2 6	20	15	1441 9 0
			20	14	1451 17 6
22	22	1385 3 6	20	13	1461 18 6
22	21	1387 9 6	20	12	1471 3 6
22	20	1392 1 6	20	11	1479 13 0
22	19	1397 18 0	20	10	1487 6 6
22	18	1405 0 0	20	9	1494 4 0
22	17	1413 10 0	20	8	1500 6 0
22	16	1423 0 0	20	7	1505 5 0
22	15	1433 4 0	20	6	1508 13 0
22	14	1443 8 6	20	5	1509 14 6
22	13	1453 5 6	20	4	1508 2 0
22	12	1462 7 0	20	3	1503 6 6
22	11	1470 13 0	20	2	1494 18 0
22	10	1478 3 6	20	1	1482 13 6
22	9	1484 17 6	20	0	1469 8 0
22	8	1490 16 6			
22	7	1495 13 0	19	19	1411 9 6
22	6	1498 18 0	19	18	1418 17 6
22	5	1499 17 6	19	17	1427 14 0
22	4	1498 3 0	19	16	1437 10 0
22	3	1493 6 6	19	15	1448 0 0
22	2	1484 17 6	19	14	1458 10 6
22	1	1472 13 0	19	13	1468 14 0
22	0	1459 7 6	19	12	1478 1 6
			19	11	1486 12 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
19	10	£ 1494 8 6	16	12	£ 1506 17 6
19	9	1501 7 6	16	11	1515 16 0
19	8	1507 11 6	16	10	1523 18 6
19	7	1512 12 0	16	9	1531 4 0
19	6	1516 1 0	16	8	1537 14 0
19	5	1517 4 0	16	7	1543 0 0
19	4	1515 12 0	16	6	1546 14 0
19	3	1510 17 0	16	5	1548 0 0
19	2	1502 8 6	16	4	1546 10 6
19	1	1490 3 6	16	3	1541 16 0
19	0	1476 17 0	16	2	1533 6 6
			16	1	1520 19 0
			16	0	1507 9 0
18	18	1426 8 0			
18	17	1435 6 6			
18	16	14 5 5 6	15	15	1486 13 0
18	15	1455 18 0	15	14	1497 15 6
18	14	1466 11 0	15	13	1508 9 6
18	13	1476 16 6	15	12	1518 7 6
18	12	1486 6 6	15	11	1527 9 0
18	11	1495 0 0	15	10	1535 14 0
18	10	1502 17 0	15	9	1543 2 0
18	9	1509 19 0	15	8	1549 14 6
18	8	1516 4 6	15	7	1555 2 6
18	7	1521 7 0	15	6	1558 18 0
18	6	1524 17 6	15	5	1560 5 6
18	5	1526 1 6	15	4	1558 17 0
18	4	1524 10 6	15	3	1554 2 6
18	3	1519 15 6	15	2	1545 12 6
18	2	1511 7 0	15	1	1533 3 6
18	1	1499 1 6	15	0	1519 12 0
18	0	1485 14 0			
			14	14	1509 0 6
17	17	1444 8 0	14	13	1519 18 0
17	16	1454 9 6	14	12	1529 19 0
17	15	1465 4 6	14	11	1539 3 0
17	14	1476 0 6	14	10	1547 11 0
17	13	1486 9 0	14	9	1555 1 6
17	12	1496 1 6	14	8	1561 16 0
17	11	1504 17 0	14	7	1567 6 6
17	10	1512 17 6	14	6	1571 3 6
17	9	1520 0 6	14	5	1572 12 6
17	8	1526 8 6	14	4	1571 4 6
17	7	1531 12 6	14	3	1566 10 6
17	6	1535 5 0	14	2	1558 0 0
17	5	1536 10 0	14	1	1545 10 0
17	4	1534 19 6	14	0	1531 16 6
17	3	1530 5 0			
17	2	1521 16 0	13	13	1530 18 6
17	1	1509 9 6	13	12	1541 2 6
17	0	1496 1 0	13	11	1550 9 6
			13	10	1559 0 0
16	15	1464 14 6	13	9	1566 13 0
16	15	1475 12 0	13	8	1573 10 0
16	14	1486 11 0	13	7	1579 2 0
16	13	1497 2 0	13	6	1583 1 6

TABLE II., *continued.*

Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.	Ages of the Elder Lives.	Ages of the Younger Lives.	Values of the Annuities.
13	5	£ 1584 11 6	9	0	£ 1582 18 0
13	4	1583 4 6			
13	3	1578 11 0	8	8	1619 3 6
13	2	1569 19 6	8	7	1625 6 0
13	1	1557 8 6	8	6	1629 14 6
13	0	1543 13 6	8	5	1631 12 0
			8	4	1630 10 0
12	12	1551 9 6	8	3	1625 19 0
12	11	1560 19 6	8	2	1617 7 6
12	10	1569 12 6	8	1	1604 12 6
12	9	1577 8 0	8	0	1590 12 6
12	8	1584 7 6			
12	7	1590 1 6	7	7	1631 11 0
12	6	1594 2 6	7	6	1636 1 0
12	5	1595 14 6	7	5	1638 0 0
12	4	1594 8 0	7	4	1636 19 6
12	3	1589 15 0	7	3	1632 9 0
12	2	1581 3 6	7	2	1623 18 0
12	1	1568 11 0	7	1	1611 3 0
12	0	1554 14 6	7	0	1597 2 0
11	11	1570 11 6	6	6	1640 12 6
11	10	1579 7 6	6	5	1642 13 0
11	9	1587 5 6	6	4	1641 14 0
11	8	1594 7 0	6	3	1637 4 6
11	7	1600 3 6	6	2	1628 14 0
11	6	1604 6 6	6	1	1615 19 0
11	5	1605 19 6	6	0	1601 18 6
11	4	1604 14 6			
11	3	1600 1 6	5	5	1644 15 0
11	2	1591 10 0	5	4	1643 17 0
11	1	1578 16 6	5	3	1639 8 6
11	0	1564 11 6	5	2	1630 19 0
			5	1	1618 5 0
			5	0	1604 4 8
10	10	1588 6 0			
10	9	1596 6 6			
10	8	1603 10 0	4	4	1643 0 0
10	7	1609 9 0	4	3	1638 13 0
10	6	1613 13 6	4	2	1630 4 6
10	5	1615 8 0	4	1	1617 11 6
10	4	1614 4 0	4	0	1603 12 6
10	3	1609 11 6			
10	2	1601 0 0	3	3	1634 7 6
10	1	1588 6 0	3	2	1626 0 6
10	0	1574 7 0	3	1	1613 9 6
			3	0	1599 11 6
9	9	1604 9 6			
9	8	1611 15 6	2	2	1617 16 0
9	7	1617 16 0	2	1	1605 7 0
9	6	1622 2 6	2	0	1591 11 6
9	5	1623 18 6			
9	4	1622 15 6	1	1	1593 1 0
9	3	1618 4 0	1	0	1579 9 0
9	2	1609 12 0			
9	1	1596 17 6	Birth	Birth	1566 0 0

TABLE III.

The Values of an Annuity of £100 per Annum for any number of years,
not exceeding 95.

Years.		Values.			Years.		Values.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1	...	96	3	0	49	...	2134	2	6
2	...	188	12	0	50	...	2148	4	0
3	...	277	10	0	51	...	2161	14	6
4	...	362	19	6	52	...	2174	15	0
5	...	445	3	6	53	...	2187	5	0
6	...	524	4	0	54	...	2199	5	6
7	...	600	4	0	55	...	2210	17	0
8	...	673	5	0	56	...	2221	19	6
9	...	743	10	6	57	...	2232	13	0
10	...	811	1	6	58	...	2242	19	0
11	...	876	0	6	59	...	2252	16	6
12	...	938	10	0	60	...	2262	6	6
13	...	998	11	0	61	...	2271	9	6
14	...	1056	6	0	62	...	2280	5	6
15	...	1111	16	6	63	...	2288	14	6
16	...	1165	4	6	64	...	2296	17	0
17	...	1216	16	0	65	...	2304	13	0
18	...	1265	18	6	66	...	2312	3	6
19	...	1313	7	6	67	...	2319	8	0
20	...	1359	0	6	68	...	2326	7	0
21	...	1402	18	0	69	...	2333	0	6
22	...	1445	2	0	70	...	2339	9	0
23	...	1485	13	6	71	...	2345	12	6
24	...	1524	13	6	72	...	2351	11	0
25	...	1562	4	0	73	...	2357	5	0
26	...	1598	5	6	74	...	2362	15	0
27	...	1632	19	0	75	...	2368	0	6
28	...	1666	6	0	76	...	2373	2	0
29	...	1698	7	0	77	...	2377	19	6
30	...	1729	4	0	78	...	2382	13	6
31	...	1758	16	6	79	...	2387	4	0
32	...	1787	7	0	80	...	2391	10	6
33	...	1814	15	0	81	...	2395	14	0
34	...	1841	2	0	82	...	2399	14	0
35	...	1866	9	0	83	...	2403	11	6
36	...	1890	16	0	84	...	2407	5	6
37	...	1914	5	0	85	...	2410	17	0
38	...	1936	15	6	86	...	2414	5	6
39	...	1958	8	6	87	...	2417	11	6
40	...	1979	5	6	88	...	2420	14	6
41	...	1999	6	0	89	...	2423	15	6
42	...	2018	11	0	90	...	2426	14	6
43	...	2037	1	6	91	...	2429	10	6
44	...	2054	17	6	92	...	2432	5	0
45	...	2072	0	0	93	...	2434	17	0
46	...	2088	9	0	94	...	2437	7	0
47	...	2104	5	6	95	...	2439	15	6
48	...	2119	10	0

RULES

FOR INFERRING

The value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the longest of two lives :

Also the value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the joint continuance of three lives :

Also, the value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the longest of three lives.

RULE for determining the value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the longest of two lives.

The values of an annuity of £100 per annum held on each of the single lives to be added together, (from Table I.,) and from this sum the value of an annuity held on the joint continuance of the two lives (from Table II.,) to be subtracted; the result is the value of an annuity of £100 per annum held on the longest of the two lives.

RULE for determining the value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the joint continuance of three lives.

The value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the joint continuance of the two elder lives is to be found from Table II.

The age of a single life of the same (or nearest) value with the annuity on the said joint lives, to be found from Table I.

The value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the joint continuance of this life and the younger life from Table II.

Five pounds being deducted from this sum, the remainder is the value of an annuity of £100 per annum held on the joint continuance of the three lives.

RULE for determining the value of an annuity of £100 per annum, held on the longest of three lives.

The values of an annuity of £100 per annum for each of the three single lives to be extracted from Table I., and to be added together.

The value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the joint continuance of the two youngest lives, also the value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the joint continuance of the two eldest lives, also the value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the joint continuance of the oldest life and the youngest life, (all found by Table II.,) to be subtracted from the sum or addition of the annuities on the three single lives :

To the result is to be added the value of an annuity of £100 per annum held on the joint continuance of the three lives :

The amount is the value of an annuity of £100 per annum on the longest of the three lives.

FURTHER RULE.

And in all cases where the annuity shall be for more than three lives, the same shall be valued as an annuity for the three youngest of such lives :

And where the annuity shall be given for a longer term of years than ninety-five years, or in perpetuity, the same shall be valued as an annuity for ninety-five years only.

JAMAICA—LAW 17 OF 1879.

The Lepers' Home]Law, 1879.

[23th April, 1879.]

Preamble.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows :

Repeal clause.

1—This Law repeals the Act 28 Victoria, Chapter 13.

Establishment of Lepers' Home.

2—There shall be established a Lepers' Home for the reception of persons suffering from leprosy and kindred diseases.

Appointment and removal of officers and servants.

3—The Governor may from time to time appoint and remove a Medical Attendant, a Superintendent, a Matron, and such Visitors and servants, for the Lepers' Home, as he may think fit.

Their duties and powers,

The powers and duties of the Medical Attendant, Superintendent, Matrons, Visitors and servants respectively, shall be prescribed by rules to be made under this Law.

And remuneration.

The Medical Attendant, Superintendent and Matrons respectively, shall receive such salaries as may from time to time be provided.

The other servants shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may approve.

Rules for the Lepers' Home; —By whom and how to be made, approved and published.

4—The Superintending Medical Officer in this Island may from time to time make, and when made revoke, add to or alter, rules for regulating the government and management of the Lepers' Home and the inmates thereof, and the powers and duties of the Medical Attendant, Visitors, officers and servants thereof.

Such rules may contain provisions for the punishment of the breach of them by penalties not exceeding five pounds, recoverable on summary conviction, or (in the case of the

breach of such rules by lepers) by such punishments as may be determined by rules, to be awarded in like manner on summary conviction before visiting Justices to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, alter or add to such rules or any of them.

Such rules when approved shall be published in the "Gazette," and shall come into operation at the date mentioned in the publication.

5—Any indigent person afflicted with leprosy, or other kindred disease, who presents himself to the Medical Attendant of the Lepers' Home and claims admission shall be admitted and treated as an inmate thereof.

Admission of indigent lepers.

6—Any person afflicted with leprosy or other kindred disease and not in destitute circumstances may be received as an inmate of the Lepers' Home upon giving security to the Medical Attendant for payment monthly of the cost of his maintenance and treatment at a rate, not exceeding two shillings per day, to be fixed from time to time by the Superintending Medical Officer.

Admission of non-indigent lepers.

Such security and all arrears of any such cost shall enure to and may be enforced and recovered by the Medical Attendant for the time being in his own name as moneys payable to him, and no action so brought shall abate by reason of the death or other removal of the Medical Attendant, but the same may be continued and dealt with by and in the name of his successor for the time being.

Security and expenses, how recoverable.

In such action the Medical Attendant shall be entitled to be paid his reasonable costs of action out of the Public Treasury provided the suit was instituted by the direction in writing of the Superintending Medical Officer.

Costs of action.

Vagrant lepers,
—how to be
dealt with.

7—If any person deemed to be suffering from leprosy or other kindred disease is found loitering in any thoroughfare, or wandering about from place to place, and not having any visible means of living, or is found begging, any Peace Officer may apprehend such person, and take him or her before any qualified Medical Practitioner who upon being satisfied that the person so brought before him is so suffering shall certify the same, and such person shall thereupon be taken before any Justice who, upon conviction before him for such vagrancy or begging, shall commit such person to the Lepers' Home for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days; and thereupon such person shall be taken to the Lepers' Home and received into the same, and there kept accordingly.

Any reasonable expense incurred in taking such person before a Medical Practitioner and to the Lepers' Home shall be paid as a charge against the Institution.

If any person so committed leaves the Lepers' Home before the expiration of the period of committal, and is seen wandering about in any thoroughfare or public place, he or she may be taken back to the Institution by the Superintendent or Matron, or any Policeman or Constable; and the Superintendent or Matron shall take measures for the proper keeping of such person within the bounds of the Lepers' Home.

Expenses of
Lepers' Home.

8—The expenses of the Lepers' Home not otherwise provided for shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

Provisions as to
continuance of
existing state of
things.

9—The Lepers' Home at Spanish Town at the time of the commencement of this Law, and the officers and servants thereat, and the inmates thereof, shall be deemed to have been respectively established, appointed and received, under the provisions of this Law.

Rules shall be made and brought into operation under the provisions of section 4 of this Law as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Law.

The rules in force in the Lepers' Home at Spanish Town at the time of the commencement of this Law shall continue to be in force, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this Law, until rules are so made and brought into operation.

JAMAICA—LAW 18 OF 1879.

The Immigration Finance Law, 1879.

[23rd April, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to recast the financial arrangements of this Island in respect of Immigration : Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

1—This Law shall commence and come into operation on a day to be notified by the Governor by proclamation, hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Law. Commencement of this Law.

2—The Laws specified in the Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed, from and after the commencement of this Law, to the extent specified in the Schedule : Repeal clause.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such Laws.

3—The terms used in this Law shall have the meaning attached to the same terms in the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879; and the term “ The Immigration Laws” means the Laws for the time being in force in relation to Immigration. Definitions.

Transfer of Immigration loans and sinking funds, as of 30th September, 1877, to General Revenue.

4—The outstanding principal, and the interest thereon, of all loans raised under authority of Law for purposes of Immigration before the 30th day of September, 1877, shall as from and after that date be a charge on and payable when due out of the General Revenue of this Island; and as from the same date there shall be transferred to the General Revenue all accumulations in the nature of sinking fund available for the redemption of any such loan.

Appropriation of export duties on coffee, dyewoods, sugar and rum.

5—The export duties on coffee and dyewoods, and sugar and rum, raised under section 23 of Law 11 of 1867 at any time after the 30th day of September, 1877, shall as from and after that date be respectively appropriated and applied in manner following, that is to say—

(a.) The export duties on coffee and dyewoods shall be applied to the purposes of General Revenue.

(b.) The export duties on sugar and rum shall be applied to constitute an Immigration Fund, to be called “The Immigration Fund, 1879.”

The Immigration Fund 1879 Account, how to be kept and dealt with.

6—The Treasurer shall open and keep in his books an account to be called “The Immigration Fund, 1879, Account,” and shall carry to the credit of the account all moneys paid to the fund under the Immigration Laws, and shall charge to the account all monies paid out of the fund under such Laws.

What expenses are to be borne by the Immigration Fund, 1879.

7—The following expenses, that is to say—

(a.) The cost of return passages of all Immigrants indentured before the first day of January, 1878, who may be entitled to such return passages, and pensions to Indian Immigrants permanently incapacitated from work before the expiration of ten years service.

- (b.) The salaries and pensions of all officers and persons employed on the fixed establishment of the Immigration Service of this Island, either in this Island or elsewhere, and
- (c.) All expenses incidental to the carrying of the Immigration Laws into effect not otherwise provided for,

shall be defrayed from the Immigration Fund, 1879.

8—The entire cost of recruiting depot expenses in India, and in other ports or places from which Immigration is permitted, (exclusive of salaries of officers and persons as mentioned in section 7,) and all passage money of Immigrants, and all amounts invested to provide back passages for immigrants, and all other charges incidental thereto, shall be borne by the employers of Immigrants :

What expenses are to be borne by the employers of immigrants.

Provided that the balance to the credit of the Immigration Funds, 1879, at the end of each financial year, shall be applied to diminish the charges payable by employers of Immigrants under this section in respect of Immigrants indentured in the year following to a minimum sum of fifteen pounds per Immigrant, or as near thereto as may be.

Proviso as to application of annual balances to credit of the Immigration Fund, 1879.

The amount of such diminution shall be settled by the Protector, whose decision shall be final.

Any balance so applicable to diminish the charges payable by employers of Immigrants to be introduced in the present financial year, beginning on the first day of October, 1878, shall be applied in part to diminish the charges paid or payable by employers of Immigrants introduced in the last financial year, beginning with the first day of October, 1877, and in such proportion as to make the charges to be borne by any employer in respect of an Immigrant introduced in the year beginning with October, 1877, the same as those to be borne by any employer in respect of an Immigrant introduced in the year beginning with October, 1878.

How and when employers are to pay for immigrants.

9—The amount payable by an employer of Immigrants for each Immigrant shall be payable to the Protector in the following manner, that is to say :

In the option of the employer, either

Wholly in cash, or

One-tenth part of such expenses in cash on allotment, and the residue by promissory notes bearing the date of the allotment, and payable as follows :

- (a.) One note for one-tenth part of such expenses with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at the end of one year from date,
- (b.) Four notes, each for one-fifth of such costs, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, at the end respectively of two, three, four and five years from date.

The promissory notes shall be in the following form, and without any condition or qualification whatever.

year after date I, A. B. promise to pay to the Protector, at the Public Treasury, the sum of with interest thereon from date at the rate of six per centum per annum, for Immigrants allotted to me for estate.

A. B.

or A. B. by C. D. his agent.

Any of the promissory notes may be redeemed before maturity by paying the principal money with interest up to the date of redeeming the same.

The promissory notes shall be as valid against the applicant or employer whose name is signed thereto as if he had personally signed the same if they are signed by his general or special attorney, or by any person managing his property or receiving on his behalf the Immigrants allotted to him.

10—If any employer fails for fourteen days or upwards after immigrants have been allotted to him to pay the expenses in respect of them, or any part thereof, in one of the modes herein prescribed, the total amount of such expenses shall become forthwith payable in cash, and shall be immediately enforceable.

When expenses become forthwith payable in cash.

11—All expenses and moneys payable in respect of an indentured Immigrant shall be a first charge and lien on all real and personal property of any proprietor on whose estate any immigrant is Indentured.

Immigration expenses,—a first charge on Employer's property.

12—Moneys and promissory notes received by the Protector, or any officer under him, under the Immigration Laws, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer, who shall receive the amount payable on the promissory notes as they become payable, and shall place all moneys received by him under the Immigration Laws to the credit of the Immigration Account; and in case any promissory note remains unpaid for the space of fourteen days after it matures the Treasurer shall forthwith transmit the same to the Protector for enforcement.

Moneys and promissory notes received by Protector—how to be dealt with.

13—All moneys payable under the Immigration Laws and remaining unpaid may be recovered and enforced by the Protector in his own name as such

Enforcement of payment of moneys payable by employers.

(a.) By warrant of distress and sale of all or any of the live and dead stock, goods, chattels and effects, upon or belonging to the estate for which the Immigrants were allotted or on which they served as indentured Immigrants, or any other property of the proprietor of such estate, which warrant shall be under the hand of the Protector, and may be directed either generally or by name to any Revenue Officer or Constable of the parish in which the estate is situate, who upon receipt thereof shall forthwith execute the same according to the exigency thereof, and pay over to the

Protector all realizations therefrom, who, in turn, in case any surplus shall remain therefrom after paying all moneys due and all expenses of the distress and sale, shall pay such surplus on demand to the employer who was in arrear.

(b.) By action or suit.

The Protector may adopt either of such remedies, provided that he shall not proceed with more than one remedy at a time.

Proceedings by the Protector under the Immigration Laws shall not abate by reason of his death or ceasing to hold the office, but may be continued and carried out by his successor.

Payments of hospital expenses of Immigrants.

14—All the cost of the treatment in hospital of indentured Immigrants shall be defrayed out of General Revenue.

Provided that every employer of Immigrants under indenture on the first day of January, 1878, who did not elect to avoid hospital expenses under the provisions of section 4 of Law 7 of 1878, shall pay in accordance with such arrangements as may be prescribed by the Protector, at such daily rate not exceeding one shilling and sixpence for each such Immigrant treated in hospital as the Protector from time to time determines, and all such payments shall be carried to the Immigration Fund, 1879.

Union Hospitals to be Public Hospitals.

On a day after the commencement of this Law to be named by the Governor, by Gazette notice, all Union Immigrant Hospitals shall become Public General Hospitals.

Payment of back passage, &c., of immigrants introduced before 1878.

15—The Immigrants Colonization and Return Passage Fund, established by Law 17 of 1868, shall after the commencement of this Law be applied only to provision for the permanent colonization of Immigrants introduced into this Island before the year 1878, and for payment to such Immigrants of a money commutation in lieu of back passages to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Any sums of money required for such purpose after the commencement of this Law in excess of the amount standing at the credit of such fund at the time of the commencement of this Law shall be paid from and be a charge upon General Revenue.

SCHEDULE.

22 Victoria, chapter 1	...	Sections 70, 72, 73, 74.
Law 7 of 1878	...	Sections 1, 5, 7.

JAMAICA—LAW 19 OF 1879.

The Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1879.*

[23rd April, 1879.]

JAMAICA—LAW 20 OF 1879.

A Law for the Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills.†

[3rd May, 1879.]

*Omitted as spent.

†Repealed by section 1 of Law 15 of 1888.

JAMAICA—LAW 21 OF 1879.

The Island Curates' Fund Amendment Law, 1879.

[3rd May, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen in reference to the principles on which sums payable to members of the Island Curates' Fund retiring therefrom should be granted, and in view of such doubts as to the rights of parties interested an equitable arrangement has been proposed as a final settlement of the affairs of the trust fund, but such arrangement cannot be made effective without statutory authority, and it is expedient to give effect to such arrangement :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

Definitions.

1—In the construction of this Law, unless the context requires a different construction, the expression "retired members" means and includes every Clergyman who having been a member of the Island Curates' Fund has in his lifetime ceased to contribute thereto, either in consequence of promotion, resignation, deprivation, inability, misfortune or for any other cause.

Repeal.

2—This Law repeals the Laws specified in Schedule B to this Law, to the extent specified in that Schedule.

Compensation to retired members as per Schedule A.

3—Each of the retired members of the Island Curates' Fund named in the Schedule A to this Law is entitled to demand and receive, and subject only to the option allowed under the next section shall be bound to accept, from the Trustees of the said fund, the sum of money set opposite to his name in the said Schedule A, in full discharge of his claim on the said Fund to compensation as a retired member therefrom.

Where a retired member has departed this life, his personal representative shall be entitled and bound to receive and

accept the amount set opposite to the name of such deceased member in the said Schedule A in full discharge of all claims of such deceased member to compensation as a retiring member, and to pay such amount to the widow of such deceased member as a provision for her if she is still living, but if not then to apply the same as part of the personal estate of the deceased member.

4—Each of the said retired members living at the time of the passing of this Law instead of accepting the compensation awarded to him may, within three months after the passing of this Law, renew his permanent interest in the fund and the benefits thereof by paying up all back subscriptions, without interest, which would have been payable by him if he had not retired. All retired members not so renewing their interest within the period aforesaid shall be deemed to have absolutely elected to accept the compensation awarded.

How and when a retired member may elect to renew his interest in fund.

5—The receipts of the said several retired members named in the said Schedule A (or of their personal representatives if deceased) shall be a valid discharge to the Trustees for the amounts paid to them respectively, or to such person or persons as they shall respectively appoint to receive the same, notwithstanding any bankruptcy, insolvency, assignment or other disposition affecting the property of any such retired member.

Receipts of retired members, valid discharges.

6—Any retired or retiring member may annex to or add at the foot of his receipt for the compensation awarded to him by or under the provisions of this Law a notice to the effect that the amount of such compensation is by him set apart and intended for the sole and separate use and benefit of his wife, and in such case the Trustees may pay the amount of such compensation to such wife, and the same shall and may be held and applied accordingly by such wife to her sole and separate and absolute use and benefit, freed from the debts and liabilities of such retired or retiring member.

When and how payment may be made to wife of a retired member.

Rule for compensations in future to retiring members.

7—In respect of all members retiring from the fund after the thirty-first day of December 1878, and giving notice in writing to the Secretary of the Trustees of such retirement, the compensation to be allowed in each case shall be to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of the liability under which the fund may be calculated to stand chargeable on account of the retiring member at the date of his withdrawal after full allowance has been made for the probable contributions payable by him to the fund.

Actuary's award to be final.

The amount of such compensation shall be fixed in each case in accordance with this section by the Actuary of the fund, whose award shall be considered as final.

SCHEDULE A.

			£.	s.	d.
1.	Rev. M. H. Smith	...	100	16	0
2.	" H. G. Lawson	...	100	16	0
3.	" W. Mayhew	...	100	16	0
4.	" G. B. Brooks	...	75	12	0
5.	" H. P. C. Melville	...	100	16	0
6.	" J. H. Alman	...	126	0	0
7.	" T. Robinson	...	126	0	0
8.	" N. L. Ellis	...	100	16	0
9.	" W. S. Serres	...	50	8	0
10.	" T. B. Cahusac	...	100	16	0
11.	" D. R. Fidler	...	25	4	0
12.	" J. W. Sloan	...	50	8	0
13.	" R. B. Lynch	...	126	0	0
14.	" A. J. Davidson	...	126	0	0

SCHEDULE B.

8 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 38.

So much of section 15 as begins with the words "and in case he shall so retire," and ends with the words "the said Actuary shall consider equitable."

Section 16.

15 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 20.

So much of section 1 as begins with the words "and in case he determine to retire," and ends with the words "in case of any member of the said fund becoming a Rector."

 INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA LAW, 1879.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Establishment of Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.
 2. Control of property of Board.
 3. As to receipt of gifts for purposes of Institute.
 4. Annual grant in aid.
 5. Accounts of Board.
 6. Reports of proceedings.
 7. Officers of the Institution.
 8. Functions of Board.
 9. Rules to be made by Board.
 10. Vesting of Date Tree Hall.
 11. Present Curator and Librarian retained.
-

JAMAICA—LAW 22 OF 1879.

Institute of Jamaica Law, 1879.

[7th May, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage the pursuit of Preamble.
literature, science and art, in Jamaica :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

Constitution of
the Board of
Governors of
the Institute of
Jamaica.

1—There shall be established a Board for the encouragement of literature, science and art.

The Board shall be a Body Corporate by the name of “the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica,” and by that name shall have a common seal, and may sue and be sued, and may acquire, hold and dispose of Lands and other property for the purposes of this Law.

The Board shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and hold office during his pleasure.

If any vacancy occurs in the Board the Governor may appoint some other fit person to fill the vacancy.

The Board shall annually choose one of its members to be Chairman.

Three members of the Board shall form a quorum.

Acquisition of
and dealing with
property.

2—Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Board may acquire property, and may regulate, deal with and dispose of, any property under its control, in such manner as it may deem most conducive to the purposes of this Law.

Gifts for any
specific purposes
of the Institute.

3—The Board may receive property both real and personal, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the donor and agreed to by the Board, in trust for any specific purpose comprehended in the objects of the Institute.

Annual grant in
aid of Institute.

4—There shall be placed upon the estimates for each year a proposal for a grant to be made for the purposes of the Institute.

Accounts to be
kept and audited.

5—The Board shall keep accounts of its receipts, payments, credits and liabilities, and shall annually transmit the same, with vouchers, to the Auditor General to be audited and certified,

6—The Board shall annually prepare, and present to the Governor, a report of its proceedings, including a complete report of its financial position, and of its accounts audited and certified as above mentioned, and such report shall be published in the “Gazette.”

Annual report of Institute.

7—The Board may from time to time appoint and remove fit persons to be respectively Curator and Librarian of the Institute, and may assign the duties and provide for the remuneration of such persons.

Officers of the Institute, their status, appointment and remuneration.

The appointments, removals, duties and remuneration, of the Curator and Librarian shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and the Curator and Librarian shall be deemed for all purposes to be on the footing of public officers in the Civil Service of Jamaica.

The Board may from time to time appoint and remove, and employ, such other officers and persons as it may think fit for the purposes of the Institute, and may allow them reasonable remuneration.

8—It shall be the duty of the Board to promote the pursuit of literature, science and art, in the manner provided in this Law, that is to say,—

Duty of the Board, and general and special purposes to be effected.

- (1) By establishing and maintaining in Kingston an Institution comprising a Public Library, Reading room, Museum, and Collection of works and illustrations of science and art;
- (2) By providing for the reading of papers, and the delivery of lectures and courses of instruction, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art;
- (3) By providing and awarding premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to the industries of Jamaica;

- (4) By providing for the holding from time to time of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica ;
- (5) By making provisions for the admission of life members and annual subscribing members to the Institute, and for affording to such members special privileges in relation to the use of the Institution, and in the relation to attendance at meetings and lectures and courses of instruction to be given at the Institution or under the direction of the Board ;
- (6) Generally by applying the funds placed at the disposal of the Board for the purposes of the Institute as hereby directed.

Rules of the Institute,—how to be made and enforced.

9—The Board may, from time to time, make rules for the purposes of this Law, with respect to the following matters ;—

- (1) For regulating the conduct of its meetings and business ;
- (2) For prescribing the duties and conduct of its officers ;
- (3) For the admission and removal of members ;
- (4) For the management of the Institution, and the use of the same by members and by the public ;
- (5) For establishing fines and penalties for the violation of rules, such fines not to exceed two pounds, and to be recoverable, in default of payment, on summary conviction before two Justices, Provided that all rules enforceable by penalties under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council ;
- (6) Generally for carrying this Law into effect.

10—On the passing of this Law there shall be vested in the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, and their successors, for the purposes of this Law, all the lands, hereditaments and premises, situate in Kingston and known as Date Tree Hall, together with the contents of the Library and Museum, and all other property contained on the land and hereditaments hereby vested in the said Board, save and except that portion of the land on which stands the Laboratory of the Island Chemist and the property therein.

Date Tree Hall
vested in the
Board.

Exception.

11—The Island Chemist and the Clerk of the Public Library at Date Tree Hall at the time of the passing of this Law shall be respectively the first Curator and the first Librarian of the Institute without further or other appointment.

Present Curator
and Librarian
retained.

THE IMMIGRATION PROTECTION AND REGULATION LAW, 1879.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Commencement of Law.
2. Repeal.
3. Definitions.

IMMIGRATION PORTS.

4. Notification of places from which Immigration is permitted.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

5. Protector of Immigrants.
6. Power and duties of Protector.
7. Security to be given by Protector.
8. Salary and allowances of Protector.
9. Officers of Immigration Department.

10. Salaries &c. of Officers.
11. Medical Officers.
12. Immigrant Interpreters.
13. Duties of Inspectors.
14. Immigrant Teachers.
15. Emigration Agents.
16. Emigration Officers.
17. Accounts of Emigration Agents.
18. Returns by Emigration Agents.
19. Transfer of Officers.

RULES.

20. Rules for Immigration Department.

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

21. Manner of making application.
22. Applications in case of mortgaged estates.
23. Application not affected by death of applicant, or other changes.
24. Protector's power of refusal.
25. Applications to be submitted to the Governor.

ALLOTMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

26. Time, place and manner of allotment.
27. Allotment of families and friends; conditions to be observed.

INDENTURES OF IMMIGRANTS.

28. Manner of indenturing.
29. Register of indentures.
30. Term of indentures.
31. Conditions of indenture where estates is held under lease or agreement.
32. Immigrants' liability on transfer of estate.
33. Chinese female immigrants.
34. Non-adult and infant immigrants.
35. Education of certain infant immigrants.

TRANSFER OF IMMIGRANTS.

36. Protector's power to remove immigrants.
37. Effect of transfer on liability of employer.
38. Removal and disposal of sick immigrants.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE AFTER INDENTURE.

39. Certificate of industrial service.
40. Effect of certificate on status of recipient.
41. Contract of service with immigrants having certificates.

42. Contract of service, explanation of to immigrant.
43. Conditions attaching to contract.
44. Prohibition of contracts of service in prohibited places.
45. Inducing immigrants to enter into prohibited contracts.
46. License to contract for service in prohibited places.

LABOUR LAW.

47. Employer to find work.
48. Immigrants to do work.
49. Scale of payment for work.
50. Task work.
51. Manner of payment.

PASSPORTS, LAND GRANTS AND RETURN PASSAGES

52. Return passage for sick immigrants.
53. Return passage claim; conditions.
54. Land grants.
55. Commutations.
56. Land grants for meritorious service.
57. Diagrams of lands granted.
58. Expenses of grants.
59. Exemptions of lands from certain taxes.
60. Passports.

MEDICAL CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

61. Medical visits to estates.
62. Immigrants to be sent to hospital where necessary.
63. What hospitals available.
64. Treatment of immigrants in hospital.
65. Medical visits to hospital.
66. Periodical visits to estates.
67. Vaccination.

DWELLINGS AND FOOD OF IMMIGRANTS.

68. Inspection of immigrants' dwellings.
69. Apportionment of spaces in immigrants' dwellings.
70. Condition of immigrant dwellings.
71. Rations of immigrants.
72. Orders in lieu of rations prohibited.
73. Composition in lieu of rations.
74. Revocation of permission to compound.
75. Cost of rations, calculation,

INSPECTION OF SHIPS, ESTATES AND HOSPITALS.

- 76. Inspection of immigrant ship on arrival by Protector or Inspector.
- 77. Inspection of immigrants arriving by Medical Officer.
- 78. Inspection of estates.
- 79. Inspection of hospitals.
- 80. Inspection of return passage ships.
- 81. Powers of Inspector to take evidence.
- 82. Official visitors' book.
- 83. Entries in visitors' book.

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANT AND HIS PROPERTY.

- 84. Protector to take civil proceedings for immigrants in certain cases.
- 85. Pension to disabled immigrants.
- 86. Protection of property of deceased immigrants.

DESEPTION.

- 87. Register of desertion.
- 88. Reports of desertions.
- 89. Arrest of deserter.
- 90. Employment of deserter.
- 91. Payments of compensation to be made where deserter has been employed:
responsibility for harbouring deserter.
- 92. Search warrant for deserter.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

- 93. Shipment of immigrants to prohibited places.
- 94. Immigrants entering into contract of labour in prohibited places.
- 95. Offences punishable on summary conviction.
- 96. Powers of Inspector to deal with offences committed by immigrants.
- 97. Offences of immigrants and employers, by whom to be tried.
- 98. Appropriation of penalties.
- 99. Record of convictions.
- 100. Register of convicted immigrants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 101. Sale of provisions and spirits by immigrants forbidden.
- 102. Certificates &c. of Protector and Inspector; evidence.
- 103. Exemptions from stamp duty.
- 104. Precautionary separation of immigrants.

SCHEDULE.

JAMAICA—LAW 23 OF 1879.

The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 1879.*

[14th May, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make complete provision Preamble.
for the protection of Immigrants and the regulation
of Immigration :

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of
the Island of Jamaica, as follows :

PRELIMINARY.

1—This Law shall commence and come into operation on Commencement
of this Law.
a day to be notified by the Governor by proclamation, here-
inafter referred to, as the commencement of this Law.

2—The Acts and Laws specified in Schedule D to this Law Repeal clause.
are hereby repealed to the extent in the said Schedule speci-
fied :

Provided that this repeal shall not affect any trust, right
or title accrued, nor the validity, effect or consequences of
anything done, omitted or suffered before the commencement
of this Law, nor any right, liability, or right of procedure
civil or criminal, commenced or to be commenced in respect
of any such act or omission :

And provided also that the Protector under this Law
shall, in respect of any continuing matters under any of the
said Laws, have all the powers, authorities, rights and duties,
which by Law previously devolved on or belonged to the
Agent General of Immigration.

3—In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, the Definitions.
expression

* Law 1 of 1881, by its 2nd section, and Law 4 of 1889 by its 2nd section incorpo-
rated with this Law.

- “Inspector” includes any Inspector of Immigrants acting within the district, or in the performance of any duty, assigned to him under the provisions of this Law;
- “Medical Officer” includes any Medical Officer acting in relation to any estate, or hospital, or ship or duty, to which his attendance is appointed under this Law;
- “Immigrant” includes any person introduced into this Island under any Immigration Law [who has not completed a continuous residence of ten years in this Island, and during that time has become entitled to a certificate of industrial service;]*
- “Indian Immigrant” means an Immigrant from any of the British Possessions in the East Indies;
- “Employer” includes the person or persons for the time being having the personal charge of or chief authority upon any estate, plantation, penn or property, on which indentured Immigrants are employed, or for which Immigrants are allotted, whether such person be proprietor, lessee, attorney, manager, overseer or other employee, on such property;
- “Estate” means any sugar, coffee, or other plantation, or works, breeding penn, or pimento walk, on which any Immigrant may be employed;
- “Immigration Fund” means the Immigration Fund, 1879, mentioned in the Immigration Finance Law, 1879;
- “Prohibited place” includes the Island of Cuba, and such other places as the Governor from time to time by proclamation in the “Gazette” declares to be prohibited places within the meaning of this Law;

* Amended by section 1, sub-section 1 of Law 1 of 1881, as amended by section 9 of Law 3 of 1883, by omitting words and substituting words in brackets.

“Adult” means an indentured Immigrant of or above the age of twelve years;

“Non adult” means an indentured Immigrant under the age of twelve years and above the age of one year;

“Infant” means the child under the age of one year of an indentured female Immigrant.

In any question as to age, raised under this Law, the decision of the Protector shall for the purposes of this Law be conclusive.

IMMIGRATION PORTS.

4—The Governor may from time to time by proclamation, or by notice to be published in the “Jamaica Gazette” as also, if he thinks fit, in the “London Gazette”, or in any newspaper circulating out of this Island, name the ports or places from which Immigration into this Colony, within the meaning and subject to the provisions of this Law, shall be permitted, and the conditions under which such Immigration may be carried on.

Places whence, and conditions under which Immigration may be permitted.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

5—The Governor may appoint a Protector of Immigrants, hereinafter called the Protector, who shall be head of the Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants.

6—Subject to the control and direction of the Governor, the Protector of Immigrants shall have authority over all persons employed in the Immigration Service of this Island or in the execution of this Law, and shall have the general management and superintendence and direction of the Immigration Department, and of the officers thereof, and shall perform such duties in relation to Immigration as may be entrusted to him by or under this Law, and shall have all the powers of any Inspector of Immigrants under this Law.

Powers and duties of the Protector.

Security re-
quired from
Protector.

7—The Protector of Immigrants shall give such security as the Governor determines for the faithful performance of his duties, and for rendering due account of money received by him.

Protector's
salary and al-
lowances.

8—The Protector of Immigrants shall receive a salary of six hundred pounds and such travelling allowance as may be authorized by the Governor.

Officers of the
Immigration
Department.

9—The Governor may from time to time appoint and remove such Inspectors of Immigrants, and Clerks, and Interpreters, and other officers, as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Immigration Department, and may from time to time assign the district within which they shall respectively act.

Officers' salaries,
&c.

10—Such officers shall be paid such salaries and travelling allowances as may be authorized by the Governor.

Medical Officers
on estates.

11—The Governor shall appoint Medical Officers to attend Immigrants on estates.

Immigrant in-
terpreters.

12—Any Immigrant liable to indenture, and any indentured Immigrant with the consent of his employer, shall be eligible for appointment as interpreter, and if appointed his services as interpreter shall be taken *pro tempore* to be in lieu of indentured or unindentured service.

Inspectors'
charge of Immi-
grants.

13—Inspectors of Immigrants shall have charge of the indentured Immigrants in the respective districts assigned to them.

Immigrant
teachers.

14—The Governor may sanction the employment of any Christian Immigrant who is found competent to be a teacher or instructor of Immigrants, at such salary as the Governor approves.

Emigration
Agents.

15—The Governor may appoint, and remove, Emigration Agents to superintend the emigration of laborers from any of

the ports or places from which Immigrants may be introduced into this Island, and may from time to time fix the salary or other remuneration of such Agents, and the mode and times of payment thereof.

16—An Emigration Agent in any port or place may employ such Clerks, Interpreters and other persons, as may be necessary in the work of the Emigration Service of this Island in that port or place, and such persons shall receive such remuneration as may be authorized by the Governor.

Emigration
Officers.

17—Each Emigration Agent shall transmit his accounts to the Protector quarterly.

Accounts of
Emigration
Agents.

18—Each Emigration Agent shall transmit to the Protector by the vessel in which he ships Immigrants to this Island a return, and by post a duplicate of such return, shewing the age and previous occupation, as near as the same can be ascertained, of every Immigrant so shipped, and such other particulars as the Protector from time to time directs, and shall transmit with such return and duplicate respectively an abstract of the certificate of some Medical Officer as to the soundness of constitution and fitness for agricultural labour of each such Immigrant.

Particulars as
to Immigrants
to be furnished
by Emigration
Agent.

19—The Agent General of Immigration, and the several Sub-Agents of Immigration and Medical Officers, and their several districts, at the time of the commencement of this Law shall be respectively the first Protector of Immigrants, and the first Inspectors of Immigrants, and the first Medical Officers, and the first districts assigned to such Inspectors and Medical Officers, under this Law without further or other appointment.

Present officers
and district re-
tained.

RULES.

20—The Protector may from time to time make, and when made alter or revoke, rules for the government of the Immigration Department, and of all persons engaged in carrying

Rules for the
Immigration
Service.

out the provisions of this Law, and] for preventing breaches of the peace, or disorderly conduct in the celebration of religious rites and festivals by Immigrants, and for enforcing the observance of such rules by penalties not exceeding two pounds, recoverable on summary conviction.

Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may allow, disallow, add to or alter, such rules or any of them.

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Requisites on application for Immigrants.

21—Persons desirous of obtaining Immigrants shall, on or before the first day in February in each year, or such other date as may be fixed by the Protector, send to the Protector an application in the form in Schedule A to this Law, specifying the number of Immigrants of each nationality required, and the name and situation of the property to which he wishes such Immigrants to be assigned, and the name of the proprietor of such property, and stating whether or not such property is subject to any mortgage-deed, and the Protector shall register every application in the Register of applications for Immigrants.*

Application for mortgaged properties.

22—If any such application is made by or on behalf of the proprietor of a property under mortgage, and the mortgagee or his representative objects in writing to such application being complied with, the Protector must refuse the application unless such proprietor satisfies him that he is prepared to pay in cash on allotment the full amount payable for such Immigrants.*

Application not affected by change in ownership of estate.

23—No application shall be rendered invalid or be in any way affected by reason of the death, insolvency or absence of the persons by whom it was made, or by reason of the sale by private contract or public auction of the estate in respect to which it was made, and no application duly made may be withdrawn without the permission of the Protector.*

*Sections may be suspended under section 1 of Law 18 of 1886.

24—The Protector may refuse any application for Immigrants in case he sees reasonable grounds for such refusal.* Power to refuse application.

25—A list of applications shall be submitted from time to time by the Protector to the Governor, with a view to arrangements being made for the introduction of the required number of Immigrants, or as many of them as may be practicable; when such arrangements have been made the Protector shall notify to each applicant the number as nearly as may be of the Immigrants he may expect to receive on allotment.* Applications; how to be dealt with.

ALLOTMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

26—Immigrants shall be allotted on board the ships in which they arrive in this Island, and shall be supplied with a suit of clothes suitable for field work and landed, [and shall also when landed be supplied with agricultural implements and cooking utensils all]† at the expense of the person to whom they are allotted. Allotment, landing, receipt and provision for Immigrants.

If the accommodation to be provided for Immigrants by employers under the provisions of section 68 of this Law is not in readiness for such Immigrants at the time of allotment the Protector shall provide such Immigrants with suitable food and lodging at the cost of the employer, and may recover the same as moneys payable under the Immigration Laws.

Each applicant for Immigrants shall by himself, or by some person representing him, attend and receive the Immigrants allotted to him within three days after notification of the arrival of the vessel containing them, and shall sign and deliver to the Protector or an Inspector a list and receipt setting forth the names and numbers of the Immigrants allotted to him.

*Sections may be suspended under section 1 of Law 18 of 1886.

†Amended by section 1 sub-section 2 of Law 1 of 1881 by substituting words in brackets in place of the word "both."

Families and friends not be separated on allotment.

27—In the making of allotments husbands shall not be separated from their wives, nor minors and infants from their parents or natural guardians, and so far as possible members of the same family, and neighbours from the same village, and persons who may agree in representing themselves to be friends and associates, shall not be separated from each other.

INDENTURES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Indentures of Immigrants.

Schedule B.

28—On the completion of every allotment, or other disposition of Immigrants on introduction, the Protector shall deliver to the employer or his representative an indenture and list in the form in Schedule B to this Law, a duplicate whereof shall be signed and delivered to the Protector by the employer or his representative, and the employer and Immigrant shall thereupon be bound by such indenture, and every such indenture and list, and every extract from [the Register to be kept as in section 29 provided]* signed by the Protector, shall be receivable in evidence of any indenture or allotment therein specified without further proof.

General Register of Immigrants. Particulars to be registered.

29—The Protector shall keep the General Register of Immigrants, and shall insert therein the names of all Immigrants arriving in this Island, and shall number each Immigrant by a particular number, proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein under different heads the number, name, age, sex and country, of every such Immigrant, and the time when, and the place from which, and the vessel in which, such Immigrant has arrived, and the cost of the passage of such Immigrant, and whether such Immigrant is or is not entitled to a return passage, and the name of the employer or other person at whose expense such laborer has been introduced, and of the employer to whom he may be indentured on his arrival.

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 3 of Law 1 of 1881, by substituting words in brackets in place of the words "such Register."

30—The indentures of Immigrants shall be for the term of five years from the date of allotment, unless otherwise specially or generally directed by the Governor in Privy Council in the case of any Immigrants not being Indian Immigrants.

Term of indenture service.

31—No Immigrant shall be indentured to the lessee or tenant of any estate held under any lease or agreement, unless

Requirements where estate is held under lease or agreement.

(a.)—The owner of the estate is, by himself or his attorney, a party to the indenture, and the lease or agreement has a longer period to run than the term for which the Immigrant is indentured, or

(b.)—The lessee enters into such separate security to provide for the payment of all moneys payable in respect of the Immigrant and for the location and maintenance of the Immigrant as may be approved of by the Protector.

32—Where any estate is sold, or is leased, or devolves by inheritance, devise or otherwise, the indentured Immigrants thereon (unless transferred to some other property with the consent of the Protector) shall render the same service to the purchaser, lessee, devisee, heir or other new employer, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and for the same term, as they would have been bound to render to their original employer.

Duty of Immigrants on change of ownership of estate.

For the purpose of deciding any disputes as to the title, any person who is actually in possession of the estate shall be deemed to be entitled to the services of the Immigrants.

33—A Chinese female Immigrant shall not be liable to indenture, but shall on allotment to an employer enter into a contract with him, binding her to reside on the estate to which she may be assigned for the same term of years for which a Chinese male Immigrant may be indentured, and every such female Immigrant committing a breach of such

Chinese female Immigrants.

contract shall be subject to the provisions of this Law against the desertion of indentured Immigrants, but shall not be bound to labor on such estate, or to perform any service whatsoever to the employer.

Rights, &c., of
Immigrants
equalized irres-
pective of age.

34—Every non-adult and infant Immigrant residing on an estate, * * * * * shall be entitled to the same rights, privileges and immunities as [adult]* Immigrants under indenture are entitled to under this Law, [and such residence under indenture shall be equivalent to industrial service.]*

Education of
children of Im-
migrants.

35—The Protector may order the child of any Immigrant with the consent of such Immigrant, or any Immigrant's child being an orphan or abandoned by his parents,

(a.)—To be sent to any certified industrial school to be fed, taught, employed, maintained and taken care of, at such school, in the same manner in all respects as the native children thereat, or

(b.)—To attend the nearest suitable and convenient day school.

The amount required for the school fees and payments for such child shall be provided out of General Revenues.

TRANSFER OF IMMIGRANTS.

Power of Pro-
tector to remove
and transfer
Immigrants.

36—If at any time it appears to the Protector that all or any of the Immigrants indentured on any estate should be removed therefrom, he may at his discretion cancel their indentures, and re-indenture them to some other employer for the remainder of their respective terms of service, such other employer paying therefor in cash or by promissory notes as the Protector requires.

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 4 of Law 1 of 1881, by omitting words, by substituting a word, and by adding words, in brackets.

37—Such transfer shall not cancel the obligation of the employer from whom the Immigrants are transferred to pay the promissory notes given in respect of such Immigrants; but he shall be entitled to a reduction proportioned to the numbers removed and their unexpired terms of service, which reduction shall be written off the unpaid promissory notes, and shall be paid by the new employer.

Effect of transfer on liability of original employer.

38—The Protector may in his discretion relieve an estate or the employer of an indentured Immigrant, from the care of an Immigrant incapable of service from permanent infirmity or sickness, and may direct that a certificate of exemption from further service be granted to such Immigrant, and that he be received into and retained in any Hospital, or in any general Depot that may be established at the charge of the Immigration Fund, until an opportunity offers to send him back to the port from which he embarked.

Power of Protector to relieve employer from the care of permanently disabled Immigrant, and procedure thereon.

Such relief shall only be granted at the request of the employer of the Immigrant, and shall not affect any liability in respect of any promissory notes given, wholly or in part, for the cost of such Immigrant.

[The Governor shall have power to order the issue of a certificate of exemption from further service to an Immigrant in any case in which it may be shown to the Governor's satisfaction, by two medical certificates, that such Immigrant is to the best of the belief of the persons giving such certificates incapable of service under indenture from permanent infirmity or sickness.

Such certificate of exemption when ordered by the Governor shall not affect any liability of the employer of the Immigrant in respect of any promissory notes given wholly or in part for the cost of introduction of such Immigrant, but shall relieve the employer from the responsibility for care and maintenance.]*

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 5 of Law 1 of 1881. by adding words in brackets.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE AFTER INDENTURE.

Certificate of industrial service. When Immigrant entitled thereto.

39—Every Immigrant shall be entitled, after having served the full term of his indenture, to receive from the Protector or an Inspector a certificate of industrial service, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Protector or the Inspector that he has deserted or absented himself from service while under indenture, in which case he shall not be entitled to such certificate unless and until he has further served under indenture for the period of such absence or desertion.

Its effect on the status of Immigrant.

40—Every Immigrant born out of the British Dominions who has obtained or become entitled to a certificate of industrial service shall thereupon become entitled to all the privileges of a natural born British subject within this Island.

Contracts of service by Immigrants having such certificates.

41—Any employer may enter into a contract of service with any Immigrant possessing a certificate of industrial service, provided such contract shall be specified to be for service on any estate on which such employer has Immigrants indentured to him at the time, and every such contract shall be for a term of twelve months from the date thereof.

Requisites of such contracts.

42—Every employer shall produce before the Protector or an Inspector at every official visit every Immigrant who desires to enter into an annual contract of service on such estate, and the Protector or Inspector shall explain to every such Immigrant the terms of such contract, and no such contract shall be valid against the Immigrant unless signed by such Immigrant in the presence of the Protector or Inspector, who shall certify that such signature or mark was voluntarily made by such Immigrant.

Rights and liabilities of Immigrants under such contracts.

43—Every Immigrant who enters into a twelve months contract of service under the provisions of section 41 of this Law shall, whilst such contract is in force, be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Law as if he were under

indenture, and shall have the same rights, privileges, and immunities, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties as an indentured Immigrant.

44—No Indian Immigrant in this Island shall, without permission from the [Governor]* enter into any contract for industrial service in any prohibited place, or quit this Island under any agreement or with any intent to enter into any such contract.

Certain con-
tracts prohibited.

45—No person shall induce or attempt to induce any Indian Immigrant to enter into any such contract, or to quit this Island under any agreement or with any intent to enter into any such contract.

As to inducing
Immigrants to
enter into pro-
hibited con-
tracts.

46—The [Governor]* may in his discretion, in any special case in which he thinks fit, permit particular Indian Immigrants to enter into contracts of service in specified prohibited places, and may permit particular ship owners to engage to take such Immigrants on board their ships.

License to enter
into contracts
in prohibited
places.

LABOUR LAW.

47—Every Employer shall be bound to give work to every adult for six days in every week, except [for the days mentioned in section 48,]† and days when field work is impossible by reason of very bad weather; and if any adult being willing and able to work has no work given him to do on any working day, then he shall be entitled to his full day's wages for every day so lost to him :

Employer
bound to give
work to Immi-
grants.

Provided that by mutual consent one or more days' leave may be given and taken without wages.

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 6 of Law 1 of 1881 by substituting the word in brackets for the word "Protector."

† Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 7 of Law 1 of 1881 by substituting words in brackets for the words "authorized holidays."

Adult Immigrants bound to give nine hours labor per day in each working day.

48—Every adult in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness or of such bad weather as prevents field work or of other good cause beyond his control, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the estate mentioned in his indenture, or otherwise for the service of his employer, for nine hours of each day, except on Sunday, Good Friday, New Year's day and Christmas day, and such other days to be observed as festivals * * * * * as the Governor from time to time sanctions and appoints.

Day wages to be paid to Immigrants.

49—Every adult

being a male of the age of sixteen years or upwards shall be paid by day wages, at the rate for each working day of not less than one shilling a day; and being a male of any age between twelve and sixteen years, or an adult female, shall be paid by day wages, at the rate for each working day of not less than nine-pence a day;

Every such Immigrant shall be bound to do every working day a fair day's work of nine hours a-day, having regard to his or her age and strength.

Task work.

50—Any adult instead of working for days' wages may, if desired both by himself and his employer, do task work at rates sanctioned by the Protector, and such sanction may at any time be revoked by the Protector :

No rate of task work shall be approved unless it is sufficient to afford to a male of sixteen years of age or upwards at least one shilling a-day with only ordinary exertion, and more with extraordinary exertion:

Any adult may make any bargain he pleases with his employer for working at any time extra hours by night or otherwise.

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 8 of Law 1 of 1881 by omitting words.

51—All wages duly earned by an indentured Immigrant shall be paid in money weekly, without any deduction except for the cost of rations, and any postponement of payment and any payment of wages in kind shall be taken as an unlawful withholding of wages, and no employer supplying goods on credit to his indentured Immigrants shall be entitled to stop the price thereof out of any wages which may be due or thereafter earned by such Immigrant.

Manner of payment.

Every Employer of Immigrants under indenture or contract of service under section 41 of this Law shall provide and keep on each estate on which he employs such Immigrants a book to be called the "Pay Book," showing the daily earnings of such Immigrants. The pay book shall be in such form as the Protector may require.

Pay Book.

PASSPORTS, LAND GRANTS, AND RETURN PASSAGES.

52—The Protector shall provide a free return passage for every Immigrant who may have been relieved on account of sickness or other cause from further service under indenture.

Return passage for disabled Immigrants.

53—Every Indian Immigrant who has completed a continuous residence of ten years in this Island, and has during that time become entitled to a certificate of industrial service, shall be entitled to be provided with a back passage for himself and his wife and children, if any, to the port from which he emigrated provided that he claims such back passage within twelve months after the date at which it becomes due and claimable, unless he has with the sanction of the Governor foregone such right in consideration of a grant of land, or of a money payment, or partly of a grant of land and partly of a money payment.

What Immigrants entitled to back passage, Conditions.

The Protector shall cause to be notified in each district the times at which return passages will be available at least three months before the sailing of the vessel available for such passages.

Land grants to
Immigrants.

54—When a sufficient number of Immigrants desire to have lands granted to them under the provisions of this Law, the Governor may, with the advice of the Privy Council, from time to time contract for the absolute purchase in fee simple of lands suitable for the purpose,—the title whereto shall be taken in the name of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor may with the like advice grant for the like purpose any lands, or the right and title of the Crown to any lands, which have become forfeited to her Majesty for non-payment of land tax or quit rents, or otherwise.

Amount of land
to be granted.

55—Every Indian Immigrant who has completed a continuous residence of ten years in this Island, and is desirous to commute his claim to a back passage for a grant of land or money, shall be entitled to claim a grant of ten acres of land, and a grant or patent for ten acres of land shall be made out and given to such Immigrant, and he shall be put in possession thereof.

Commutation
for same.

The Protector may, at the request of any such Immigrant, direct payment of a money equivalent in lieu of the whole or a portion of the land, and in such last-mentioned case a lesser quantity only of land, as may be agreed upon, shall be granted.

The provisions of this section shall have no effect unless and until her Majesty's Government sanctions the principle of commutation herein contained.

Land grants for
meritorious con-
duct.

56—The Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, may grant to any Immigrant, as or by way of reward for meritorious conduct, land not exceeding one acre for each year of industrial service he has given under indenture, in consideration of the faithful performance of his duties under such indenture.

57—All grants and patents for land under the provisions of this Law shall have annexed thereto a plat or diagram of the lands thereby granted or given.

Diagrams of land granted.

58—All lands granted to Immigrants in lieu of return passage shall be acquitted and discharged of all arrears of land tax and quit rents, and the grant or patent thereof and the survey thereof shall be made, recorded and delivered to the Immigrant entitled thereto free of expense to him, the expenses being paid by the Treasurer under warrant of the Governor.

Land grants to be free of expense to Immigrants.

59—Every person who receives a grant or patent of land under the provisions of this Law shall for the space of three years after the grant or patent be exempted from all direct taxes and charges and assessments in respect of the land or any building thereon.

Lands so granted to be free from all taxes for three years.

60—Every Indian Immigrant shall be entitled to receive a passport from the Protector when he has duly served for the whole period for which he is liable to serve, and every Immigrant shall on the production of his passport be at liberty to depart from the Island at his own expense, subject however to the restrictions imposed by section 44 of this Law.

Passports; when claimable, effect thereof.

No Immigrant who has obtained a passport shall be afterwards granted a free passage back to the port from which he emigrated, or any bounty or grant of land.

MEDICAL CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

61—Persons in charge of estates shall give to the appointed Medical Officers, whenever they visit the estates, all reasonable facilities for ascertaining the state of health of the Immigrants thereon, and shall follow the reasonable directions of the Medical Officers for the purpose of maintaining the Immigrants generally in good health, and shall send to the hospital any Immigrant whom the Medical Officer may direct to be sent thither.

Persons in charge of estates to assist and obey directions of Medical Officers visiting same.

Power to send sick Immigrant to hospital.

62—The Protector, or an Inspector or an employer, may send to hospital any Immigrant * * * * * in his opinion requiring hospital treatment.

Notification of hospitals available for Immigrants.

63—The Governor shall from time to time cause to be published in the "Gazette" a list of the Public General Hospitals available for the treatment of Immigrants.

Treatment of Immigrants in hospital.

64—Immigrants shall be treated when [requiring hospital treatment]† in such Public General Hospital as may be lawfully available for them.

Medical Officer's duties at hospital.

65—The Medical Officer shall visit the hospital at least once in every twenty-four hours, and oftener in cases of emergency or if specially required to do so by the Protector or Inspector, and shall record the disease or injury under which any Immigrant may be suffering, with the remedies prescribed and the diet and extras ordered in each case, and shall inform every Immigrant patient of the diet prescribed for him, and whether stimulants and other extras are to be given with such diet, and shall take care that such diet and extras are duly given.

Duties of Medical Officers appointed to visit estates.

66—The Medical Officer appointed to attend Immigrants on an estate shall visit every estate to which he is appointed at least once a fortnight, and at intervals of not less than seven days, and inspect the Immigrants thereon, and shall visit every such estate as often as may be necessary in case of sickness occurring, and at any time when summoned by the person in charge of an estate by reason of the severe sickness of an Immigrant, or of an accident to such Immigrant such as to prevent his being immediately sent to hospital.

* Amended by sec. 1 of Law 3 of 1883 by omitting words.

† Amended by sec. 2 of Law 3 of 1883, by substituting the words in brackets for the word "sick."

67—On the location of any Immigrants upon any estate the Medical Officer shall vaccinate all Immigrants who in his opinion have not been vaccinated or may in his opinion need such protection.

Vaccination of Immigrants.

The Medical Officer shall from time to time vaccinate all infants of Immigrants before they attain the age of twelve months.

DWELLINGS AND FOOD OF IMMIGRANTS.

68—On application being made for Immigrants to be located on any estate, the Protector or an Inspector with a Medical Officer shall visit the estate, and inspect the buildings thereon intended for the Immigrants, and in the event of there being no suitable or sufficient accommodation shall select such sites as to them may appear suitable for building cottages for the Immigrants.

Inspection of dwellings on estates for Immigrants.

69—No dwelling which is, in the opinion of the Protector or of an Inspector and the Medical Officer, unfit for habitation shall be assigned to any indentured Immigrant, and no greater number of Immigrants shall be assigned to any dwelling than at the rate of one adult to every fifty feet of superficial space, or of three single men, or one man and one woman with not more than two children, to one apartment of not less than one hundred and twenty feet of superficial space.

What dwellings and what space to be assigned for Immigrants.

70—An employer shall, upon the allotment to him of any Immigrant, assign him a suitable dwelling previously inspected and approved by the Protector or an Inspector, and shall at all times keep the same in sufficient repair, and the yard and ground for at least twenty feet round about the dwelling free from bush and rubbish, clean and well drained.

How dwellings to be approved and kept.

Every Immigrant's dwelling shall be whitewashed on the inside and outside once at least in every year, or oftener if the Medical Officer shall so direct.

Scale of rations to Indian Immigrants.

71—Employers of indentured Indian Immigrants shall supply to them, during the time of their indentured service, daily rations according to such scale as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Privy Council, and until a scale is so determined, according to the scale set forth in Schedule C to this Law.

No substitute for such rations allowable.

72—All such rations shall be supplied by the employer and no order for goods on any shopkeeper or any other person shall be given instead of such rations or of any part thereof, and no rations supplied otherwise than as hereby provided shall be allowed in the employer's account as a charge against an indentured Immigrant.

In what cases full wages are payable in lieu of rations.

73—At any time after an adult has been three months in Jamaica, if the Protector is satisfied that such adult is regularly earning and receiving, if a male of sixteen years of age and upwards, six shillings a week, and if a male between twelve and sixteen years of age or a female of any age, four shillings and sixpence a week, and is also satisfied that such adult can, without difficulty or loss of working hours or immoderate cost, supply himself or herself with a sufficiency of wholesome food, then on the application of the adult the Protector may direct, by written order, that the adult shall no longer receive rations, but shall receive the whole of his or her wages in money, payable weekly.

When supply of rations to be resumed.

74—If at any time after having given such an order, and during the term of indenture of the adult, the Protector or an Inspector is satisfied that the adult has ceased regularly to earn and receive wages at the rate of at least three shillings and sixpence a week, or if the adult so desires and after reasonable notice from such adult, the Protector or an Inspector shall, by a written order, revoke the direction, and thereupon notice of such revocation being given to the employer, or his agent or manager, the provisions of this Law requiring the supply of daily rations shall immediately come again into effect in relation to such adult.

75—Rations duly supplied according to this Law to an adult Indian Immigrant may be charged for by the employer against such Immigrant at the usual cost price of the articles supplied at the place where the Immigrant is employed, and the Protector from time to time may fix, and by notice in the "Gazette" may declare, for this purpose the cost price of such rations in all or any of the places where Immigrants are employed.

Cost of rations allowed against wages.
How cost ascertained.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS, ESTATES AND HOSPITALS.

76—The Protector or Inspector shall inspect every ship arriving with Immigrants, and the Immigrants on board thereof, and shall ascertain whether the provisions of the British Statutes, and of the regulations relating to the transport of Immigrants, have been complied with, and shall report to the Governor the condition of such ship and Immigrants, and shall transmit with such report the Surgeon Superintendent's return of deaths and births, and certificate of performance by the owners of the covenants and conditions of the charter party, and also a certificate of the amount due for freight to such owners.

Inspection of ship and Immigrants on arrival, and report and certificate as to same.

77—A Medical Officer shall inspect all Immigrants brought into this Island under this Law on board the vessel in which they arrive, and shall set aside such of them as from their state of health appear to him to be unfit to be indentured, and the Immigrants so set aside shall be provided for until they are fit to be indentured or can be sent back to their own country, and the expense of inspecting, maintaining and treating such Immigrants shall be deemed to be expenses incident to the carrying into effect of this Law.

Medical inspection of Immigrants.

78—The Protector or an Inspector or a Medical Officer may at any time enter upon any estate upon which Immigrants are located, and inspect the condition and general treatment of the Immigrants, and the condition of their dwellings, and may require a muster of the Immigrants on the estate, and

Powers of inspection and inquiry on estates having Immigrants.

the Protector or an Inspector may also examine the books in which earnings of the Immigrants are entered, and all other books and registers relating to Immigration matters on the estate, and may inquire into any complaint having reference to Immigration matters.

Inspection of hospitals and reports thereon.

79—The Protector or an Inspector shall visit every hospital in which Immigrants may be treated, and may at any time enter therein and inspect the condition and general treatment of Immigrants therein, and may inquire into all matters touching any Immigrants therein, or any Immigrants refused admission thereto, and shall report to the Governor respecting any neglect coming under the notice of such Protector or Inspector, and generally as to the treatment of any Immigrants in such hospital.

Inspection of return passage ships and arrangements for Immigrants and certificates thereon.

80—Before the departure of any ship hired for the conveyance of return Immigrants, the Protector or an Inspector assisted by a Medical Officer shall inspect the ship and Immigrants, and ascertain whether the arrangements made for the passage and for the treatment of the Immigrants are in conformity with Law, and shall make out a list of the Immigrants on board the ship who are entitled to a back passage, and shall deliver it to the Surgeon Superintendent for the use of himself and the master of the ship, and shall certify as to the total number and description of Immigrants embarked, together with their state and condition, and that they have been provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

Inspector may take evidence.

81—An Inspector for the purpose of any inquiry under this Law may require and take evidence on oath.

Official Visitors' Book.

82—There shall be provided by employers, and kept upon every estate on which Immigrants are indented, and there shall be kept in every hospital in which Immigrants may be treated, a book to be called the "Official Visitors' Book," which book shall be always accessible to the Protector and the Inspector, and the Medical Officer.

83—The Protector the Inspector, and the Medical Officer respectively shall, on each official visit that any one of them makes to an estate or hospital, make an entry thereof in the Official Visitors' Book, and shall add any remarks or directions with respect to the treatment of the Immigrants that may appear necessary.

Entries in Visitors' Book.

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANT AND HIS PROPERTY.

84—When an indentured Immigrant makes a complaint to an Inspector against his employer, or any attorney, agent or servant of his employer, for non-payment of wages, or for any injury or damage alleged to have been caused to such Immigrant by the person complained of, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, with the consent of the Immigrant, on behalf and for the benefit of the Immigrant, enter a plaint in the District Court, and prosecute the same, and incur reasonable expenses thereabout, at the risk and cost of the Immigration Fund.

Power to institute civil proceedings for Immigrants in certain cases.

85—When any Indian Immigrant is so injured, by accident or otherwise in the course of his employment under indenture, as to be permanently incapacitated from earning a living, the Governor may in his discretion award a pension to such Immigrant for such amount as he may think fit, and may cause the same to be paid by annual instalments or otherwise out of the Immigration Fund, as he may think expedient.

Pension to disabled Immigrants.

86—An Inspector shall collect and take possession of all property and assets of any Immigrant who dies in his district, and with the sanction of the Protector deliver or pay the same to any person who establishes a right to it, or in the absence of any such person shall convert the whole into money and pay it to the Treasurer, to be remitted to the persons in India or elsewhere who may be entitled to it.

Protection of property of deceased Immigrant.

DESERTION.

Register of
desertions, &c.

87—Every employer shall provide and keep for each of his estates a register of desertions and leave of absence, and shall enter therein every desertion from the estate, with the date on which the Immigrant deserting was last seen on the estate, and a note of every pass granted by him to an indentured Immigrant with the date and period of such pass.

The Register shall be in such form as may be required by the Protector, and shall be accessible at all times to the Protector or an Inspector.

Notice of deser-
tion.

88—Every employer shall, within twenty-four hours from the time when it comes to his knowledge that an Immigrant has deserted from his estate, report the desertion at the nearest Police Station, stating in such report the distinguishing number, name and description, of the Immigrant, with the date of his indenture, and every other information likely to facilitate his apprehension.

Arrest of deser-
ters, and pro-
cedure thereon.

89—An employer, or any of his servants, or any Inspector, or any Police Constable or Rural Constable may, without a warrant, stop any Immigrant who at any time (except Sundays, or the holidays or festivals mentioned in this Law,) is found during the ordinary hours of work at a distance of more than two miles from the estate in respect of which his services may be due, and, if any Immigrant so found fails to produce upon being required to do so a certificate of exemption or of industrial residence, or a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, may take him back to the estate in respect of which his services may be due, or if he refuses to disclose the name of the estate take him forthwith before an Inspector or a Justice, who shall forthwith enquire into the case, and, unless he is satisfied that the Immigrant has completed such residence or obtained such exemption as aforesaid, or that he is absent from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due with the leave of his employer, shall make order

for his immediate committal as a deserter to the nearest prison not being a county gaol, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

90—No person shall receive into his employment any indentured Immigrant not indentured to him by the Protector. **Employment of deserter prohibited.**

91—Every person not so entitled who harbours or employs any indentured Immigrant shall, in addition to any fine to be imposed upon him, pay to the employer entitled to the services of the Immigrant four shillings for every day during which he has so employed or harboured the Immigrant, which payment shall be enforceable in the same way as payment of any sum for which an order of payment is made by Justices under Laws regulating Summary Procedure. **Penalties for harboring or employing deserters.**

Where an Immigrant has been employed or harboured upon an estate contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections of this Law, the person having the personal charge and superintendence of the estate shall be deemed to be a person employing or harbouring the Immigrant.

92—If any employer states upon oath before any Justice of the Peace that he has reasonable cause to suspect that any indentured Immigrant is harboured or employed on the premises of any person, the Justice may grant a warrant to search for such Immigrant and bring him and the person by whom he may be harboured concealed or employed before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Law. **Warrant for arrest of deserter.**

CRIMES AND OFFENCES, &c.

93—Every master or owner of any ship who, without the permission of the [Governor]* knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within this Island any Indian Immigrant who has without permission of the [Governor]* entered or agreed to enter **Illegal shipment of Immigrants.**

*Amended by section 1 sub-section 9 of Law 1 of 1881 by substituting word in brackets for the word "Protector."

into any contract of industrial service of any kind in any prohibited place, or who without such permission is about to quit this Island with intent to enter into any such contract, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Inducing Immigrants to leave the Island for prohibited service.

94—Any person who induces any Indian Immigrant without permission of the [Governor to enter into any contract of industrial service in any prohibited place or]* to quit this Island, or go on board any ship with a view of quitting this Island, with intent to enter into any contract of industrial service in any prohibited place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Offences punishable on summary conviction.

95—The following persons shall be guilty of offences against this Law, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalties herein specified in respect of such offences :

- (1) Every employer who refuses or neglects to send to hospital an indentured Immigrant ordered by an Inspector or Medical Officer to be so sent, or has neglected any Immigrant who in the opinion of the Medical Officer ought to have been so sent,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (2) Every employer who fails to provide any Immigrant indentured to him with a suitable dwelling, or who in any way refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Law, or with the regulations thereby authorized, for the repair, occupation, arrangement and drainage, of such dwelling,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (3) Every employer who fails to provide a register of desertions as required by section 87 of this Law or keep it correctly entered up,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.

* Amended by section 1 sub-section 10 of Law 1 of 1881 by striking out the word "Protector" and substituting and adding words in brackets.

- (4) Every employer who shall fail to report the desertion of an Immigrant, or otherwise to comply with the provisions of section 88 of this Law, —Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (5) Every employer who unlawfully withholds any wages or portion of wages earned by an indentured Immigrant,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (6) Every employer who assaults or in any way ill-uses any indentured Immigrant,—Penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
- (“6) Every employer of indentured Indian Immigrants who shall neglect to supply daily rations to such Immigrant in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-one as explained by section four of this Law,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.*
- (7) Every Immigrant who falsely or fraudulently pretends that he has completed his industrial service, or who uses, gives or lends any certificate or passport, or who wilfully counterfeits or alters any certificate or passport, or who uses or attempts to use any pass signed by his employer not being the Immigrant to whom such certificate or pass was granted,—Penalty not exceeding two pounds.
- (8) Every Immigrant who attempts to quit the Island without a passport,—Penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
- (9) Every Indian Immigrant who, without permission of the [Governor]† enters or agrees to enter into contract of industrial service in any prohibited place, and any person who induces any Indian

*Sub-section inserted by section 6 of Law 3 of 1883.

†Amended by section 8 of Law 3 of 1883 by substituting word in brackets for the word “Protector.”

Immigrant to enter into such contract, and any Indian Immigrant who quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting this Island with intent to enter into any such contract,—Penalty not exceeding £10.

- (10) Every Immigrant who refuses or neglects to appear at any time when required before an Inspector or Medical Officer, or who resists any lawful order for his conveyance to hospital, or production before the Medical Officer,—Penalty not exceeding one pound.
- (11) Every Immigrant who keeps his dwelling in so filthy or unwholesome a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or who refuses or neglects for forty-eight hours after being requested to remove any nuisance or substance injurious to health from his dwelling, or to remove any such nuisance or substance which he may have caused or placed in the immediate proximity of any other dwelling,—Penalty not exceeding ten shillings.
- (12) Every Immigrant rationed under this Law who sells or barter any ration or part of a ration furnished under this Law,—Penalty not exceeding one pound.
- (13) Every person who takes by way of purchase or barter from any Immigrant rationed under this Law any such ration or part of a ration,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (14) Every Immigrant who is drunk, or conducts himself or herself in an idle or disorderly manner, or assaults his employer or any other person on the estate, or makes use of threatening or abusive language, or by negligence or carelessness or

other improper conduct damages or destroys, or causes to be damaged or destroyed, any property of his employer, or through carelessness or negligence suffers the same to be damaged or destroyed, or persuades or attempts to persuade any other indentured Immigrant unlawfully to refuse absent himself from or desist from work,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.

- (15) Every indentured Immigrant who is unlawfully absent from work, or guilty of wilful indolence during working hours, or without lawful cause refuses to begin or finish any particular work assigned to him,—Penalty not exceeding three pounds.
- (16) Every indentured Immigrant who deserts his estate, on first conviction,—Penalty not exceeding two pounds; and on a second or subsequent conviction,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (17) Every Immigrant who on being brought before an Inspector, or to any Police Station, refuses to give his name, and the name of the ship in which he was introduced into the Colony, and any other information that may be required by such Inspector, or by the officer in charge of such Police Station, for purposes of identification,—Penalty not exceeding one pound.
- (18) Every person not being entitled to the services of an indentured Immigrant who harbours or employs any such Immigrant or who inveigles or entices any such Immigrant to quit or desert from his legal service,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (19) Every person who by any act or omission obstructs, molests, hinders or opposes, any officer of the

Immigration Department in this Island in the due execution of his duty, or in the exercise of any of the powers or authorities conferred on him by or under this Law,—Penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

- (20) Every owner, master or person in charge of a ship who receives or harbours on board such ship or elsewhere an Immigrant who has not obtained a passport, with intent to carry such Immigrant out of the Island,—Penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each Immigrant.
- (21) Every [indentured]* Immigrant for whose profit a provision shop is kept wholly or in part,—Penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (22) Every Immigrant who shall misconduct himself while in hospital, on complaint made by the Medical or other officers being Protector or Inspector of Immigrants,—Penalty not exceeding one pound.†
- (23) Every Immigrant who shall leave the hospital in which he is under treatment before he is discharged by the Medical Officer, or who shall persistently commit any breach of the hospital regulations,—Penalty not exceeding two pounds.†

The foregoing penalties shall be independent of any other punishment to which the offender may be liable.

Powers of Inspectors as to offences by Immigrants.

96—For the purpose of dealing with offences against this Law committed by Immigrants, an Inspector shall have all the powers and jurisdiction of two Justices under the provisions of the Laws regulating summary prosecutions.

By whom offences to be tried.

97—Subject to any provisions of Law giving general jurisdiction in relation to crimes and offences to the Supreme

* Amended by section 1 sub-section 11 of Law 1 of 1881 by inserting word in brackets.

† Sub-sections inserted by section 1 sub-section 12 of Law 1 of 1881.

Court, every complaint against an Immigrant for an offence against this Law, or against rules made under this Law, punishable on summary conviction shall be tried and disposed of by an Inspector or by the Protector, and not otherwise, and every complaint against a person other than an Immigrant for an offence punishable on summary conviction against this Law or against rules made under this Law, shall be tried and disposed of by a District Court Judge, or Stipendiary Justice having the power of two Justices, and not otherwise.*

98—Penalties recovered under this Law shall be paid into the Treasury, to the credit of the Immigration Fund.

Application of penalties.

99—Every Inspector shall transmit to the Protector a monthly statement of all complaints brought before him under this Law, with the names of the complainants and accused, and the distinguishing numbers of the accused, and in each case the offence charged, and what has been his decision, and what sentence if any was passed, and what penalties if any had been paid into the Treasury, and in cases of complaints not disposed of why they were not disposed of.

Inspector's monthly reports as to complaints brought before them and what was done in them.

100—Whenever an indentured Immigrant is sentenced to imprisonment for any crime or offence the Clerk of the Court awarding the sentence must, within one month of the date thereof, forward to the Protector a return setting forth, as near as may be, the distinguishing number and name of the Immigrant, the name of the estate on which he is indentured; the offence of which he is convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

Return by officers of Court sentencing an Immigrant to imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

101—No license for the sale of provisions or spirits shall be granted to any indentured Immigrant.

No trade or spirit license to issue to Immigrants.

* Offences against this Law made triable by Resident Magistrates by section 1 of Law 4 of 1889.

Prima facie evidence of documents, &c. under this Law.

102—Every indenture, contract, document or other proceeding, or any copy thereof, or any extract from the register directed to be kept by the Protector, certified by or purporting to bear the signature of the Protector, or an Inspector or any employer, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the original, and of the truth of the contents thereof, without further proof.

Instruments under this Law free from stamp duty.

103—All appointments, documents and legal instruments, required or made evidence by this Law, shall be exempted from stamp duty.

Power to remove Immigrants in cases of jealousy.

104—If at any time it comes to the notice of an Inspector that any indentured Indian Immigrant has unlawfully threatened or done any harm to any woman with whom he cohabits in marriage or otherwise, and that such threats or acts were due to jealousy of any other Immigrant, he shall report the circumstance forthwith to the Protector.

The Protector upon such report may give such orders for the removal from the estate of any of the parties concerned as he thinks fit, and may remove any of such parties to any other employer willing to accept their services.

Pending such order an Inspector may order any of such parties to be detained in custody.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

18

Sir,
I
constituent,"
the [*proprietor*] of
of
estate

(or I "on behalf of my
as the case may be)
estate, in the Parish
am desirous to indenture on that
Immigrants, to be introduced

here from [*India*] and (“on behalf of my constituent,” *if the case be so*) I hereby express my [*or “his” as the case may be*] willingness to accept the services of so many of such Immigrants as shall be allotted to me (*or “him,” as the case may be*), not exceeding the number above applied for, upon the terms and conditions of The Immigration Laws now in force.

The above estate is [*or is not*] mortgaged.

(*When the person acts for another add* “My power of attorney bears date the _____ and is recorded in the Record Office, Libro _____ Folio _____”

SCHEDULE B.

Nominal roll [] Immigrants, ex
 Master, from _____ landed at _____ and indentured
 to _____ as agricultural labourers on _____ estate, in the
 Parish of _____

Distinguishing marks.	Ship's name, and year of arrival.	Name.	Age.	Sex.

JAMAICA SS.

This Indenture witnesses that from this day of 18 , the Immigrants scheduled above have been duly indentured by the Protector to A.B., for owner, on estate, for five years, subject in all respects to the Immigration Laws, 1879.

As witness our hands and seals

SCHEDULE C.

SCALE OF RATIONS.

For every adult Indian Immigrant daily, one pound and one half of a pound of rice, or with the consent in writing of the Protector, instead of rice, two pounds of cornmeal, or two pounds and one half of a pound of cooked cassava, or five pounds of raw cassava, or four pounds of raw yams or raw cocoas ; and with the consent in writing of the Protector the daily ration aforesaid may be varied, so that on certain days one of the aforesaid articles may be given and on certain other days other of the aforesaid articles may be given instead of rice ; and also for every such person monthly [eight pounds of split pease]* eight pounds of salt fish, or eight pounds of mutton, beef, or goat's flesh, and one pound of ghee, or one pint of sweet oil, or of cocoanut oil, and one pound of salt and two ounces of dry pepper or pimento, and sufficient wood for fuel, and

For every non-adult half the aforesaid rations,

At the expense of the employer.

* Amended by sec. 1 sub-sec. 13 of Law 1 of 1881, by inserting words in brackets,

SCHEDULE D.

- 22 Victoria, Chapter, 1 - The whole Act, except Sections
69, 70, 72, 73 and 74.
- 22 Victoria, Chapter 2 - The Whole Act,
22 Victoria, Chapter 4 - The Whole Act.
22 Victoria, Chapter 8 - The Whole Act.
23 Victoria, Chapter 29 - The Whole Act.
23 Victoria, Chapter 31 - The Whole Act.
24 Victoria, Chapter 16 - The Whole Act, except Sections
5, 11, 13, 14, 22, 24, 25 and 26
- 25 Victoria, Chapter 19 - The Whole Act.
25 Victoria, Chapter 20 - The Whole Act.
25 Victoria, Chapter 35 - The Whole Act, except Sections
6 and 7.
- 27 Victoria, Session 2, Chapter 5 The Whole Act.
27 Victoria, Session 2, Chapter 8 The Whole Act.
28 Victoria, Chapter 3 - The Whole Act.
28 Victoria, Chapter 41 - Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21
29 Victoria, Chapter 14 - The Whole Act.
- Law 2 of 1867 - - The Whole Law.
Law 17 of 1868 - - The Whole Law.
Law 17 of 1869 - - The Whole Law.
Law 34 of 1869 - - The Whole Law.
Law 37 of 1873 - - The Whole Law.
Law 13 of 1875 - - The Whole Law.
Law 9 of 1876 - - The Whole Law.
Law 7 of 1878 - - Sections 6 and 8.
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[END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.]

